

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 222, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 222, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 222, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDEB2
RGB	220, 222, 178
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 70%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1294, 0.3020
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.20, 0.13
HSL	63°, 40%, 78%
HSV	63°, 20%, 87%
XYZ	63.6724, 70.6725, 52.4048
YIQ	216.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

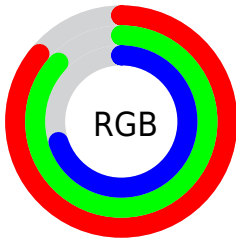
Format	Color
RYB	178, 222, 180
Decimal	14474930
CIELab	87.33, -7.87, 21.41
CIELCh	87, 22.814, 110.188
Yxy	70.6725, 0.3410, 0.3784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292665010 (0xFFDCDEB2)
YUV	216.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695
Hunter-Lab	84.0670, -11.9212, 21.8873

Details

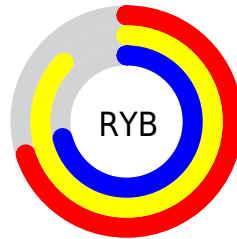
The RGB color **220, 222, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **180, 178, 222**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 234**, and **165, 167, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **219, 222, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 222, 200**.

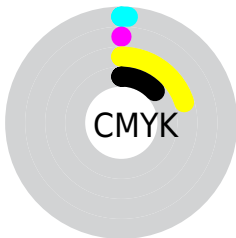
Distribution



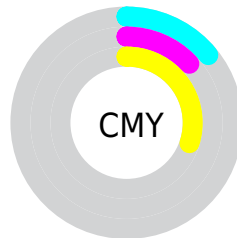
- Red (86%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 222, 178 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, 222, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 222, 178

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 234

 220, 222, 178

 192, 194, 151

 165, 167, 125


 138, 141, 100

 112, 115, 76

 87, 91, 53

 64, 67, 31

 41, 45, 8


 19, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 222, 178

 220, 222, 178

 219, 222, 156

 221, 222, 200

 218, 222, 134

 222, 222, 222

 217, 222, 111

 223, 222, 245

 216, 222, 89


 224, 222, 255

 215, 222, 67

 225, 222, 255

 214, 222, 45

 226, 222, 255

 213, 222, 23

 227, 222, 255

 212, 222, 0

 228, 222, 255

 212, 222, 0

 229, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



242, 215, 177



220, 222, 178



195, 228, 191

Triad

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



220, 222, 178



165, 228, 251



255, 204, 227

Complementary

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



220, 222, 178



180, 178, 222

Split Complementary

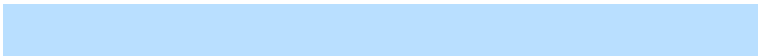
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



240, 209, 247



220, 222, 178



185, 223, 255

Square

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



220, 222, 178



161, 231, 233



213, 216, 255



255, 204, 205

Rectangle

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



220, 222, 178



180, 230, 203



213, 216, 255



253, 205, 234

Sweetspot

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



220, 222, 178



254, 255, 240



222, 179, 178



127, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 222, 178



252, 255, 194



199, 222, 178



112, 112, 101



168, 176, 0



46, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



180, 178, 222



197, 194, 255



201, 178, 222



101, 101, 112



8, 0, 176



2, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 222, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

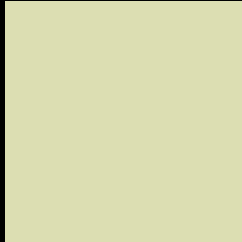
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

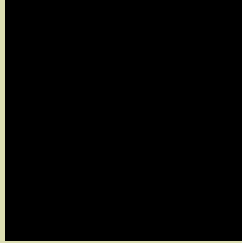
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

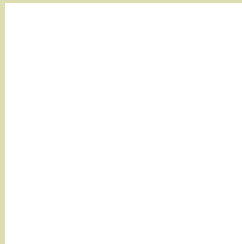
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 222, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 222, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 222, 178.

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](#).

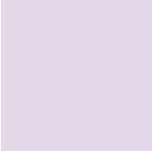
Dichromacy



Original Color
220, 222, 178

Protanopia
232, 218, 176

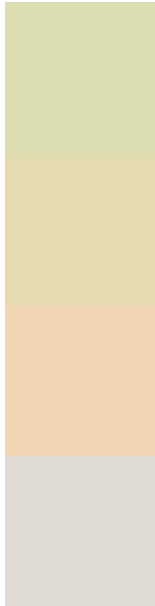
Deuteranopia
253, 210, 180



Tritanopia

227, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 222, 178

Protanomaly
228, 219, 177

Deuteranomaly
241, 214, 179

Tritanomaly
224, 218, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 222, 178

Achromatopsia
216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly
217, 218, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 222, 178 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, 222, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 222, 178)  
}
```

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, 222, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 222, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 222, 178 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, 222, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 222, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 222, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 222, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 222, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 222,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 222, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 222, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
222, 178) }
```

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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