

# Converting Colors

RGB(220, 216, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(220, 216, 246) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(220, 216, 246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD8F6
RGB	220, 216, 246
RGB Percent	86%, 85%, 96%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1529, 0.0353
CMYK	0.11, 0.12, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	248°, 63%, 91%
HSV	248°, 12%, 96%
XYZ	70.7056, 70.9812, 97.1629
YIQ	220.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

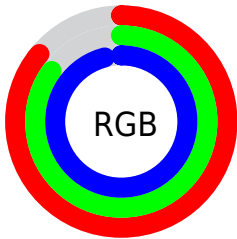
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 216, 246
Decimal	14473462
CIE Lab	87.48, 7.03, -14.14
CIE LCh	87, 15.794, 296.426
Yxy	70.9812, 0.2960, 0.2972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292663542 (0xFFD8CD8F6)
YUV	220.6160, 12.5143, -0.5402
Hunter-Lab	84.2503, 2.3649, -9.4018

# Details

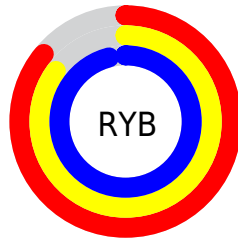
The RGB color **220, 216, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **242, 246, 216**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 161, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 191, 246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **241, 241, 246**.

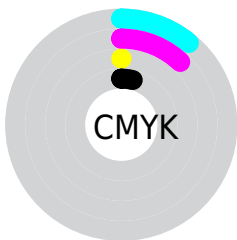
# Distribution



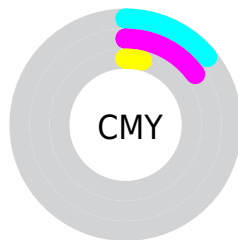
- Red (86%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 216, 246 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, 216, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 220, 216, 246

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 216, 246

■ 192, 188, 218

■ 165, 161, 190

■ 138, 135, 163

■ 113, 110, 136

■ 88, 85, 111

■ 65, 62, 86


■ 42, 40, 63


■ 21, 20, 41


■ 0, 1, 20

 220, 216, 246

 220, 216, 246


 199, 191, 246


 241, 241, 246

 177, 167, 246


 255, 255, 246

 156, 142, 246


 135, 118, 246

 113, 93, 246

 92, 68, 246

 71, 44, 246

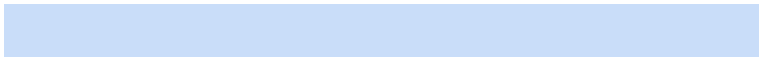
 49, 19, 246

 33, 0, 246

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201, 221, 249



220, 216, 246



237, 212, 236

# Triad

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



220, 216, 246



246, 213, 195



186, 228, 217

# Complementary

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



220, 216, 246



242, 246, 216

# 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.



200, 226, 202



220, 216, 246



233, 218, 190

# Square

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



220, 216, 246



251, 210, 207



217, 222, 192



181, 228, 232

# Rectangle

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



220, 216, 246



246, 210, 227



217, 222, 192



190, 228, 212



# Sweetspot

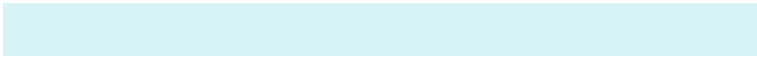
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220, 216, 246



246, 245, 255



216, 242, 246



122, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



220, 216, 246



222, 217, 255



235, 216, 246



112, 110, 122



25, 0, 186



8, 0, 59



# Inverse Universe

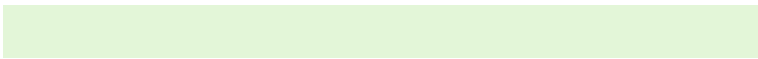
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



246, 216, 242



255, 217, 250



227, 246, 216



122, 110, 121



186, 0, 161



59, 0, 51



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 216, 246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

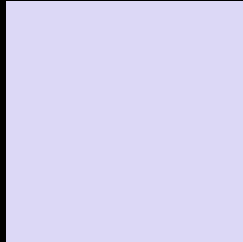
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

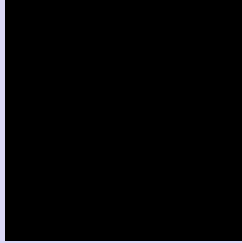
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

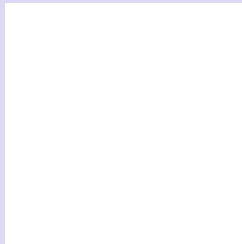
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 220, 216, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 216, 246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 216, 246.

# 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, 216, 246

**Protanopia**  
215, 218, 247

**Deuteranopia**  
228, 213, 247



**Tritanopia**  
218, 218, 235

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

220, 216, 246

**Protanomaly**

217, 217, 247

**Deuteranomaly**

225, 214, 247

**Tritanomaly**

219, 217, 239

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

220, 216, 246

**Achromatopsia**

221, 221, 221

**Achromatomaly**

221, 219, 230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 216, 246 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, 216, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 216, 246)  
}
```

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, 216, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 216, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 216, 246 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, 216, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 216, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 216, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 216, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 216, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 216,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 216, 246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 216, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
216, 246) }
```

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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