

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 206, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 206, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 206, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCECF
RGB	220, 206, 207
RGB Percent	86%, 81%, 81%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1922, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.06, 0.14
HSL	356°, 17%, 84%
HSV	356°, 6%, 86%
XYZ	62.8490, 63.8633, 68.0458
YIQ	210.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

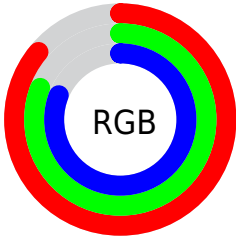
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 206, 207
Decimal	14470863
CIE Lab	83.89, 5.02, 1.24
CIE LCh	84, 5.173, 13.863
Yxy	63.8633, 0.3227, 0.3279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660943 (0xFFDCCECF)
YUV	210.3000, -1.6269, 8.5069
Hunter-Lab	79.9145, 0.5315, 5.4557

Details

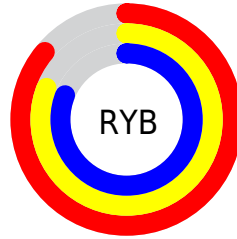
The RGB color **220, 206, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 220, 219**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 152, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 184, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 228, 227**.

Distribution



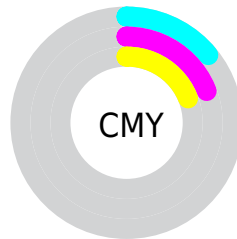
- Red (86%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 206, 207 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, 206, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 206, 207

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 206, 207

■ 192, 179, 179

■ 165, 152, 153

■ 139, 126, 127

■ 113, 101, 102

■ 89, 77, 78

■ 65, 54, 55


■ 43, 33, 34

■ 23, 10, 11


■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 206, 207


 220, 206, 207

 220, 184, 187


 220, 228, 227


 220, 162, 166

 220, 250, 248

 220, 140, 146

 220, 255, 255

 220, 118, 125

 220, 96, 105

 220, 74, 84

 220, 52, 64

 220, 30, 44

 220, 8, 23

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 206, 212



220, 206, 207



219, 207, 203

Triad

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



220, 206, 207



205, 211, 202



202, 210, 218

Complementary

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



220, 206, 207



206, 220, 219

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.



198, 212, 216



220, 206, 207



200, 212, 206

Square

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



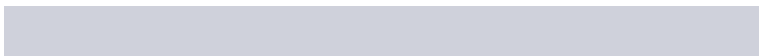
220, 206, 207



211, 210, 200



198, 212, 211



207, 209, 219

Rectangle

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



220, 206, 207



217, 207, 201



198, 212, 211



200, 211, 218

Sweetspot

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



220, 206, 207



255, 250, 250



219, 206, 220



128, 125, 125



0, 0, 0



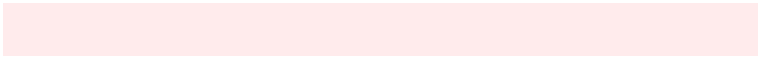
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 206, 207



255, 235, 236



220, 212, 206



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 12



46, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



220, 206, 207



255, 235, 236



206, 214, 220



110, 99, 99



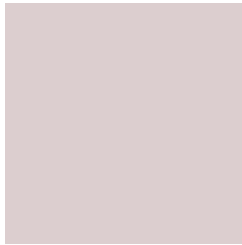
173, 0, 12



46, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 206, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

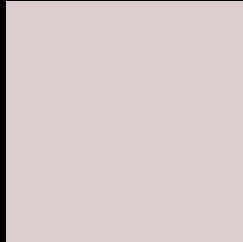
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

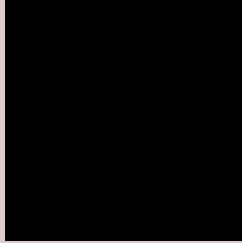
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

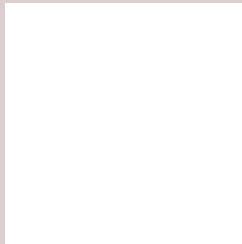
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 206, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 206, 207.

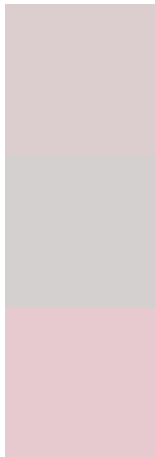


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 206, 207.

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, 206, 207

Protanopia
213, 208, 208

Deuteranopia
230, 202, 208



Tritanopia
222, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 206, 207

Protanomaly

216, 207, 208

Deuteranomaly

226, 203, 208

Tritanomaly

221, 205, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 206, 207

Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly

214, 209, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 206, 207 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, 206, 207) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 206, 207)  
}
```

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, 206, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 206, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 206, 207 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, 206, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 206, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 206, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 206, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 206, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 206, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
206, 207) }
```

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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