

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 219, 229)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 219, 229) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 219, 229)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDBE5
RGB	220, 219, 229
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 90%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1412, 0.1020
CMYK	0.04, 0.04, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	246°, 16%, 88%
HSV	246°, 4%, 90%
XYZ	68.9896, 71.5358, 84.3004
YIQ	220.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

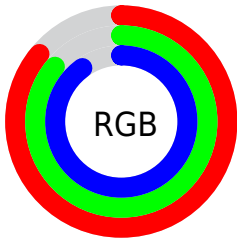
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 219, 229
Decimal	14474213
CIE Lab	87.74, 2.17, -4.78
CIE LCh	88, 5.250, 294.475
Yxy	71.5358, 0.3069, 0.3182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664293 (0xFFDCDBE5)
YUV	220.4390, 4.2206, -0.3850
Hunter-Lab	84.5789, -2.4135, 0.1104

Details

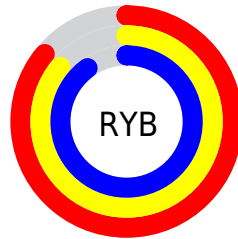
The RGB color **220, 219, 229** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 229, 219**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **165, 164, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 196, 229**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **241, 242, 229**.

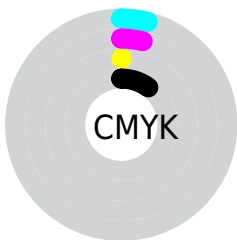
Distribution



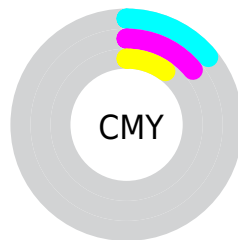
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 219, 229 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, 229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 219, 229

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 219, 229

■ 192, 191, 201

■ 165, 164, 174

■ 139, 138, 147

■ 113, 112, 121

■ 89, 88, 96

■ 65, 65, 73

■ 43, 43, 50

■ 23, 22, 29

■ 0, 0, 2

 220, 219, 229

 220, 219, 229

 199, 196, 229

 241, 242, 229

 179, 173, 229

 255, 255, 229

 158, 150, 229


 138, 127, 229

 117, 104, 229

 96, 82, 229

 76, 59, 229

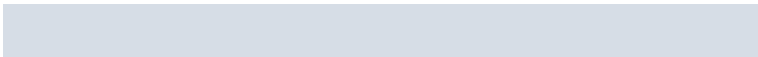
 55, 36, 229

 35, 13, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 221, 230



220, 219, 229



226, 218, 226

Triad

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



220, 219, 229



230, 218, 212



210, 223, 219

Complementary

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



220, 219, 229



228, 229, 219

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.



214, 222, 214



220, 219, 229



225, 219, 210

Square

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



220, 219, 229



231, 217, 216



220, 221, 211



208, 223, 224

Rectangle

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



220, 219, 229



229, 217, 223



220, 221, 211



211, 223, 217

Sweetspot

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



220, 219, 229



253, 252, 255



219, 228, 229



126, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 219, 229



244, 242, 255



225, 219, 229



109, 108, 115



18, 0, 179



5, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



229, 219, 228



255, 242, 254



223, 229, 219



115, 108, 114



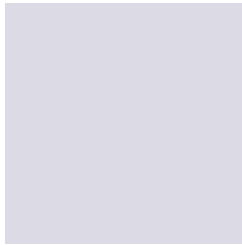
179, 0, 161



51, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 219, 229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

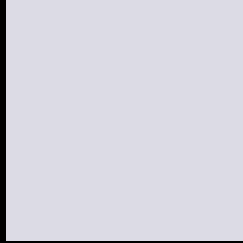
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 229 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

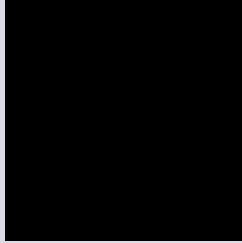
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

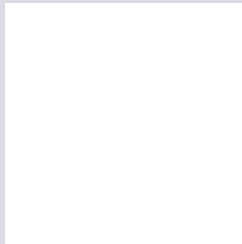
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 219, 229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 219, 229.

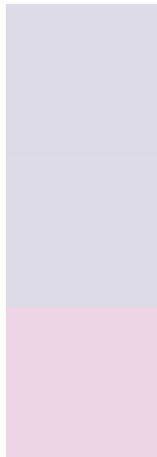


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 219, 229.

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, 229

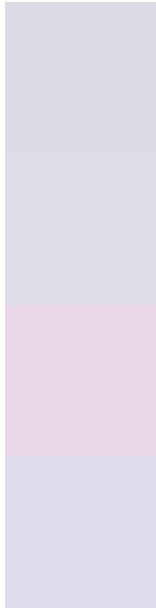
Protanopia
221, 219, 229

Deuteranopia
237, 213, 230



Tritanopia
221, 218, 235

Trichromacy



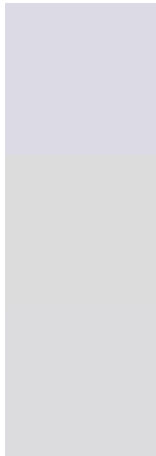
Original Color
220, 219, 229

Protanomaly
221, 219, 229

Deuteranomaly
231, 215, 230

Tritanomaly
221, 218, 233

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 219, 229

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
220, 220, 223

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 219, 229 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, 229) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 219, 229)  
}
```

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, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 219, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 219, 229 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, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 219, 229) }
```

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, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 219, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 219, 229 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, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
219, 229) }
```

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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