

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 188, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 188, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 188, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCBCBE
RGB	220, 188, 190
RGB Percent	86%, 74%, 75%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2627, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.14, 0.14
HSL	356°, 31%, 80%
HSV	356°, 15%, 86%
XYZ	56.7927, 54.8998, 56.3186
YIQ	197.7960, 18.4300, 7.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

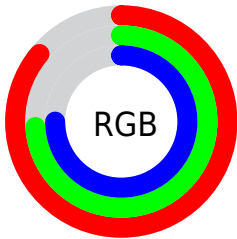
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 188, 190
Decimal	14466238
CIE Lab	78.98, 11.72, 3.22
CIE LCh	79, 12.158, 15.362
Yxy	54.8998, 0.3380, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292656318 (0xFFDCBCBE)
YUV	197.7960, -3.8434, 19.4729
Hunter-Lab	74.0944, 7.1535, 6.8002

Details

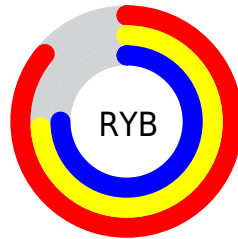
The RGB color **220, 188, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 220, 218**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 244, 246**, and **165, 135, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 166, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 210, 211**.

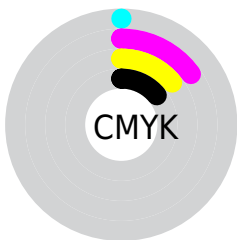
Distribution



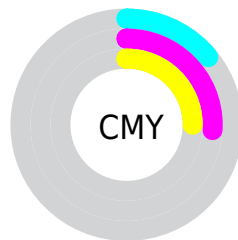
- Red (86%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 188, 190 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, 188, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 188, 190

255, 255, 255

 255, 244, 246

 220, 188, 190

 192, 161, 163


 165, 135, 137

 138, 109, 111

 112, 85, 87

 88, 62, 64


 64, 40, 42


 41, 19, 21

 17, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 220, 188, 190


 220, 188, 190

 220, 166, 169


 220, 210, 211

 220, 144, 149

 220, 232, 231

 220, 122, 128

 220, 254, 252

 220, 100, 108

 220, 255, 255

 220, 78, 87

 220, 56, 66

 220, 34, 46

 220, 12, 25

 220, 0, 14

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 188, 202



220, 188, 190



218, 190, 180

Triad

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



220, 188, 190



186, 200, 179



177, 198, 217

Complementary

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



220, 188, 190



188, 220, 218

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.



169, 201, 211



220, 188, 190



174, 202, 189

Square

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



220, 188, 190



199, 197, 174



168, 202, 201



191, 195, 217

Rectangle

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



220, 188, 190



214, 192, 175



168, 202, 201



174, 199, 216

Sweetspot

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



220, 188, 190



255, 245, 245



218, 188, 220



128, 121, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 188, 190



255, 212, 214



220, 202, 188



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 11



46, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



220, 188, 190



255, 212, 214



188, 206, 220



110, 99, 99



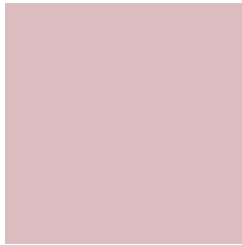
173, 0, 11



46, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 188, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

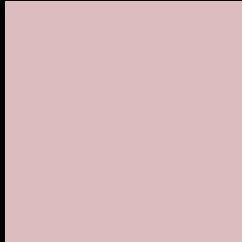
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

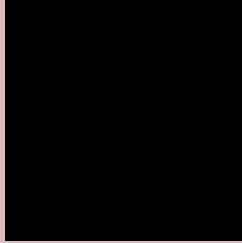
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 188, 190.





This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 188, 190.

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](#).

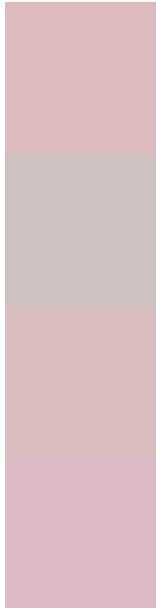
Dichromacy

	Original Color 220, 188, 190
	Protanopia 200, 195, 194
	Deuteranopia 217, 189, 190



Tritanopia
221, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 188, 190

Protanomaly

207, 192, 193

Deuteranomaly

218, 189, 190

Tritanomaly

221, 187, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 188, 190

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

206, 194, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 188, 190 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, 188, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 188, 190)  
}
```

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, 188, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 188, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 188, 190 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, 188, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 188, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 188, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 188, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 188, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 188,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 188, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 188, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
188, 190) }
```

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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