

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 221, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 221, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 221, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDDC1
RGB	220, 221, 193
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 76%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1333, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.13, 0.13
HSL	62°, 29%, 81%
HSV	62°, 13%, 87%
XYZ	64.9973, 70.7788, 60.6880
YIQ	217.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

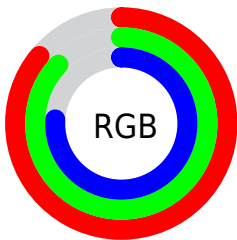
Format	Color
RYB	193, 221, 194
Decimal	14474689
CIELab	87.38, -5.08, 13.64
CIELCh	87, 14.560, 110.431
Yxy	70.7788, 0.3308, 0.3603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664769 (0xFFDCDDC1)
YUV	217.5090, -12.0829, 2.1846
Hunter-Lab	84.1301, -9.3222, 16.1217

Details

The RGB color **220, 221, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **194, 193, 221**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 249**, and **165, 166, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **219, 221, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 221, 215**.

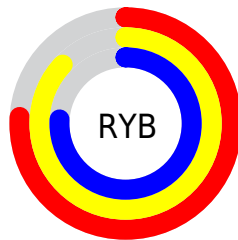
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (87%)

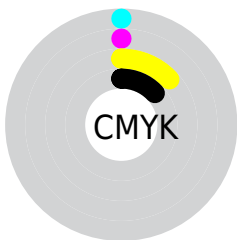
Blue (76%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (76%)

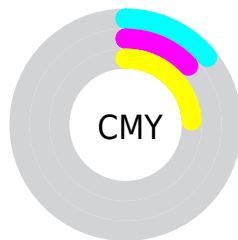


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 221, 193 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, 221, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 221, 193

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 249

 220, 221, 193

 192, 193, 166

 165, 166, 139

 138, 140, 114

 113, 114, 89

 88, 90, 66

 65, 66, 44

 42, 44, 23

 23, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 221, 193

 220, 221, 193

 219, 221, 171

 221, 221, 215

 218, 221, 149

 222, 221, 237

 218, 221, 127


 222, 221, 255

 217, 221, 105

 223, 221, 255

 216, 221, 83

 224, 221, 255

 215, 221, 60

 225, 221, 255

 214, 221, 38

 226, 221, 255

 214, 221, 16

 226, 221, 255

 213, 221, 0

 227, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 216, 192



220, 221, 193



204, 225, 201

Triad

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



220, 221, 193



187, 225, 240



245, 210, 224

Complementary

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



220, 221, 193



194, 193, 221

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.



233, 213, 237



220, 221, 193



199, 222, 246

Square

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



220, 221, 193



184, 227, 228



216, 217, 245



249, 210, 210

Rectangle

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



220, 221, 193



195, 226, 209



216, 217, 245



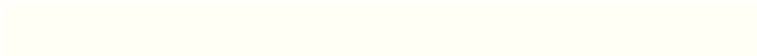
241, 211, 229

Sweetspot

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



220, 221, 193



255, 255, 245



221, 194, 193



127, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 221, 193



254, 255, 217



206, 221, 193



109, 110, 99



167, 173, 0



44, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



194, 193, 221



218, 217, 255



208, 193, 221



99, 99, 110



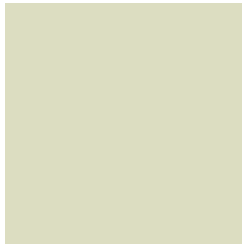
6, 0, 173



2, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 221, 193 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, 221, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

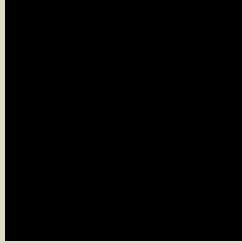
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

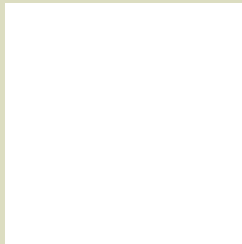
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 221, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 221, 193.

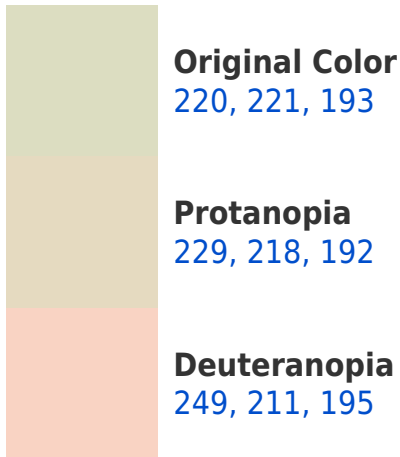


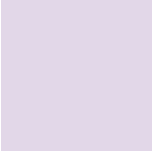
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 221, 193.

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

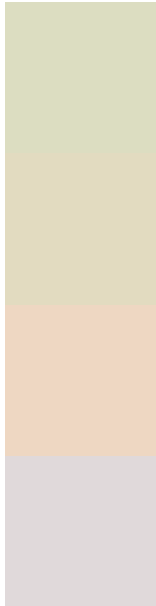




Tritanopia

226, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 221, 193

Protanomaly
226, 219, 192

Deuteranomaly
238, 215, 194

Tritanomaly
224, 217, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 221, 193

Achromatopsia
218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly
219, 219, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 221, 193 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, 221, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 221, 193)  
}
```

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, 221, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 221, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 221, 193 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, 221, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 221, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 221, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 221, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 221, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 221,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 221, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 221, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
221, 193) }
```

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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