

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 180, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 180, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 180, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCB4DC
RGB	220, 180, 220
RGB Percent	86%, 71%, 86%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2941, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	300°, 36%, 78%
HSV	300°, 18%, 86%
XYZ	58.7547, 53.0255, 74.8484
YIQ	196.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

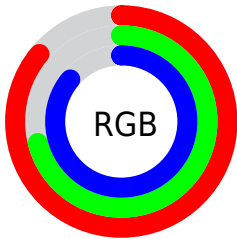
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 180, 220
Decimal	14464220
CIE Lab	77.89, 21.23, -14.63
CIE LCh	78, 25.785, 325.428
Yxy	53.0255, 0.3148, 0.2841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292654300 (0xFFDCB4DC)
YUV	196.5200, 11.5756, 20.5920
Hunter-Lab	72.8186, 16.5928, -9.9697

Details

The RGB color **220, 180, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 220, 180**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 236, 255**, and **165, 127, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 158, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 202, 220**.

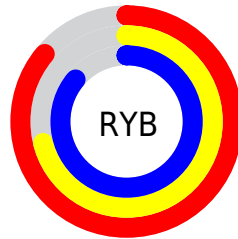
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (71%)

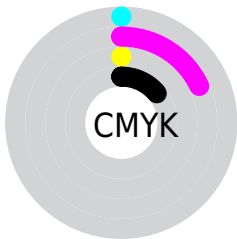
Blue (86%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (86%)

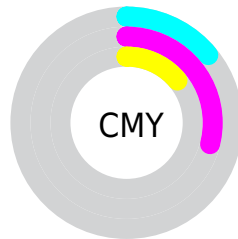


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (29%)


Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 180, 220 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 220, 180, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 180, 220

 220, 180, 220

255, 255, 255

 192, 153, 192

 255, 236, 255


 165, 127, 165


 138, 102, 139

 112, 77, 113

 87, 54, 89

 64, 32, 65

 41, 11, 43

 17, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 220, 180, 220

■ 220, 180, 220

■ 220, 158, 220

■ 220, 202, 220

■ 220, 136, 220

■ 220, 224, 220

■ 220, 114, 220

■ 220, 246, 220

■ 220, 92, 220

■ 220, 255, 220

■ 220, 70, 220

■ 220, 48, 220

■ 220, 26, 220

■ 220, 4, 220

■ 220, 0, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



192, 188, 236



220, 180, 220



237, 176, 197

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



220, 180, 220



214, 190, 145



124, 206, 212

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



220, 180, 220



180, 220, 180

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



137, 206, 188



220, 180, 220



189, 197, 149

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



220, 180, 220



233, 182, 154



161, 203, 165



132, 202, 231

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



220, 180, 220



242, 176, 181



161, 203, 165



126, 206, 204

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220, 180, 220



255, 242, 255



180, 180, 220



128, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220, 180, 220



255, 199, 255



220, 180, 200



110, 99, 110



173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



220, 180, 220



255, 199, 255



180, 220, 200



110, 99, 110



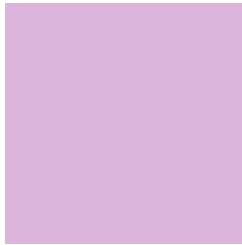
173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 180, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

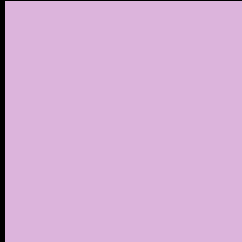
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 180, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 220, 180, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 180, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 180, 220.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).


Dichromacy



Original Color
220, 180, 220

Protanopia
186, 191, 227

Deuteranopia
199, 188, 219



Tritanopia
217, 184, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 180, 220

Protanomaly
198, 187, 224

Deuteranomaly
207, 185, 219

Tritanomaly
218, 183, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 180, 220

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
205, 191, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 180, 220 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(220, 180, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 180, 220)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 180, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 180, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 180, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(220, 180, 220) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 180, 220) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 180, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 180, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 180, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 180,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 180, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 180, 220) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
180, 220) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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