

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 214, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 214, 225) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 214, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD6E1
RGB	220, 214, 225
RGB Percent	86%, 84%, 88%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1608, 0.1176
CMYK	0.02, 0.05, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	273°, 15%, 86%
HSV	273°, 5%, 88%
XYZ	67.1524, 68.7450, 80.9640
YIQ	217.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

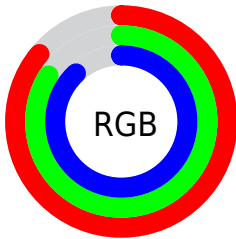
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 214, 225
Decimal	14472929
CIE Lab	86.38, 4.04, -4.68
CIE LCh	86, 6.184, 310.824
Yxy	68.7450, 0.3097, 0.3170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292663009 (0xFFD6CD6E1)
YUV	217.0480, 3.9203, 2.5889
Hunter-Lab	82.9126, -0.5268, 0.1423

Details

The RGB color **220, 214, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 225, 214**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **165, 159, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 192, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 236, 225**.

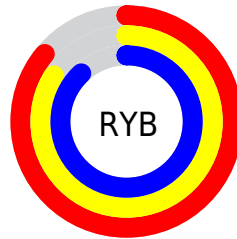
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (84%)

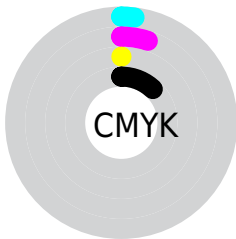
Blue (88%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (88%)

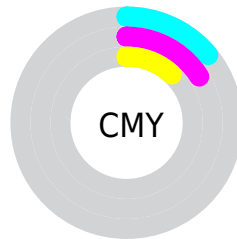


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 214, 225 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, 214, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 214, 225

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 214, 225

■ 192, 186, 197

■ 165, 159, 170

■ 139, 133, 143

■ 113, 108, 118

■ 89, 84, 93

■ 65, 61, 70


■ 43, 39, 47

■ 23, 18, 26


■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 214, 225


 220, 214, 225

 210, 192, 225

 230, 236, 225

 200, 169, 225

 240, 255, 225

 189, 147, 225


 251, 255, 225


 179, 124, 225


 255, 255, 225

 169, 102, 225

 159, 79, 225

 148, 57, 225

 138, 34, 225

 128, 11, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 216, 228



220, 214, 225



226, 213, 220

Triad

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



220, 214, 225



225, 214, 205



202, 220, 218

Complementary

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



220, 214, 225



219, 225, 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.



206, 219, 212



220, 214, 225



219, 216, 205

Square

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



220, 214, 225



229, 213, 209



212, 218, 207



203, 219, 224

Rectangle

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



220, 214, 225



228, 212, 216



212, 218, 207



203, 220, 216

Sweetspot

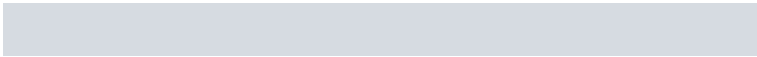
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220, 214, 225



254, 252, 255



214, 219, 225



127, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 214, 225



248, 240, 255



225, 214, 225



109, 104, 112



96, 0, 176



26, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 214, 219



255, 240, 247



214, 225, 214



112, 104, 108



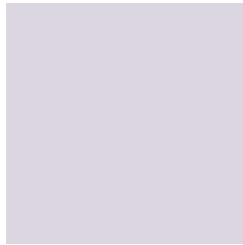
176, 0, 80



48, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 214, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

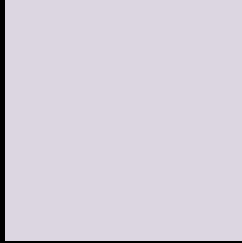
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 225 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

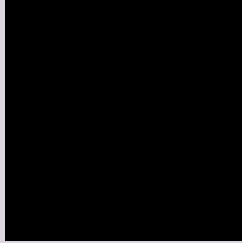
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

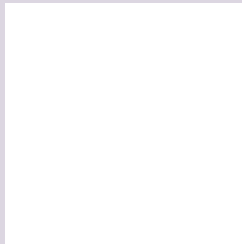
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 214, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 214, 225.

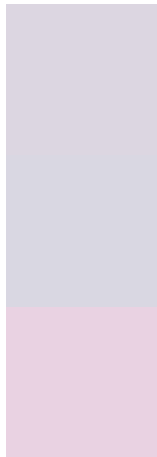


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 214, 225.

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, 214, 225

Protanopia
217, 215, 226

Deuteranopia
233, 210, 226



Tritanopia
221, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 214, 225

Protanomaly

218, 215, 226

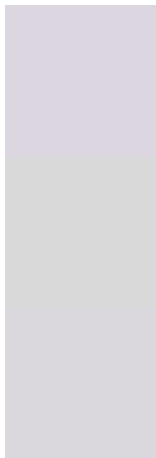
Deuteranomaly

228, 211, 226

Tritanomaly

221, 213, 228

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 214, 225

Achromatopsia

217, 217, 217

Achromatomaly

218, 216, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 214, 225 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, 214, 225) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 214, 225)  
}
```

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, 214, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 214, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 214, 225 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, 214, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 214, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 214, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 214, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 214, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 214,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 214, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 214, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
214, 225) }
```

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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