

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 188, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 188, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 188, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCBCC2
RGB	220, 188, 194
RGB Percent	86%, 74%, 76%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2627, 0.2392
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.12, 0.14
HSL	349°, 31%, 80%
HSV	349°, 15%, 86%
XYZ	57.2360, 55.0771, 58.6532
YIQ	198.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

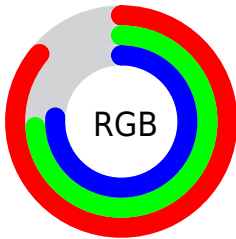
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 188, 194
Decimal	14466242
CIE Lab	79.09, 12.38, 1.21
CIE LCh	79, 12.435, 5.577
Yxy	55.0771, 0.3348, 0.3222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292656322 (0xFFDCBCC2)
YUV	198.2520, -2.0962, 19.0730
Hunter-Lab	74.2140, 7.7901, 5.0914

Details

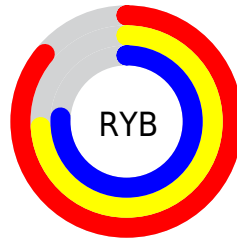
The RGB color `220, 188, 194` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `188, 220, 214`, and the grayscale version is `198, 198, 198`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 244, 250`, and `165, 135, 140` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `220, 166, 176`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `220, 210, 212`.

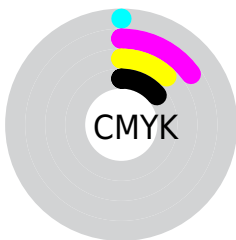
Distribution



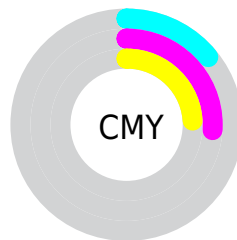
- Red (86%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 188, 194 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, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 188, 194

255, 255, 255

 255, 244, 250

 220, 188, 194

 192, 161, 167


 165, 135, 140

 138, 109, 115

 113, 85, 90

 88, 62, 67


 64, 40, 45


 41, 19, 24

 19, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 220, 188, 194


 220, 188, 194

 220, 166, 176


 220, 210, 212

 220, 144, 158

 220, 232, 230

 220, 122, 140

 220, 254, 248

 220, 100, 122

 220, 255, 255

 220, 78, 105

 220, 56, 87

 220, 34, 69

 220, 12, 51

 220, 0, 41

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 189, 206



220, 188, 194



220, 189, 183

Triad

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



220, 188, 194



190, 199, 177



174, 200, 216

Complementary

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



220, 188, 194



188, 220, 214

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.



167, 202, 209



220, 188, 194



177, 202, 186

Square

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



220, 188, 194



203, 196, 173



169, 203, 198



186, 196, 219

Rectangle

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



220, 188, 194



217, 191, 177



169, 203, 198



171, 201, 214

Sweetspot

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



220, 188, 194



255, 245, 247



214, 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, 194



255, 212, 220



220, 198, 188



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 33



46, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



220, 188, 194



255, 212, 220



188, 210, 220



110, 99, 101



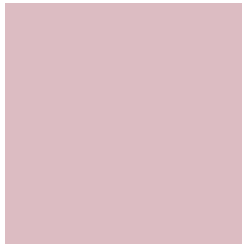
173, 0, 33



46, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 188, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

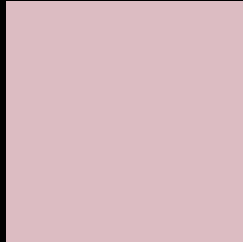
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194 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, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 188, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 188, 194.

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, 194

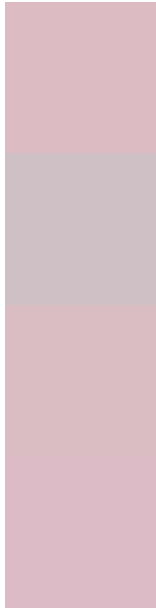
Protanopia
199, 195, 198

Deuteranopia
216, 190, 194



Tritanopia
221, 187, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 188, 194

Protanomaly
207, 192, 197

Deuteranomaly
217, 189, 194

Tritanomaly
221, 187, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 188, 194

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
206, 194, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 188, 194 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, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 188, 194)  
}
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 188, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 188, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 188, 194) }
```

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, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 188, 194); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 188, 194); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 188, 194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 188, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
188, 194) }
```

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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