

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 200, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 200, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 200, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCC8DB
RGB	220, 200, 219
RGB Percent	86%, 78%, 86%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2157, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	303°, 22%, 82%
HSV	303°, 9%, 86%
XYZ	62.9557, 61.6387, 75.5972
YIQ	208.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

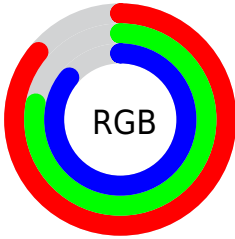
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 200, 219
Decimal	14469339
CIE Lab	82.72, 10.33, -6.89
CIE LCh	83, 12.414, 326.295
Yxy	61.6387, 0.3145, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292659419 (0xFFDCC8DB)
YUV	208.1460, 5.3510, 10.3960
Hunter-Lab	78.5103, 5.7422, -2.1328

Details

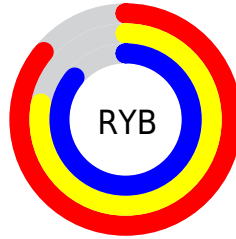
The RGB color **220, 200, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 220, 201**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 146, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 178, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 222, 220**.

Distribution



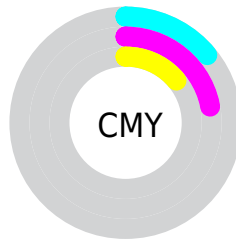
- Red (86%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 200, 219 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, 200, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 200, 219

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 200, 219

■ 192, 173, 191

■ 165, 146, 164

■ 139, 120, 138

■ 113, 96, 112

■ 88, 72, 88

■ 65, 49, 65

■ 43, 28, 43

■ 23, 3, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

220, 200, 219

220, 200, 219

220, 178, 218

220, 222, 220

220, 156, 217

220, 244, 221

220, 134, 216

220, 255, 222

220, 112, 215

220, 255, 223

220, 90, 213

220, 255, 225

220, 68, 212

220, 255, 226

220, 46, 211

220, 255, 227

220, 24, 210

220, 255, 228

220, 2, 209

220, 255, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 203, 227



220, 200, 219



229, 198, 208

Triad

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



220, 200, 219



217, 205, 183



177, 213, 216

Complementary

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



220, 200, 219



200, 220, 201

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.



181, 213, 204



220, 200, 219



204, 208, 185

Square

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



220, 200, 219



227, 201, 187



191, 211, 193



181, 211, 225

Rectangle

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



220, 200, 219



231, 198, 200



191, 211, 193



177, 213, 212

Sweetspot

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



220, 200, 219



255, 247, 255



201, 200, 220



128, 122, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 200, 219



255, 227, 254



220, 200, 209



110, 99, 109



173, 0, 165



46, 0, 44

Inverse Universe

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



220, 200, 219



255, 227, 254



200, 220, 211



110, 99, 109



173, 0, 165



46, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 200, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

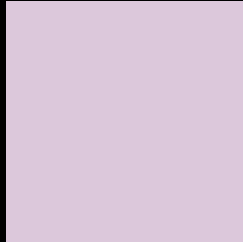
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

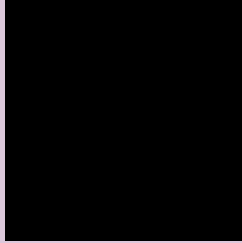
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 200, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 200, 219.

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, 200, 219

Protanopia
205, 205, 222

Deuteranopia
220, 200, 219



Tritanopia
220, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 200, 219

Protanomaly

210, 203, 221

Deuteranomaly

220, 200, 219

Tritanomaly

220, 200, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 200, 219

Achromatopsia

208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly

212, 205, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 200, 219 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, 200, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 200, 219)  
}
```

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, 200, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 200, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 200, 219 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, 200, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 200, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 200, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 200, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 200, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 200,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 200, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 200, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
200, 219) }
```

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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