

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 238, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 238, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 238, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCEEDB
RGB	220, 238, 219
RGB Percent	86%, 93%, 86%
CMY	0.1373, 0.0667, 0.1412
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.08, 0.07
HSL	117°, 36%, 90%
HSV	117°, 8%, 93%
XYZ	72.8759, 81.4792, 78.9039
YIQ	230.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

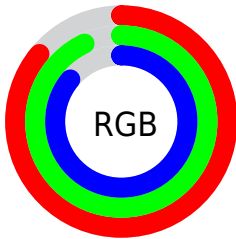
Format	Color
R _Y B	219, 238, 237
Decimal	14479067
CIE Lab	92.34, -9.37, 7.16
CIE LCh	92, 11.790, 142.616
Yxy	81.4792, 0.3124, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292669147 (0xFFDCEEDB)
YUV	230.4520, -5.6458, -9.1664
Hunter-Lab	90.2658, -13.8536, 11.3590

Details

The RGB color **220, 238, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **237, 219, 238**, and the grayscale version is **231, 231, 231**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 182, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **197, 238, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243, 238, 243**.

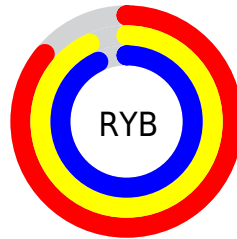
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (93%)

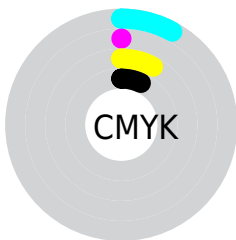
Blue (86%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (93%)

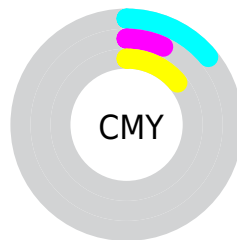


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 238, 219 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, 238, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 238, 219

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 238, 219

■ 192, 210, 191

■ 165, 182, 164

■ 139, 155, 138

■ 113, 129, 112

■ 89, 104, 88

■ 65, 80, 65

■ 43, 57, 43

■ 22, 35, 22

■ 0, 15, 0

 220, 238, 219

 220, 238, 219

 197, 238, 195

 243, 238, 243

 175, 238, 171

 255, 238, 255

 152, 238, 148

 130, 238, 124

 107, 238, 100

 85, 238, 76

 62, 238, 52

 40, 238, 29

 17, 238, 5

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 235, 212



220, 238, 219



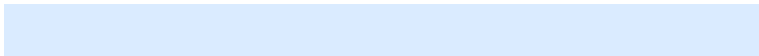
210, 240, 230

Triad

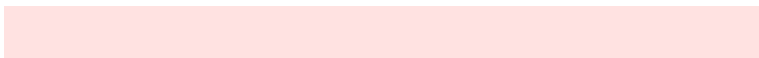
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



220, 238, 219



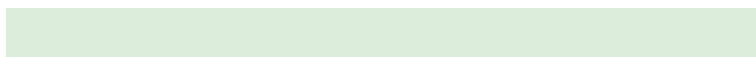
218, 235, 255



255, 226, 225

Complementary

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



220, 238, 219



237, 219, 238

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, 226, 236



220, 238, 219



232, 231, 254

Square

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



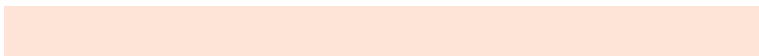
220, 238, 219



208, 238, 251



245, 228, 247



254, 228, 215

Rectangle

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



220, 238, 219



206, 240, 237



245, 228, 247



255, 225, 229

Sweetspot

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



220, 238, 219



250, 255, 250



238, 237, 219



125, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



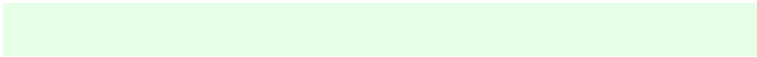
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

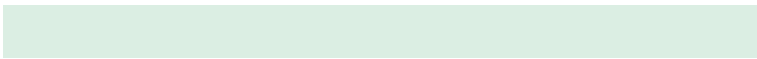
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220, 238, 219



231, 255, 230



219, 238, 227



108, 120, 108



10, 184, 0



3, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



237, 219, 238



254, 230, 255



238, 219, 230



119, 108, 120



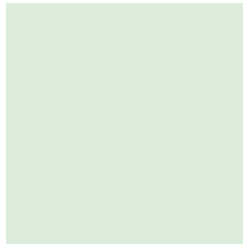
174, 0, 184



53, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 238, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

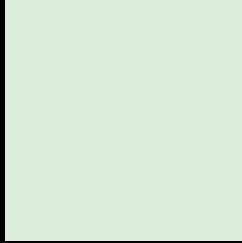
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 238, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

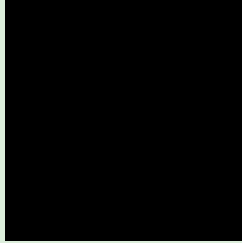
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

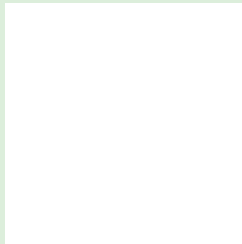
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 238, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 238, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 238, 219.

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](#).

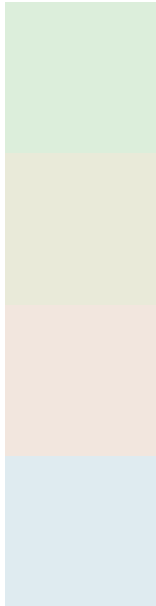
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
225, 233, 252

Trichromacy



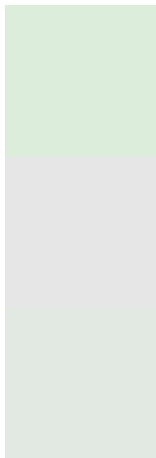
Original Color
220, 238, 219

Protanomaly
233, 234, 217

Deuteranomaly
242, 230, 222

Tritanomaly
223, 235, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 238, 219

Achromatopsia
230, 230, 230

Achromatomaly
226, 233, 226

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 238, 219 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, 238, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 238, 219)  
}
```

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, 238, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 238, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 238, 219 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, 238, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 238, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 238, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 238, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 238, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 238,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 238, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 238, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
238, 219) }
```

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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