

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 80, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 80, 110) contains.

RGB(220, 80, 110)	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, 80, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC506E
RGB	220, 80, 110
RGB Percent	86%, 31%, 43%
CMY	0.1373, 0.6863, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.50, 0.14
HSL	347°, 67%, 59%
HSV	347°, 64%, 86%
XYZ	35.1983, 22.0788, 17.1583
YIQ	125.2800, 73.8100, 39.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

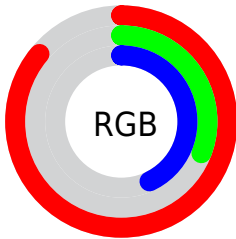
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 80, 110
Decimal	14438510
CIE _{Lab}	54.11, 56.86, 12.85
CIE _{LCh}	54, 58.292, 12.737
Yxy	22.0788, 0.4729, 0.2966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292628590 (0xFFDC506E)
YUV	125.2800, -7.5330, 83.0694
Hunter-Lab	46.9880, 51.4838, 11.2411

Details

The RGB color **220, 80, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **80, 220, 190**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 136, 161**, and **160, 12, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 58, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 102, 127**.

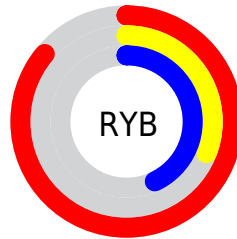
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (31%)

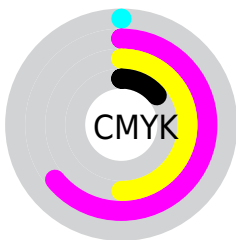
Blue (43%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (43%)

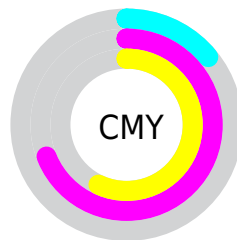


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 80, 110 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, 80, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



220, 80, 110



220, 80, 110

255, 255, 255



190, 51, 86



255, 136, 161



160, 12, 63



255, 164, 188



130, 0, 41



255, 192, 216



101, 0, 21



255, 221, 244



73, 0, 1



255, 251, 255



44, 0, 1



0, 0, 0



220, 80, 110



220, 80, 110




220, 58, 93




220, 102, 127


 220, 36, 75


 220, 124, 145

 220, 14, 58

 220, 146, 162

 220, 0, 47

 220, 168, 179

 220, 190, 196

 220, 212, 214

 220, 234, 231

 220, 255, 248

 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 85, 160



220, 80, 110



209, 95, 63

Triad

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



220, 80, 110



77, 145, 49



0, 143, 225

Complementary

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



220, 80, 110



80, 220, 190

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.



0, 151, 197



220, 80, 110



0, 151, 98

Square

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



220, 80, 110



134, 134, 10



0, 153, 150



63, 128, 228

Rectangle

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



220, 80, 110



190, 109, 36



0, 153, 150



0, 146, 219

Sweetspot

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



220, 80, 110



255, 207, 217



190, 80, 220



128, 98, 104



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 80, 110



255, 61, 103



220, 120, 80



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 37



46, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



220, 80, 110



255, 61, 103



80, 180, 220



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 37



46, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 80, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

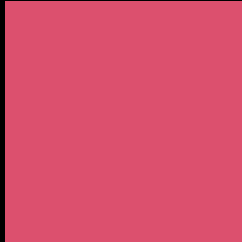
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 80, 110 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 × Fail

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

RGB 220, 80, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 80, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 80, 110.

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



Original Color
220, 80, 110

Protanopia
130, 129, 136

Deuteranopia
151, 125, 103



Tritanopia
219, 84, 89

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 80, 110

Protanomaly

163, 111, 127

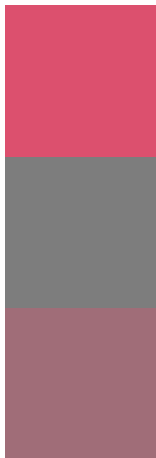
Deuteranomaly

176, 109, 106

Tritanomaly

219, 83, 97

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 80, 110

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

160, 109, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 80, 110 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, 80, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 80, 110)  
}
```

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, 80, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 80, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 80, 110 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, 80, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 80, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 80, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 80, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 80, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 80,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 80, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 80, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220, 80,  
110) }
```

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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