

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 225, 236)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 225, 236) contains.

RGB(220, 225, 236)	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, 225, 236)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCE1EC
RGB	220, 225, 236
RGB Percent	86%, 88%, 93%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1176, 0.0745
CMYK	0.07, 0.05, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	221°, 30%, 89%
HSV	221°, 7%, 93%
XYZ	71.5807, 75.1222, 90.0842
YIQ	224.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

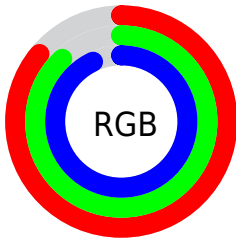
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 224, 236
Decimal	14475756
CIE Lab	89.45, 0.38, -5.94
CIE LCh	89, 5.957, 273.660
Yxy	75.1222, 0.3023, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292665836 (0xFFDCE1EC)
YUV	224.7590, 5.5418, -4.1736
Hunter-Lab	86.6731, -4.2600, -0.9523

Details

The RGB color **220, 225, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **236, 231, 220**, and the grayscale version is **225, 225, 225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **165, 170, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 209, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **244, 241, 236**.

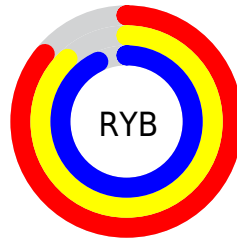
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (88%)

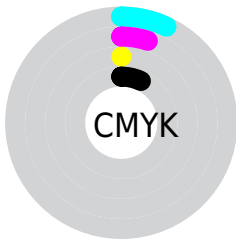
Blue (93%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (93%)

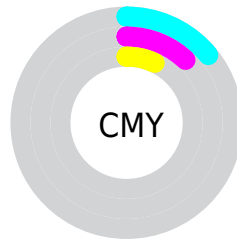


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 225, 236 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, 225, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 225, 236

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 225, 236

■ 192, 197, 208

■ 165, 170, 180

■ 139, 143, 153

■ 113, 118, 128

■ 89, 93, 102

■ 65, 70, 78

■ 43, 47, 56

■ 22, 27, 34

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 220, 225, 236

■ 220, 225, 236

■ 196, 209, 236

■ 244, 241, 236

■ 173, 193, 236

■ 255, 255, 236

■ 149, 176, 236

■ 126, 160, 236

■ 102, 144, 236

■ 78, 128, 236

■ 55, 111, 236

■ 31, 95, 236

■ 8, 79, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 227, 235



220, 225, 236



227, 223, 234

Triad

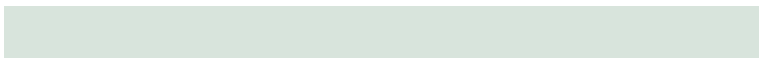
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



220, 225, 236



237, 221, 219



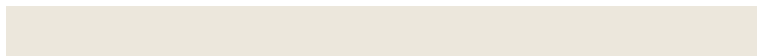
216, 228, 220

Complementary

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



220, 225, 236



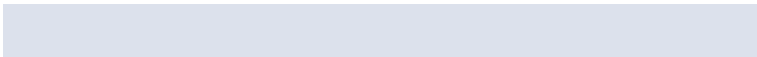
236, 231, 220

Split Complementary

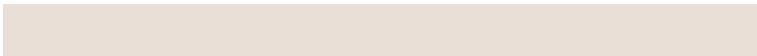
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



222, 226, 215



220, 225, 236



234, 223, 215

Square

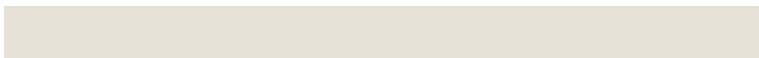
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



220, 225, 236



237, 221, 224



229, 225, 214



212, 228, 225

Rectangle

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



220, 225, 236



231, 222, 232



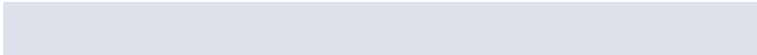
229, 225, 214



218, 227, 218

Sweetspot

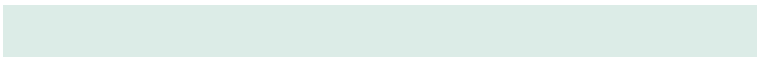
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220, 225, 236



250, 251, 255



220, 236, 231



125, 126, 128



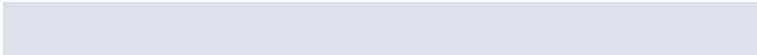
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 225, 236



235, 241, 255



223, 220, 236



106, 109, 117



0, 57, 181



0, 17, 54

Inverse Universe

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



236, 220, 225



255, 235, 241



233, 236, 220



117, 106, 109



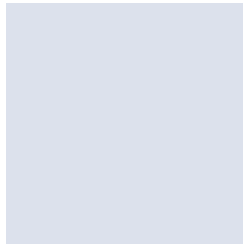
181, 0, 57



54, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 225, 236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

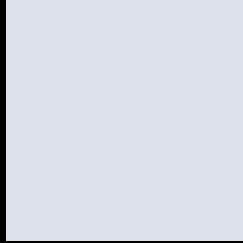
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 225, 236 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

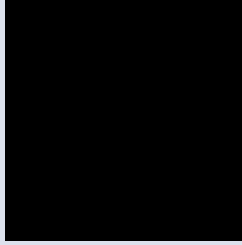
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

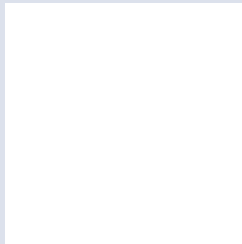
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 225, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 225, 236.

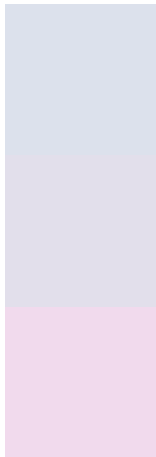


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 225, 236.

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, 225, 236

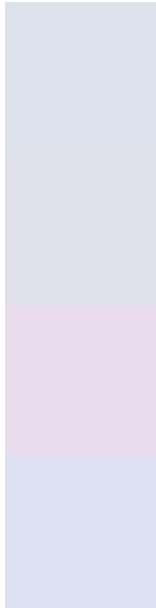
Protanopia
226, 223, 235

Deuteranopia
241, 218, 237



Tritanopia
221, 224, 242

Trichromacy



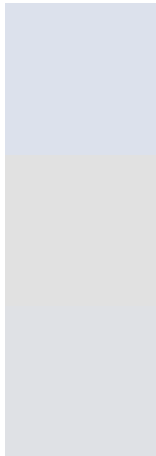
Original Color
220, 225, 236

Protanomaly
224, 224, 235

Deuteranomaly
233, 221, 237

Tritanomaly
221, 224, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 225, 236

Achromatopsia
225, 225, 225

Achromatomaly
223, 225, 229

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 225, 236 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, 225, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 225, 236)  
}
```

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, 225, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 225, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 225, 236 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, 225, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 225, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 225, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 225, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 225, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 225,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 225, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 225, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
225, 236) }
```

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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