

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 208, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 208, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 208, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD0D6
RGB	220, 208, 214
RGB Percent	86%, 82%, 84%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1843, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.14
HSL	330°, 15%, 84%
HSV	330°, 5%, 86%
XYZ	64.2087, 65.1824, 72.8156
YIQ	212.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

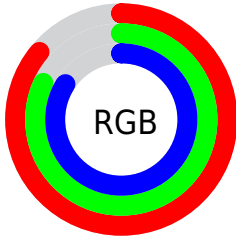
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 208, 214
Decimal	14471382
CIE Lab	84.58, 5.20, -1.49
CIE LCh	85, 5.406, 344.019
Yxy	65.1824, 0.3175, 0.3224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292661462 (0xFFDCD0D6)
YUV	212.2720, 0.8519, 6.7775
Hunter-Lab	80.7356, 0.6728, 3.0412

Details

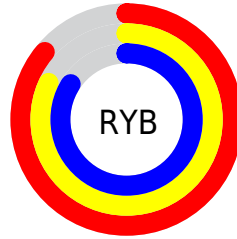
The RGB color **220, 208, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 220, 214**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 154, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 186, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 230, 225**.

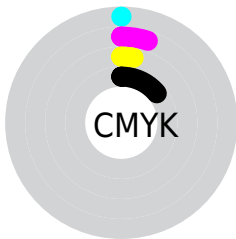
Distribution



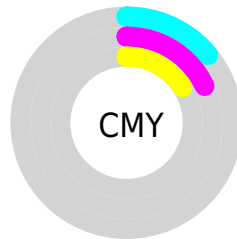
- Red (86%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 208, 214 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, 208, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 208, 214

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 208, 214

■ 192, 180, 186

■ 165, 154, 159

■ 139, 128, 133

■ 113, 103, 108

■ 89, 79, 84

■ 65, 56, 61


■ 43, 34, 39

■ 23, 13, 18


■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 208, 214


 220, 208, 214

 220, 186, 203


 220, 230, 225

 220, 164, 192

 220, 252, 236


 220, 142, 181

 220, 255, 247

 220, 120, 170


 220, 255, 255

 220, 98, 159

 220, 76, 148

 220, 54, 137

 220, 32, 126

 220, 10, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 209, 218



220, 208, 214



222, 208, 209

Triad

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



220, 208, 214



213, 211, 201



200, 214, 218

Complementary

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



220, 208, 214



208, 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.



199, 214, 213



220, 208, 214



207, 213, 204

Square

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



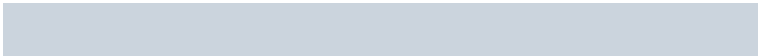
220, 208, 214



218, 210, 201



202, 214, 208



203, 212, 221

Rectangle

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



220, 208, 214



222, 208, 206



202, 214, 208



199, 214, 217

Sweetspot

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



220, 208, 214



255, 250, 252



214, 208, 220



128, 125, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 208, 214



255, 237, 246



220, 208, 208



110, 101, 105



173, 0, 87



46, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



220, 208, 214



255, 237, 246



208, 220, 220



110, 101, 105



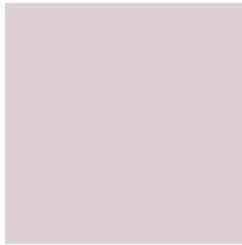
173, 0, 87



46, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 208, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

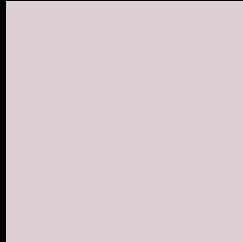
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

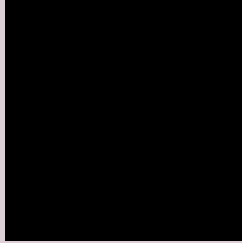
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

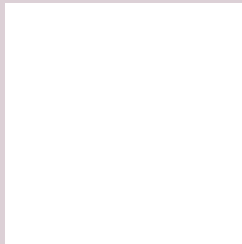
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 208, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 208, 214.

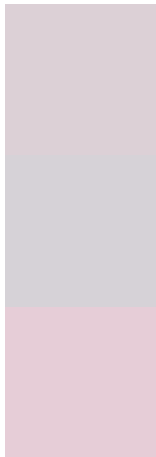


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 208, 214.

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, 208, 214

Protanopia
214, 210, 215

Deuteranopia
230, 205, 215



Tritanopia
221, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 208, 214

Protanomaly

216, 209, 215

Deuteranomaly

226, 206, 215

Tritanomaly

221, 207, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 208, 214

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

215, 211, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 208, 214 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, 208, 214) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 208, 214)  
}
```

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, 208, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 208, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 208, 214 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, 208, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 208, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 208, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 208, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 208, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 208,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 208, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 208, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
208, 214) }
```

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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