

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 240, 229)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 240, 229) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 240, 229)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCF0E5
RGB	220, 240, 229
RGB Percent	86%, 94%, 90%
CMY	0.1373, 0.0588, 0.1020
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.05, 0.06
HSL	147°, 40%, 90%
HSV	147°, 8%, 94%
XYZ	74.8181, 83.1930, 86.2433
YIQ	232.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

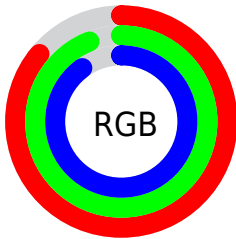
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 234, 240
Decimal	14479589
CIE Lab	93.10, -8.59, 3.05
CIE LCh	93, 9.116, 160.432
Yxy	83.1930, 0.3063, 0.3406
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292669669 (0xFFDC F0E5)
YUV	232.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958
Hunter-Lab	91.2102, -13.1973, 7.7858

Details

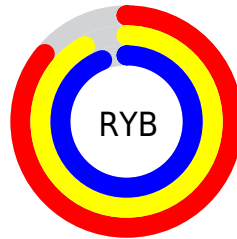
The RGB color **220, 240, 229** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **240, 220, 231**, and the grayscale version is **233, 233, 233**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 184, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 240, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **244, 240, 242**.

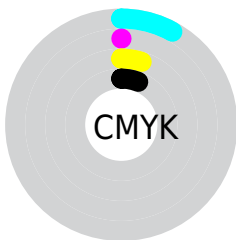
Distribution



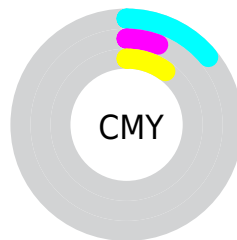
- Red (86%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 240, 229 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, 240, 229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 240, 229

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 240, 229

■ 192, 212, 201

■ 165, 184, 174

■ 139, 157, 147

■ 113, 131, 121

■ 88, 106, 97

■ 65, 82, 73

■ 43, 59, 50

■ 22, 37, 29

■ 0, 16, 3

 220, 240, 229

 220, 240, 229

 196, 240, 216

 244, 240, 242

 172, 240, 203

 255, 240, 255

 148, 240, 189

 124, 240, 176

 100, 240, 163

 76, 240, 150

 52, 240, 137

 28, 240, 123

 4, 240, 110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 238, 222



220, 240, 229



215, 241, 238

Triad

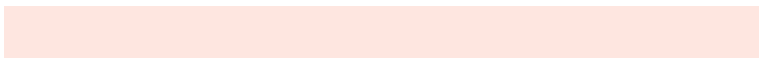
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



220, 240, 229



230, 235, 252



254, 230, 224

Complementary

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



220, 240, 229



240, 220, 231

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.



254, 229, 232



220, 240, 229



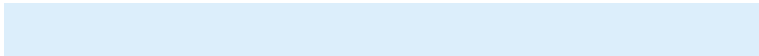
241, 232, 249

Square

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



220, 240, 229



220, 238, 251



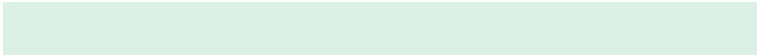
250, 230, 241



248, 233, 219

Rectangle

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



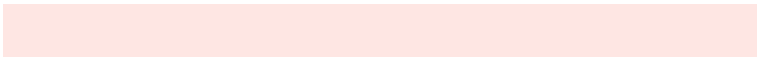
220, 240, 229



214, 240, 244



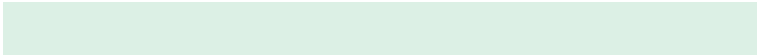
250, 230, 241



254, 230, 227

Sweetspot

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



220, 240, 229



247, 255, 251



231, 240, 220



122, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

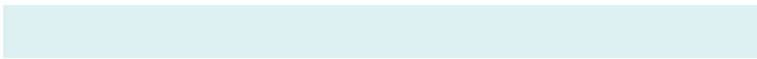
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220, 240, 229



230, 255, 241



220, 240, 239



108, 120, 113



0, 184, 83



0, 56, 25

Inverse Universe

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



240, 220, 231



255, 230, 244



240, 220, 221



120, 108, 114



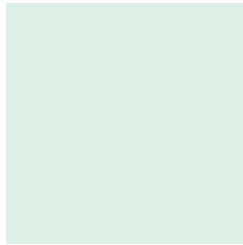
184, 0, 101



56, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 240, 229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

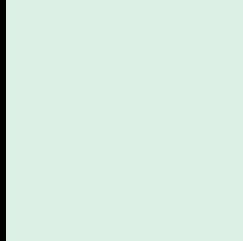
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240, 229 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

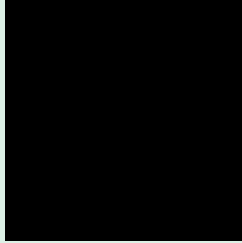
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

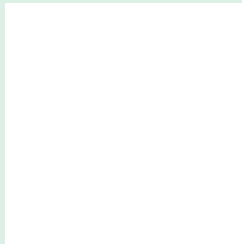
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 240, 229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 240, 229.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 240, 229.

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](#).

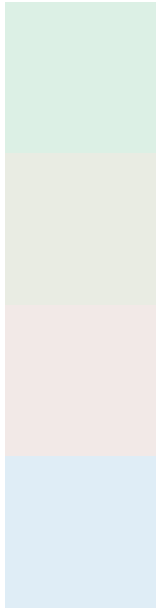
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
224, 236, 255

Trichromacy



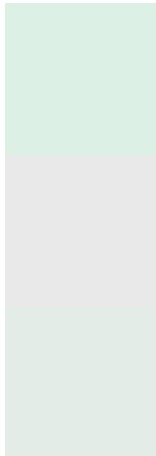
Original Color
220, 240, 229

Protanomaly
233, 236, 227

Deuteranomaly
242, 233, 231

Tritanomaly
223, 237, 246

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 240, 229

Achromatopsia
233, 233, 233

Achromatomaly
228, 236, 232

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 240, 229 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, 240, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 240, 229)  
}
```

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, 240, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 240, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 240, 229 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, 240, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 240, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 240, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 240, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 240, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 240,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 240, 229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 240, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
240, 229) }
```

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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