

# Converting Colors

RGB(220, 229, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(220, 229, 228) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(220, 229, 228)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCE5E4
RGB	220, 229, 228
RGB Percent	86%, 90%, 89%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1020, 0.1059
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	173°, 15%, 88%
HSV	173°, 4%, 90%
XYZ	71.5381, 76.8557, 84.4630
YIQ	226.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

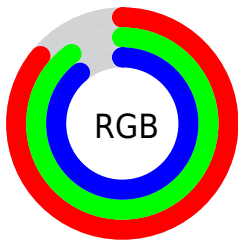
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	220, 225, 229
Decimal	14476772
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.26, -3.18, -0.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 3.230, 190.120
Yxy	76.8557, 0.3072, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292666852 (0xFFDCE5E4)
YUV	226.1950, 0.8899, -5.4330
Hunter-Lab	87.6674, -7.7588, 4.2443

# Details

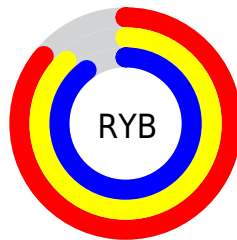
The RGB color **220, 229, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **229, 220, 221**, and the grayscale version is **226, 226, 226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **165, 174, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **197, 229, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243, 229, 231**.

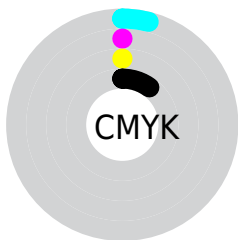
# Distribution



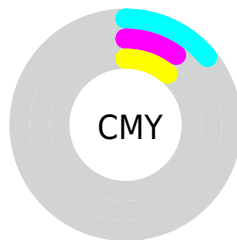
- Red (86%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 229, 228 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, 229, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 220, 229, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 229, 228

■ 192, 201, 200

■ 165, 174, 173

■ 139, 147, 146

■ 113, 121, 120

■ 89, 96, 96

■ 65, 73, 72

■ 43, 50, 50

■ 23, 29, 29

■ 0, 2, 2

 220, 229, 228

 220, 229, 228

 197, 229, 225

 243, 229, 231

 174, 229, 223

 255, 229, 233

 151, 229, 220

 255, 229, 236

 128, 229, 218

 255, 229, 238

 106, 229, 215

 255, 229, 241

 83, 229, 213


 255, 229, 243

 60, 229, 210

 255, 229, 246

 37, 229, 208

 255, 229, 248

 14, 229, 205

 255, 229, 251

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



222, 229, 225



220, 229, 228



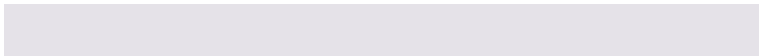
220, 229, 231

# Triad

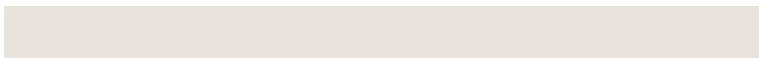
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



220, 229, 228



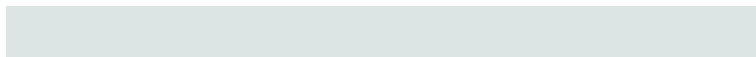
229, 226, 232



232, 226, 221

# Complementary

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



220, 229, 228



229, 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.



234, 225, 223



220, 229, 228



232, 225, 229

# Square

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



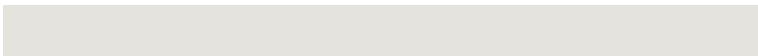
220, 229, 228



225, 227, 233



234, 225, 226



229, 227, 221

# Rectangle

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



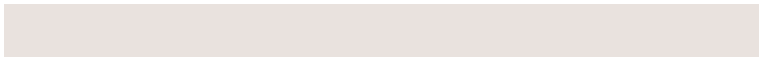
220, 229, 228



221, 228, 232



234, 225, 226



233, 226, 222



# Sweetspot

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



220, 229, 228



252, 255, 255



221, 229, 220



126, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

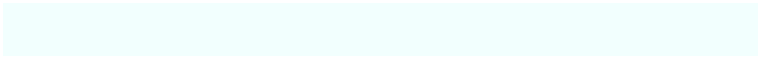


# Same Dimension

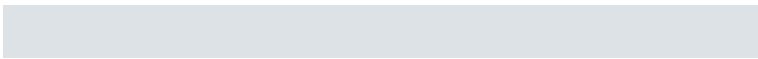
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220, 229, 228



242, 255, 254



220, 226, 229



108, 115, 114



0, 179, 159



0, 51, 45

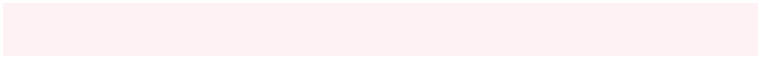


# Inverse Universe

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



229, 220, 221



255, 242, 244



229, 223, 220



115, 108, 109



179, 0, 20

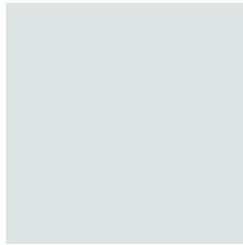


51, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 229, 228 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

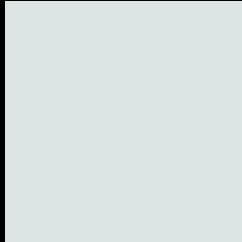
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 229, 228 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

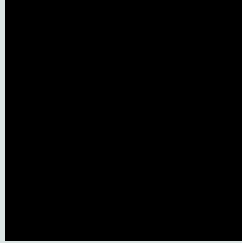
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

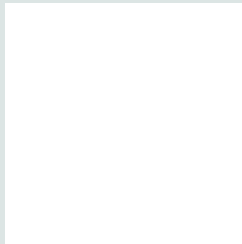
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 220, 229, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 229, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 229, 228.

# 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](#).

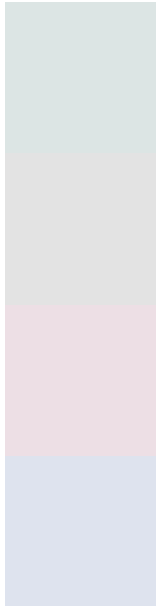
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
223, 226, 244

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

220, 229, 228

**Protanomaly**

227, 227, 227

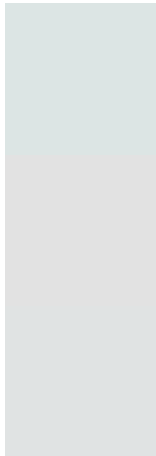
**Deuteranomaly**

237, 223, 229

**Tritanomaly**

222, 227, 238

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

220, 229, 228

**Achromatopsia**

226, 226, 226

**Achromatomaly**

224, 227, 227

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 229, 228 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, 229, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 229, 228)  
}
```

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, 229, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 229, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 229, 228 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, 229, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 229, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 229, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 229, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 229, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 229,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 229, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 229, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
229, 228) }
```

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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