

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 88, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 88, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 88, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC5889
RGB	220, 88, 137
RGB Percent	86%, 35%, 54%
CMY	0.1373, 0.6549, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.38, 0.14
HSL	338°, 65%, 60%
HSV	338°, 60%, 86%
XYZ	37.5203, 24.0012, 26.3221
YIQ	133.0540, 62.9430, 43.2230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

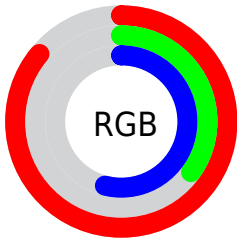
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 88, 137
Decimal	14440585
CIE Lab	56.09, 56.06, -0.30
CIE LCh	56, 56.058, 359.695
Yxy	24.0012, 0.4271, 0.2732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292630665 (0xFFDC5889)
YUV	133.0540, 1.9454, 76.2516
Hunter-Lab	48.9911, 50.9716, 2.4382

Details

The RGB color **220, 88, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **88, 220, 171**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 143, 190**, and **161, 27, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 66, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 110, 151**.

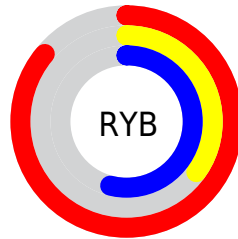
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (35%)

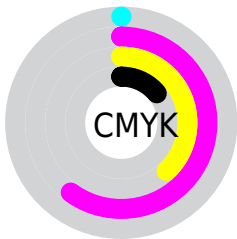
Blue (54%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (54%)

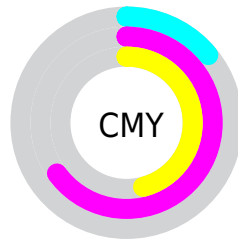


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 88, 137 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, 88, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 88, 137  220, 88, 137

255, 255, 255  190, 60, 112

 255, 143, 190  161, 27, 87

 255, 172, 218  132, 0, 64

 255, 200, 246  103, 0, 42

 255, 229, 255  75, 0, 22

 49, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 220, 88, 137  220, 88, 137

 220, 66, 123  220, 110, 151

220, 44, 109

220, 132, 165

220, 22, 95

220, 154, 179

220, 0, 82

220, 176, 192

220, 198, 206

220, 220, 220

220, 242, 234

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.



193, 101, 184



220, 88, 137



220, 95, 89

Triad

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



220, 88, 137



111, 146, 42



0, 152, 218

Complementary

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



220, 88, 137



88, 220, 171

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, 157, 181



220, 88, 137



34, 154, 83

Square

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



220, 88, 137



160, 132, 25



0, 157, 132



0, 140, 232

Rectangle

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



220, 88, 137



207, 106, 61



0, 157, 132



0, 154, 208

Sweetspot

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



220, 88, 137



255, 209, 226



169, 88, 220



128, 99, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 88, 137



255, 71, 140



220, 103, 88



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 64



46, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



220, 88, 137



255, 71, 140



88, 205, 220



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 64



46, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 88, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

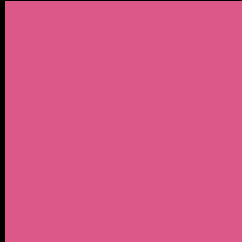
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 137 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, 88, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 88, 137.

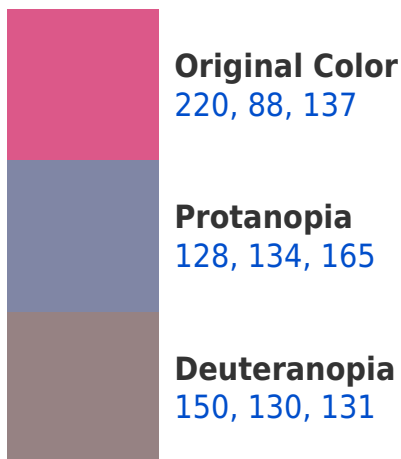


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 88, 137.

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](#).

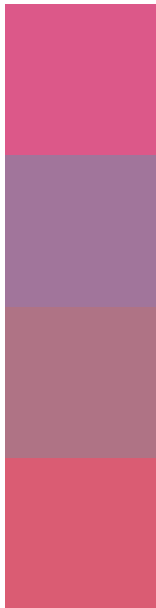
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
217, 95, 102

Trichromacy



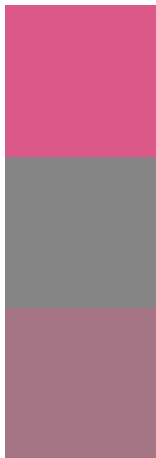
Original Color
220, 88, 137

Protanomaly
161, 117, 155

Deuteranomaly
175, 115, 133

Tritanomaly
218, 92, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 88, 137

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
165, 117, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 88, 137 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, 88, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 88, 137)  
}
```

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, 88, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 88, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 88, 137 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, 88, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 88, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 88, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 88, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 88, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 88,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 88, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 88, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220, 88,  
137) }
```

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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