

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 242, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 242, 173) contains.

RGB(220, 242, 173)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(220, 242, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCF2AD
RGB	220, 242, 173
RGB Percent	86%, 95%, 68%
CMY	0.1373, 0.0510, 0.3216
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.29, 0.05
HSL	79°, 73%, 81%
HSV	79°, 29%, 95%
XYZ	68.8102, 81.7370, 51.6853
YIQ	227.5560, 9.0370, -26.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

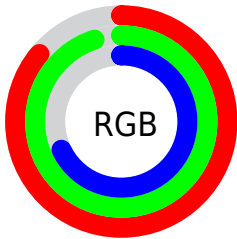
Format	Color
RYB	173, 242, 195
Decimal	14480045
CIELab	92.46, -18.53, 30.98
CIELCh	92, 36.103, 120.888
Yxy	81.7370, 0.3403, 0.4042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292670125 (0xFFDCF2AD)
YUV	227.5560, -26.8961, -6.6266
Hunter-Lab	90.4085, -22.3582, 29.3907

Details

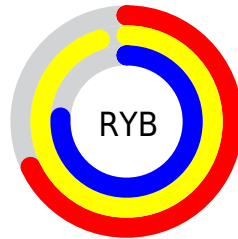
The RGB color **220, 242, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 173, 242**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 229**, and **164, 186, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 242, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 242, 197**.

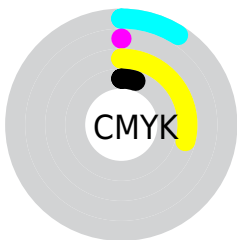
Distribution



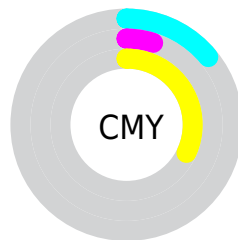
- Red (86%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 242, 173 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, 242, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 242, 173

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 255, 229

■ 220, 242, 173

■ 192, 214, 146

■ 164, 186, 120

■ 138, 159, 95

■ 111, 133, 70

■ 86, 107, 47

■ 62, 83, 24

■ 39, 60, 0

■ 16, 38, 0

■ 0, 16, 0

■ 220, 242, 173

■ 220, 242, 173

■ 212, 242, 149

■ 228, 242, 197

■ 205, 242, 125

■ 235, 242, 221

■ 197, 242, 100

■ 243, 242, 246

■ 189, 242, 76

■ 251, 242, 255

■ 181, 242, 52

■ 255, 242, 255

■ 174, 242, 28

■ 166, 242, 4

■ 165, 242, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

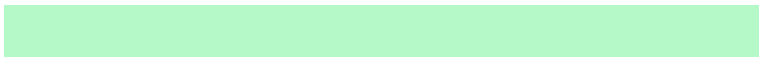
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 231, 164



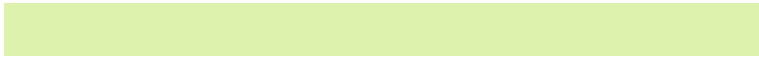
220, 242, 173



180, 249, 199

Triad

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



220, 242, 173



144, 246, 255



255, 208, 234

Complementary

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



220, 242, 173



195, 173, 242

Split Complementary

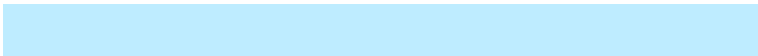
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 213, 255



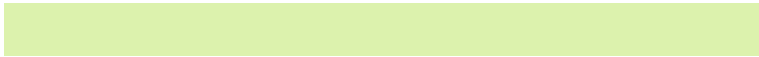
220, 242, 173



190, 236, 255

Square

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



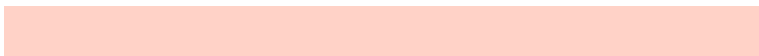
220, 242, 173



125, 252, 255



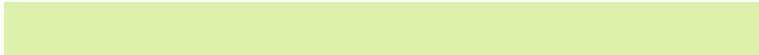
240, 224, 255



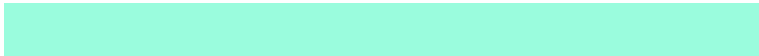
255, 210, 199

Rectangle

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



220, 242, 173



154, 252, 221



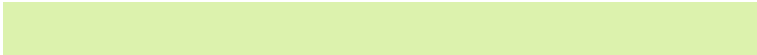
240, 224, 255



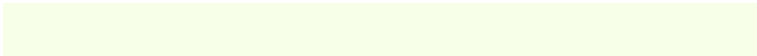
255, 209, 245

Sweetspot

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



220, 242, 173



248, 255, 232



242, 195, 173



123, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

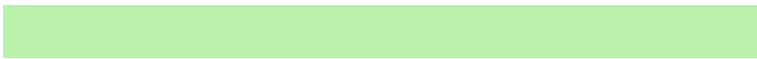
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220, 242, 173



227, 255, 168



186, 242, 173



116, 120, 108



125, 184, 0



38, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



195, 173, 242



196, 168, 255



229, 173, 242



112, 108, 120



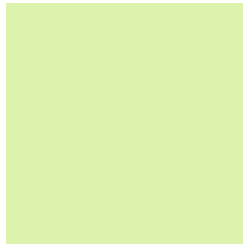
59, 0, 184



18, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 242, 173 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, 242, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

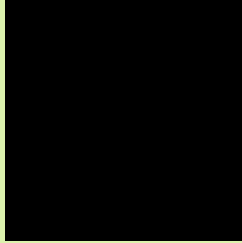
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

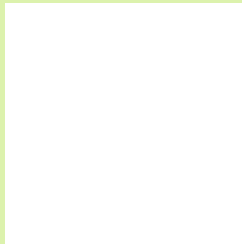
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 242, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 242, 173.

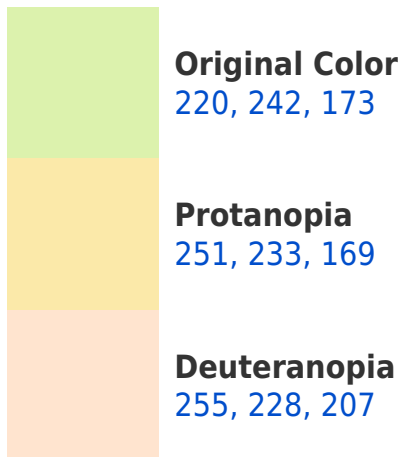


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 242, 173.

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](#).

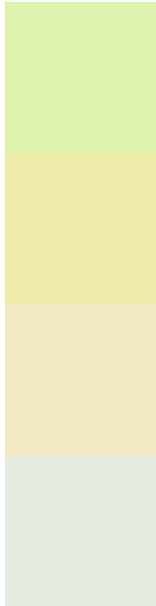
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
231, 232, 250

Trichromacy



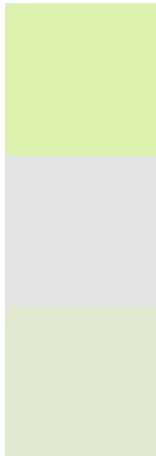
Original Color
220, 242, 173

Protanomaly
240, 236, 170

Deuteranomaly
242, 233, 195

Tritanomaly
227, 236, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 242, 173

Achromatopsia
228, 228, 228

Achromatomaly
225, 233, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 242, 173 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, 242, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 242, 173)  
}
```

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, 242, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 242, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 242, 173 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, 242, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 242, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 242, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 242, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 242, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 242,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 242, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 242, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
242, 173) }
```

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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