

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 213, 251)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 213, 251) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 213, 251)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD5FB
RGB	220, 213, 251
RGB Percent	86%, 84%, 98%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1647, 0.0157
CMYK	0.12, 0.15, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	251°, 83%, 91%
HSV	251°, 15%, 98%
XYZ	70.7220, 69.7692, 101.0061
YIQ	219.4250, -8.0260, 13.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

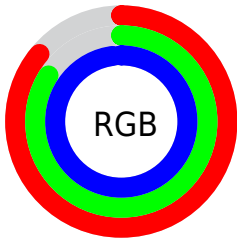
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 213, 251
Decimal	14472699
CIE Lab	86.88, 9.62, -17.67
CIE LCh	87, 20.118, 298.557
Yxy	69.7692, 0.2928, 0.2889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292662779 (0xFFDCD5FB)
YUV	219.4250, 15.5665, 0.5043
Hunter-Lab	83.5279, 4.9597, -13.2268

Details

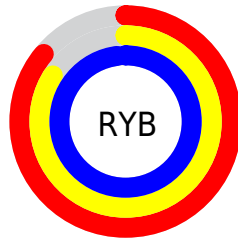
The RGB color **220, 213, 251** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **244, 251, 213**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **165, 158, 194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 188, 251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 238, 251**.

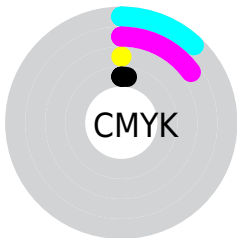
Distribution



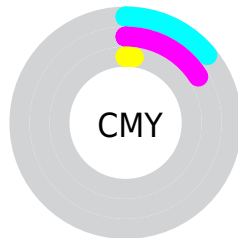
- Red (86%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 213, 251 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, 213, 251 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 213, 251

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 213, 251

■ 192, 185, 222

■ 165, 158, 194

■ 138, 132, 167

■ 113, 107, 141

■ 88, 83, 115

■ 64, 60, 90


■ 41, 38, 67

■ 20, 18, 45

■ 0, 1, 24

 220, 213, 251

 220, 213, 251


 200, 188, 251

 240, 238, 251

 179, 163, 251

 255, 255, 251

 159, 138, 251


 138, 113, 251

 118, 88, 251

 97, 62, 251

 77, 37, 251

 56, 12, 251

 46, 0, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 219, 255



220, 213, 251



242, 207, 238

Triad

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



220, 213, 251



250, 210, 186



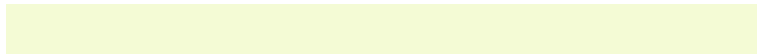
174, 229, 216

Complementary

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



220, 213, 251



244, 251, 213

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.



191, 226, 197



220, 213, 251



234, 216, 180

Square

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



220, 213, 251



255, 205, 200



213, 222, 184



167, 228, 235

Rectangle

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



220, 213, 251



252, 205, 226



213, 222, 184



179, 228, 209

Sweetspot

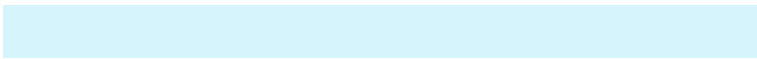
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220, 213, 251



245, 242, 255



213, 244, 251



121, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 213, 251



218, 209, 255



239, 213, 251



115, 112, 125



35, 0, 189



11, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

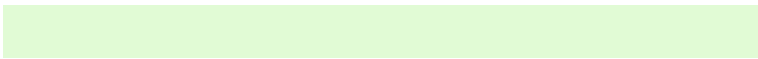
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



251, 213, 244



255, 209, 247



225, 251, 213



125, 112, 123



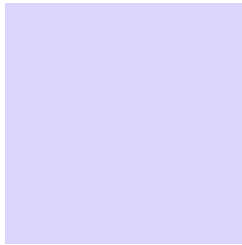
189, 0, 154



61, 0, 50

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 213, 251 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

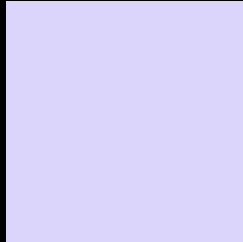
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 251 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

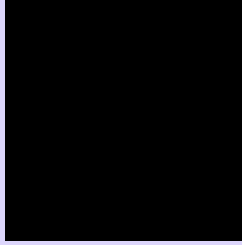
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 251 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 213, 251.

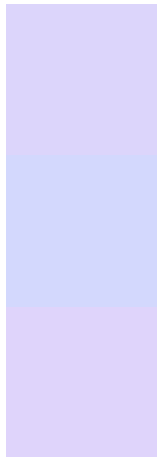


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 213, 251.

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, 213, 251

Protanopia
211, 216, 253

Deuteranopia
223, 212, 251



Tritanopia
217, 216, 233

Trichromacy



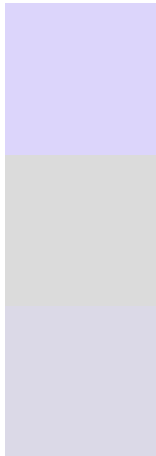
Original Color
220, 213, 251

Protanomaly
214, 215, 252

Deuteranomaly
222, 212, 251

Tritanomaly
218, 215, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 213, 251

Achromatopsia
219, 219, 219

Achromatomaly
219, 217, 231

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 213, 251 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, 213, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 213, 251)  
}
```

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, 213, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 213, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 213, 251 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, 213, 251) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 213, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 213, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 213, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 213, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 213,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 213, 251 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 213, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
213, 251) }
```

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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