

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 226, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 226, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 226, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCE2E2
RGB	220, 226, 226
RGB Percent	86%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1137, 0.1137
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	180°, 9%, 87%
HSV	180°, 3%, 89%
XYZ	70.4390, 75.0993, 82.7346
YIQ	224.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

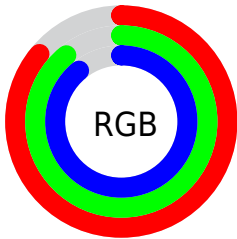
Format	Color
RYB	220, 223, 226
Decimal	14476002
CIELab	89.44, -2.01, -0.71
CIELCh	89, 2.128, 199.542
Yxy	75.0993, 0.3086, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292666082 (0xFFDCE2E2)
YUV	224.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887
Hunter-Lab	86.6599, -6.5661, 4.0575

Details

The RGB color **220, 226, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 220, 220**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 171, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **197, 226, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243, 226, 226**.

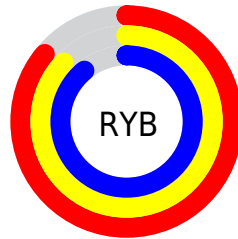
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (89%)

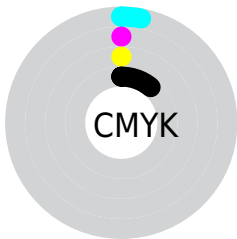
Blue (89%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (89%)

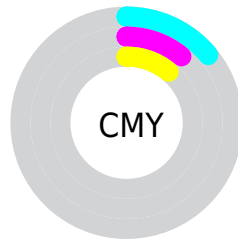


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 226, 226 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, 226, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 226, 226

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 226, 226

■ 192, 198, 198

■ 165, 171, 171

■ 139, 144, 144

■ 113, 119, 119

■ 89, 94, 94

■ 65, 70, 70

■ 43, 48, 48

■ 23, 27, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 226, 226

 220, 226, 226

 197, 226, 226

 243, 226, 226

 175, 226, 226

 255, 226, 226

 152, 226, 226

 130, 226, 226

 107, 226, 226

 84, 226, 226

 62, 226, 226

 39, 226, 226

 17, 226, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

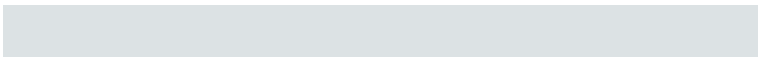
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



221, 226, 224



220, 226, 226



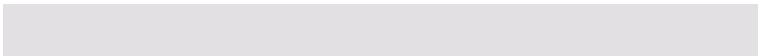
220, 226, 228

Triad

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



220, 226, 226



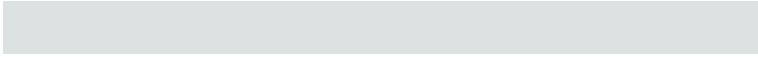
227, 224, 227



227, 224, 221

Complementary

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



220, 226, 226



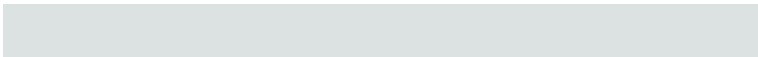
226, 220, 220

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.



229, 224, 222



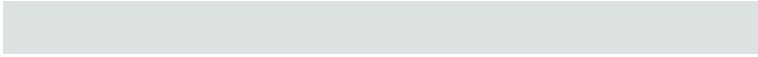
220, 226, 226



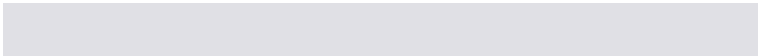
229, 224, 226

Square

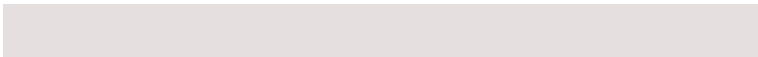
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



220, 226, 226



224, 224, 229



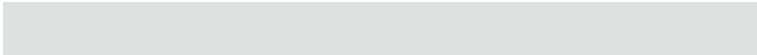
229, 223, 223



225, 225, 221

Rectangle

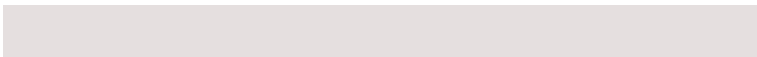
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



220, 226, 226



221, 225, 228



229, 223, 223



228, 224, 221

Sweetspot

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



220, 226, 226



252, 255, 255



220, 226, 220



126, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

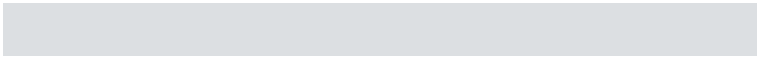
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220, 226, 226



247, 255, 255



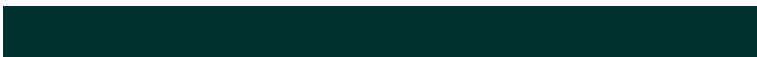
220, 223, 226



108, 112, 112



0, 176, 176



0, 48, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 220, 226



255, 247, 255



226, 223, 220



112, 108, 112



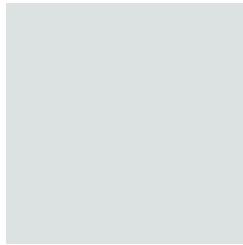
176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 226, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

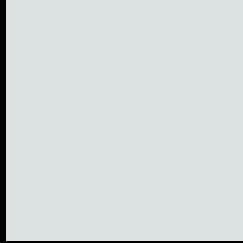
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

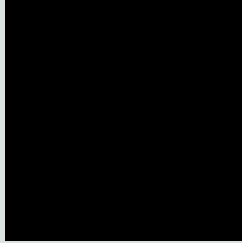
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

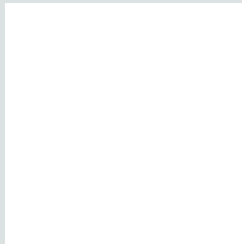
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 226, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 226, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 226, 226.

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
222, 224, 241

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 226, 226

Protanomaly

225, 225, 225

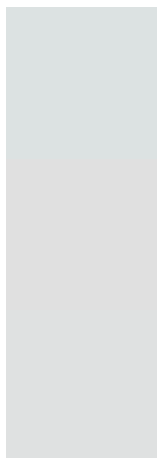
Deuteranomaly

236, 221, 227

Tritanomaly

221, 225, 236

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 226, 226

Achromatopsia

224, 224, 224

Achromatomaly

223, 225, 225

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 226, 226 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, 226, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 226, 226)  
}
```

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, 226, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 226, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 226, 226 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, 226, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 226, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 226, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 226, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 226, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 226,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 226, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 226, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
226, 226) }
```

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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