

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 189, 238)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 189, 238) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 189, 238)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCBDEE
RGB	220, 189, 238
RGB Percent	86%, 74%, 93%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2588, 0.0667
CMYK	0.08, 0.21, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	278°, 59%, 84%
HSV	278°, 21%, 93%
XYZ	63.1454, 57.7839, 88.7142
YIQ	203.8550, 2.7470, 21.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

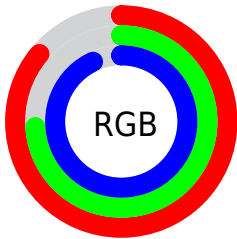
Format	Color
R _{YB}	220, 189, 238
Decimal	14466542
CIE Lab	80.62, 19.83, -20.22
CIE LCh	81, 28.315, 314.444
Yxy	57.7839, 0.3012, 0.2756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292656622 (0xFFDCBDEE)
YUV	203.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592
Hunter-Lab	76.0157, 15.2505, -15.9834

Details

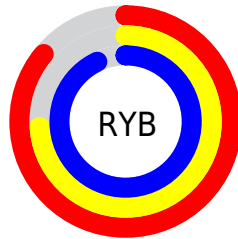
The RGB color **220, 189, 238** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **207, 238, 189**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 245, 255**, and **165, 136, 182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 165, 238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 213, 238**.

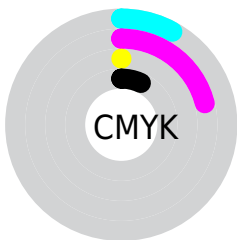
Distribution



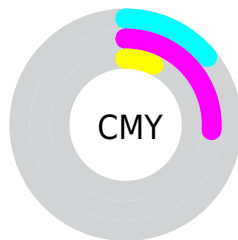
- Red (86%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 189, 238 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, 189, 238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 189, 238

255, 255, 255

 255, 245, 255

 220, 189, 238

 192, 162, 210


 165, 136, 182

 138, 110, 155

 112, 86, 129

 87, 62, 104


 64, 40, 80


 41, 19, 56

 23, 0, 35

 0, 0, 10

 220, 189, 238


 220, 189, 238

 211, 165, 238

 229, 213, 238

 203, 141, 238

 237, 237, 238

 194, 118, 238

 246, 255, 238

 185, 94, 238

 255, 255, 238

 176, 70, 238

 255, 255, 238

 168, 46, 238

 159, 22, 238

 151, 0, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 198, 251



220, 189, 238



244, 182, 215

Triad

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



220, 189, 238



232, 194, 150



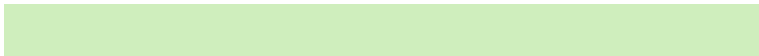
126, 215, 212

Complementary

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



220, 189, 238



207, 238, 189

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.



147, 214, 185



220, 189, 238



206, 202, 149

Square

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



220, 189, 238



249, 186, 164



176, 210, 162



125, 213, 236

Rectangle

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



220, 189, 238



252, 181, 197



176, 210, 162



131, 215, 203

Sweetspot

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



220, 189, 238



249, 240, 255



189, 208, 238



124, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 189, 238



232, 191, 255



238, 189, 232



115, 108, 120



116, 0, 184



35, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

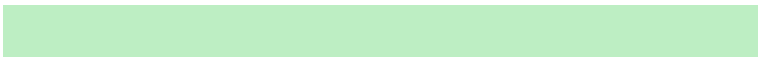
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



238, 189, 207



255, 191, 215



189, 238, 195



120, 108, 112



184, 0, 67



56, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 189, 238 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

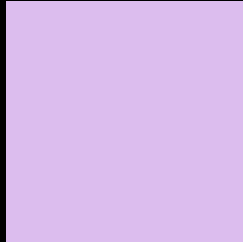
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 238 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, 189, 238 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 189, 238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 189, 238.

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, 189, 238

Protanopia
190, 198, 244

Deuteranopia
202, 196, 237



Tritanopia
216, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 189, 238

Protanomaly
201, 195, 242

Deuteranomaly
209, 193, 237

Tritanomaly
217, 192, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 189, 238

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
210, 199, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 189, 238 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, 189, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 189, 238)  
}
```

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, 189, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 189, 238) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 189, 238 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, 189, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 189, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 189, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 189, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 189, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 189,  
238) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 189, 238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 189, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
189, 238) }
```

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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