

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 219, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 219, 211) contains.

RGB(220, 219, 211)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(220, 219, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDBD3
RGB	220, 219, 211
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 83%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1412, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.04, 0.14
HSL	53°, 11%, 85%
HSV	53°, 4%, 86%
XYZ	66.6046, 70.5818, 71.7412
YIQ	218.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

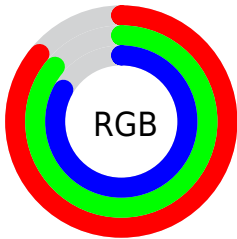
Format	Color
R_{YB}	212, 220, 211
Decimal	14474195
CIE Lab	87.28, -1.07, 4.04
CIE LCh	87, 4.177, 104.805
Yxy	70.5818, 0.3188, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664275 (0xFFDCDBD3)
YUV	218.3870, -3.6418, 1.4146
Hunter-Lab	84.0130, -5.5099, 8.1796

Details

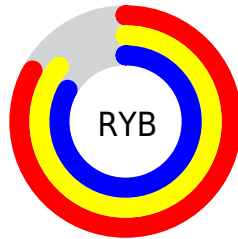
The RGB color **220, 219, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 212, 220**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **165, 164, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 217, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 221, 233**.

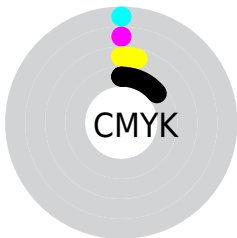
Distribution



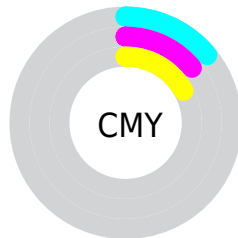
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 219, 211 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, 219, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 219, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 219, 211

■ 192, 191, 183

■ 165, 164, 157

■ 139, 138, 130

■ 113, 112, 105

■ 89, 88, 81

■ 65, 65, 58

■ 43, 43, 37

■ 23, 22, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 219, 211

 220, 219, 211

 220, 217, 189

 220, 221, 233

 220, 214, 167

 220, 224, 255

 220, 212, 145


 220, 226, 255

 220, 209, 123


 220, 229, 255

 220, 207, 101


 220, 231, 255

 220, 204, 79


 220, 234, 255

 220, 202, 57

 220, 236, 255

 220, 199, 35

 220, 239, 255

 220, 197, 13

 220, 241, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 218, 211



220, 219, 211



215, 220, 213

Triad

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



220, 219, 211



210, 221, 224



226, 216, 221

Complementary

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



220, 219, 211



211, 212, 220

Split Complementary

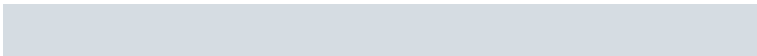
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



222, 217, 224



220, 219, 211



213, 220, 226

Square

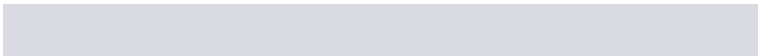
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



220, 219, 211



209, 221, 221



217, 218, 226



228, 216, 217

Rectangle

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



220, 219, 211



213, 221, 215



217, 218, 226



225, 216, 222

Sweetspot

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



220, 219, 211



255, 255, 252



220, 211, 212



128, 127, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 219, 211



255, 254, 242



217, 220, 211



110, 109, 103



173, 154, 0



46, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



211, 212, 220



242, 244, 255



214, 211, 220



103, 104, 110



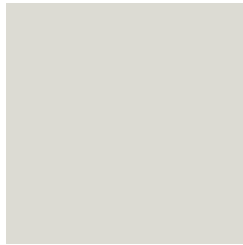
0, 19, 173



0, 5, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 219, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

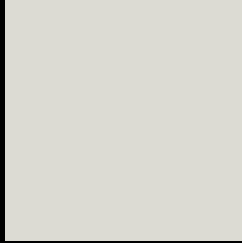
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

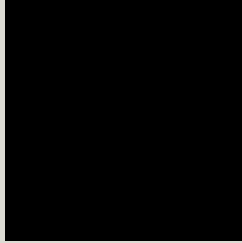
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

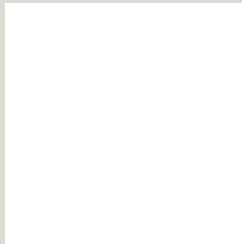
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 219, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 219, 211.

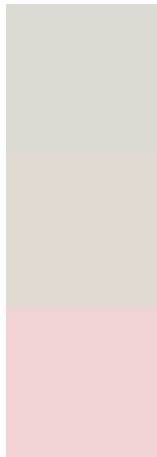


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 219, 211.

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](#).

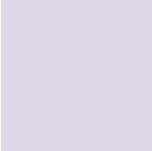
Dichromacy



Original Color
220, 219, 211

Protanopia
224, 218, 210

Deuteranopia
242, 211, 213



Tritanopia
223, 216, 233

Trichromacy



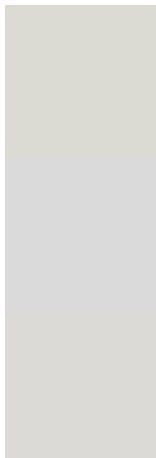
Original Color
220, 219, 211

Protanomaly
223, 218, 210

Deuteranomaly
234, 214, 212

Tritanomaly
222, 217, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 219, 211

Achromatopsia
218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly
219, 218, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 219, 211 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, 219, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 219, 211)  
}
```

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, 219, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 219, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 219, 211 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, 219, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 219, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 219, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 219, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 219, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 219, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
219, 211) }
```

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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