

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 205, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 205, 228) contains.

RGB(220, 205, 228)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(220, 205, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCDE4
RGB	220, 205, 228
RGB Percent	86%, 80%, 89%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1961, 0.1059
CMYK	0.04, 0.10, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	279°, 30%, 85%
HSV	279°, 10%, 89%
XYZ	65.3501, 64.4797, 82.4003
YIQ	212.1070, 1.5570, 10.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

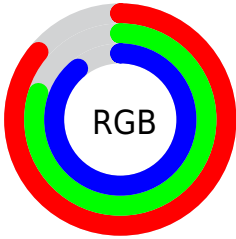
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 205, 228
Decimal	14470628
CIE Lab	84.21, 9.34, -9.47
CIE LCh	84, 13.307, 314.608
Yxy	64.4797, 0.3079, 0.3038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660708 (0xFFDCCDE4)
YUV	212.1070, 7.8352, 6.9222
Hunter-Lab	80.2993, 4.7453, -4.6318

Details

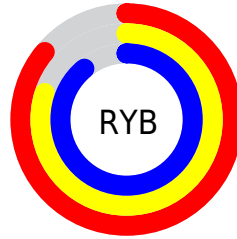
The RGB color **220, 205, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 228, 205**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 151, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 182, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 228, 228**.

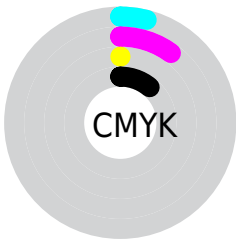
Distribution



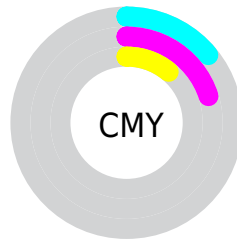
- Red (86%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 205, 228 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, 205, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 205, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 205, 228

■ 192, 178, 200

■ 165, 151, 173

■ 139, 125, 146

■ 113, 100, 120

■ 89, 76, 96

■ 65, 53, 72


■ 43, 32, 49

■ 23, 9, 29


■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 205, 228

 220, 205, 228

 212, 182, 228


 228, 228, 228

 204, 159, 228


 236, 251, 228

 196, 137, 228

 244, 255, 228

 188, 114, 228


 252, 255, 228

 180, 91, 228

 255, 255, 228

 172, 68, 228

 164, 45, 228

 157, 23, 228

 149, 0, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 209, 234



220, 205, 228



232, 202, 217

Triad

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



220, 205, 228



227, 207, 186



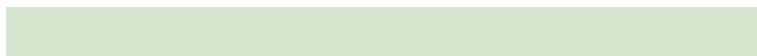
179, 218, 216

Complementary

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



220, 205, 228



213, 228, 205

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.



187, 217, 203



220, 205, 228



214, 211, 186

Square

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



220, 205, 228



235, 203, 193



199, 215, 192



180, 216, 227

Rectangle

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



220, 205, 228



236, 202, 209



199, 215, 192



181, 218, 212

Sweetspot

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



220, 205, 228



252, 247, 255



205, 213, 228



126, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 205, 228



244, 224, 255



228, 205, 225



111, 103, 115



116, 0, 179



33, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 205, 213



255, 224, 235



205, 228, 208



115, 103, 107



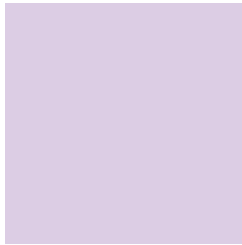
179, 0, 62



51, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 205, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

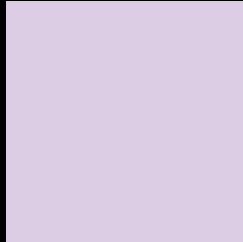
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 205, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

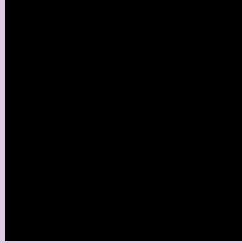
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

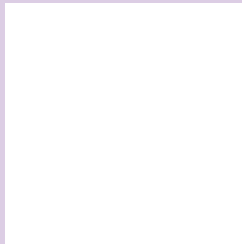
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 205, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 205, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 205, 228.

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, 205, 228

Protanopia
208, 209, 230

Deuteranopia
222, 204, 228



Tritanopia
219, 206, 222

Trichromacy



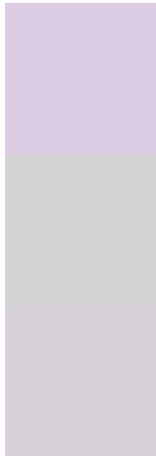
Original Color
220, 205, 228

Protanomaly
212, 208, 229

Deuteranomaly
221, 204, 228

Tritanomaly
219, 206, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 205, 228

Achromatopsia
212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly
215, 209, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 205, 228 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, 205, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 205, 228)  
}
```

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, 205, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 205, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 205, 228 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, 205, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 205, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 205, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 205, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 205, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 205, 228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 205, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 205, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
205, 228) }
```

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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