

Converting Colors

RYB(220, 219, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 219, 221) contains.

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Color

RYB(220, 219, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDBDD
RGB	220, 219, 221
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 87%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1412, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	270°, 3%, 86%
HSV	270°, 1%, 87%
XYZ	67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515
YIQ	219.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

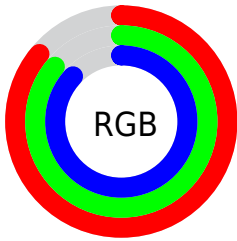
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 219, 221
Decimal	14474205
CIE Lab	87.53, 0.70, -0.87
CIE LCh	88, 1.119, 308.994
Yxy	71.0991, 0.3121, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664285 (0xFFDCDBDD)
YUV	219.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148
Hunter-Lab	84.3203, -3.8257, 3.7905

Details

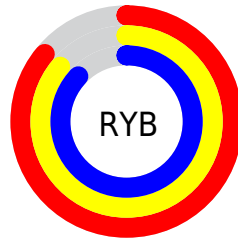
The RYB color **220, 219, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 221, 220**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 164, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 197, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 241, 231**.

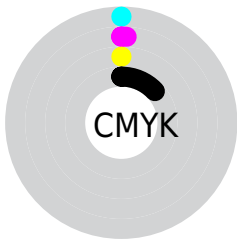
Distribution



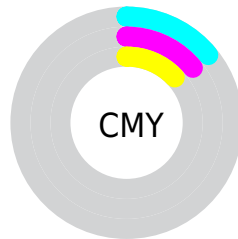
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 219, 221 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 RYB color 220, 219, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 219, 221

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 219, 221

■ 192, 191, 193

■ 165, 164, 166

■ 139, 138, 140

■ 113, 112, 114

■ 89, 88, 90

■ 66, 65, 66

■ 43, 43, 44


■ 23, 22, 24

■ 0, 0, 0


 220, 219, 221

 220, 219, 221


 209, 197, 221


 221, 241, 231

 198, 175, 221

 221, 255, 234

 187, 153, 221


 221, 255, 223

 176, 131, 221


 221, 255, 221

 165, 108, 221

 154, 86, 221

 143, 64, 221

 132, 42, 221

 121, 20, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 219, 221



220, 219, 221



221, 219, 220

Triad

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



220, 219, 221



221, 221, 217



217, 219, 220

Complementary

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



220, 219, 221



219, 221, 220

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.



218, 219, 220



220, 219, 221



219, 220, 217

Square

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



220, 219, 221



222, 219, 218



218, 220, 219



217, 219, 221

Rectangle

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



220, 219, 221



222, 219, 219



218, 220, 219



217, 219, 220

Sweetspot

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



220, 219, 221

255, 255, 255



219, 220, 221



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

Same Dimension

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



220, 219, 221



254, 252, 255



221, 219, 221



109, 109, 110



87, 0, 173



23, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 219, 220



255, 252, 254



219, 221, 221



110, 109, 109



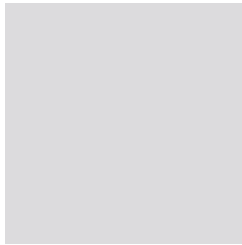
173, 0, 87



46, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 219, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

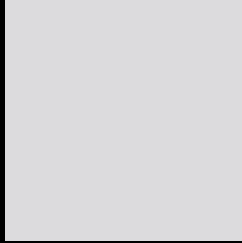
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 219, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

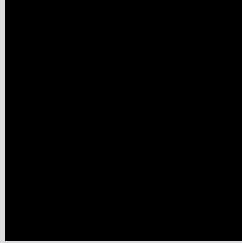
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

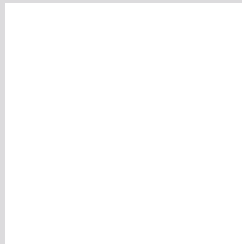
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 220, 219, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 219, 221.

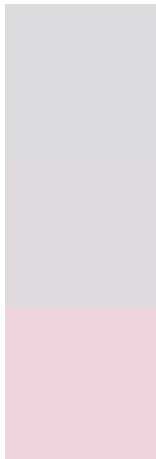


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 219, 221.

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, 219, 221

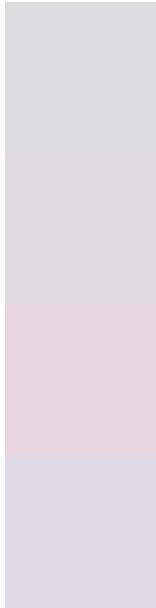
Protanopia
223, 218, 221

Deuteranopia
239, 212, 222



Tritanopia
222, 217, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 219, 221

Protanomaly

222, 218, 221

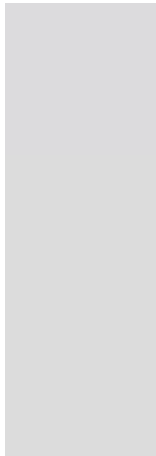
Deuteranomaly

232, 215, 222

Tritanomaly

221, 218, 229

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 219, 221

Achromatopsia

220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly

220, 220, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 219, 221 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, 219, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 219, 221)  
}
```

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, 219, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 219, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 219, 221 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, 219, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 219, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 219, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 219, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 219, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 219, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
219, 221) }
```

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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