

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 224, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 224, 223) contains.

RGB(220, 224, 223)	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, 224, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCE0DF
RGB	220, 224, 223
RGB Percent	86%, 88%, 87%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1216, 0.1255
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	165°, 6%, 87%
HSV	165°, 2%, 88%
XYZ	69.4901, 73.8547, 80.4049
YIQ	222.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

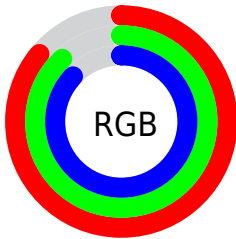
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 222, 224
Decimal	14475487
CIE Lab	88.85, -1.52, 0.01
CIE LCh	89, 1.521, 179.710
Yxy	73.8547, 0.3106, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292665567 (0xFFDCE0DF)
YUV	222.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591
Hunter-Lab	85.9387, -6.0575, 4.6850

Details

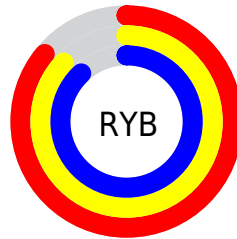
The RGB color **220, 224, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 220, 221**, and the grayscale version is **223, 223, 223**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 169, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 224, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **242, 224, 229**.

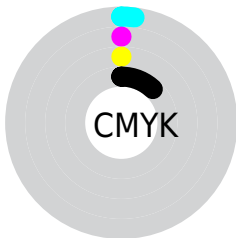
Distribution



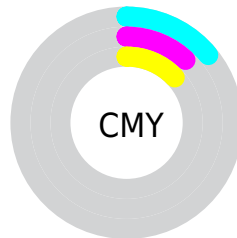
- Red (86%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 224, 223 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, 224, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 224, 223

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 224, 223

■ 192, 196, 195

■ 165, 169, 168

■ 139, 142, 141

■ 113, 117, 116

■ 89, 92, 91

■ 65, 69, 68

■ 43, 47, 46

■ 23, 26, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 224, 223

 220, 224, 223

 198, 224, 217

 242, 224, 229

 175, 224, 212

 255, 224, 234

 153, 224, 206

 255, 224, 240

 130, 224, 201

 255, 224, 245

 108, 224, 195

 255, 224, 251

 86, 224, 189

 255, 224, 255

 63, 224, 184

 41, 224, 178

 18, 224, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

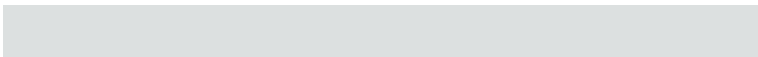
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



221, 224, 222



220, 224, 223



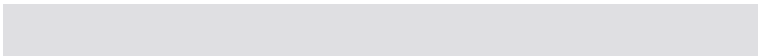
220, 224, 224

Triad

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



220, 224, 223



223, 223, 226



226, 223, 221

Complementary

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



220, 224, 223



224, 220, 221

Split Complementary

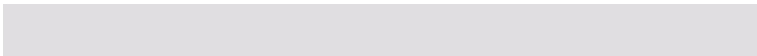
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



226, 222, 222



220, 224, 223



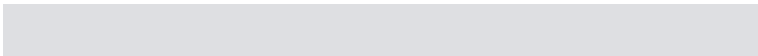
225, 222, 225

Square

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



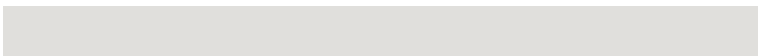
220, 224, 223



222, 223, 226



226, 222, 223



224, 223, 220

Rectangle

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



220, 224, 223



220, 224, 225



226, 222, 223



226, 222, 221

Sweetspot

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



220, 224, 223



252, 255, 254



221, 224, 220



126, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 224, 223



250, 255, 254



220, 223, 224



110, 112, 112



0, 176, 132



0, 48, 36

Inverse Universe

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



224, 220, 221



255, 250, 251



224, 221, 220



112, 110, 111



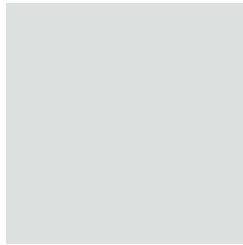
176, 0, 44



48, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 224, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

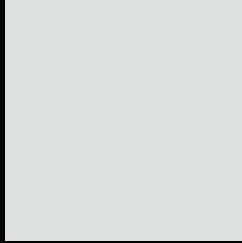
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

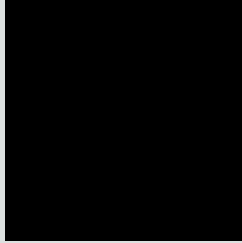
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

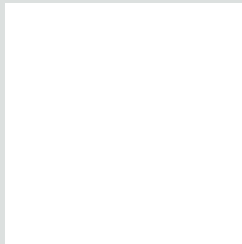
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 224, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 224, 223.

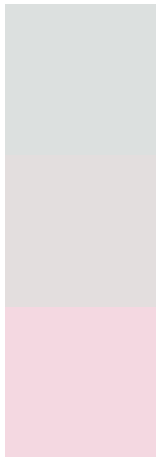


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 224, 223.

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, 224, 223](#)

Protanopia
[227, 222, 222](#)

Deuteranopia
[244, 216, 225](#)



Tritanopia
223, 222, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 224, 223

Protanomaly

224, 223, 222

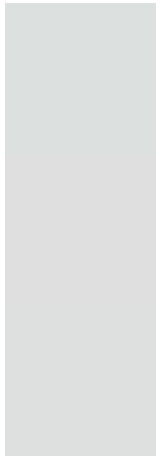
Deuteranomaly

235, 219, 224

Tritanomaly

222, 223, 233

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 224, 223

Achromatopsia

223, 223, 223

Achromatomaly

222, 223, 223

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 224, 223 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, 224, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 224, 223)  
}
```

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, 224, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 224, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 224, 223 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, 224, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 224, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 224, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 224, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 224, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 224,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 224, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 224, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
224, 223) }
```

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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