

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 234, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 234, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 234, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCEABE
RGB	220, 234, 190
RGB Percent	86%, 92%, 75%
CMY	0.1373, 0.0824, 0.2549
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.19, 0.08
HSL	79°, 51%, 83%
HSV	79°, 19%, 92%
XYZ	68.2323, 77.7790, 60.1318
YIQ	224.7980, 5.7800, -16.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

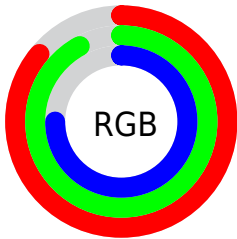
Format	Color
R _{YB}	190, 234, 204
Decimal	14478014
CIE Lab	90.68, -12.12, 19.84
CIE LCh	91, 23.251, 121.426
Yxy	77.7790, 0.3310, 0.3773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292668094 (0xFFDCEABE)
YUV	224.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078
Hunter-Lab	88.1924, -16.2356, 21.3092

Details

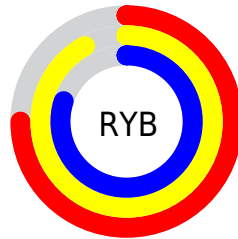
The RGB color **220, 234, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 190, 234**, and the grayscale version is **225, 225, 225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 246**, and **165, 178, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 234, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 234, 213**.

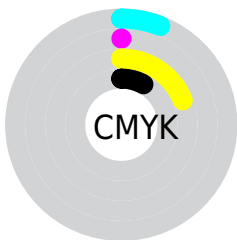
Distribution



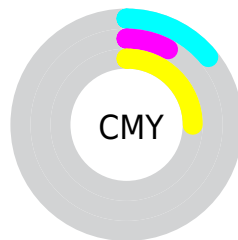
- Red (86%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 234, 190 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, 234, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 234, 190

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 246

 220, 234, 190

 192, 206, 163


 165, 178, 136

 138, 152, 111

 113, 126, 86

 88, 101, 63

 64, 77, 40

 41, 54, 19

 22, 32, 0

 0, 5, 0

■ 220, 234, 190

■ 220, 234, 190

■ 213, 234, 167

■ 227, 234, 213

■ 205, 234, 143

■ 235, 234, 237

■ 198, 234, 120

■ 242, 234, 255

■ 190, 234, 96

■ 250, 234, 255

■ 183, 234, 73

■ 255, 234, 255

■ 175, 234, 50

■ 168, 234, 26

■ 160, 234, 3

■ 160, 234, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

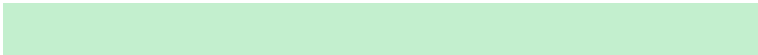
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



245, 227, 184



220, 234, 190



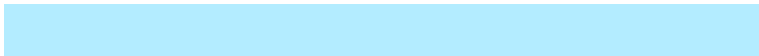
195, 239, 206

Triad

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



220, 234, 190



179, 236, 255



255, 213, 228

Complementary

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



220, 234, 190



204, 190, 234

Split Complementary

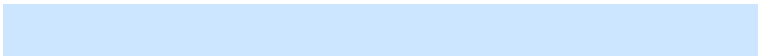
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 216, 250



220, 234, 190



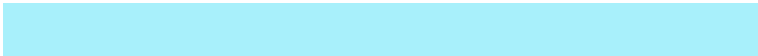
204, 230, 255

Square

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



220, 234, 190



168, 240, 251



234, 222, 255



255, 214, 206

Rectangle

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



220, 234, 190



181, 241, 221



234, 222, 255



255, 213, 236

Sweetspot

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



220, 234, 190



250, 255, 240



234, 204, 190



125, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 234, 190



236, 255, 196



198, 234, 190



114, 117, 106



123, 181, 0



37, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



204, 190, 234



215, 196, 255



226, 190, 234



109, 106, 117



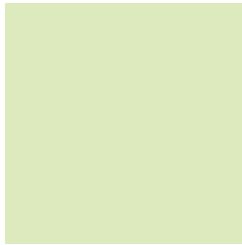
58, 0, 181



17, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 234, 190 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, 234, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

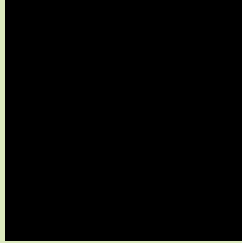
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

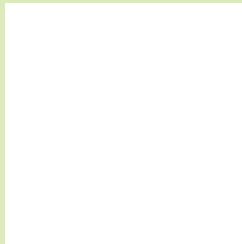
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 234, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 234, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 234, 190.

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](#).

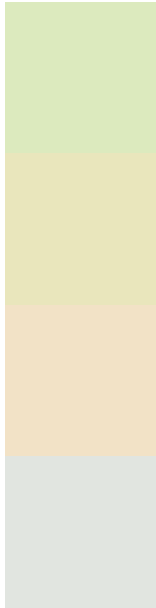
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
228, 226, 244

Trichromacy



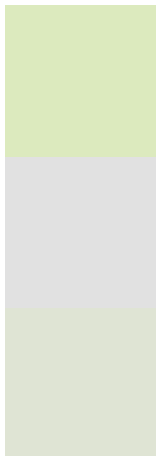
Original Color
220, 234, 190

Protanomaly
233, 230, 188

Deuteranomaly
242, 226, 198

Tritanomaly
225, 229, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 234, 190

Achromatopsia
225, 225, 225

Achromatomaly
223, 228, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 234, 190 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, 234, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 234, 190)  
}
```

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, 234, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 234, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 234, 190 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, 234, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 234, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 234, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 234, 190); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 234, 190); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 234, 190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 234, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 234, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
234, 190) }
```

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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