

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 121, 59)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 121, 59) contains.

RGB(220, 121, 59)	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, 121, 59)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	DC793B
RGB	220, 121, 59
RGB Percent	86%, 47%, 23%
CMY	0.1373, 0.5255, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.73, 0.14
HSL	23°, 70%, 55%
HSV	23°, 73%, 86%
XYZ	37.1420, 29.2062, 7.8174
YIQ	143.5330, 78.9060, 1.7060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

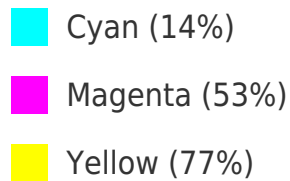
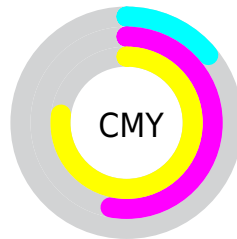
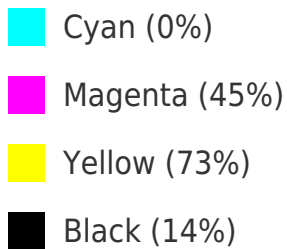
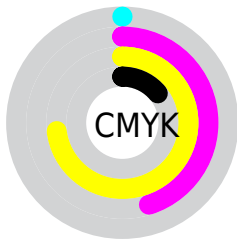
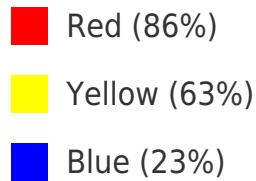
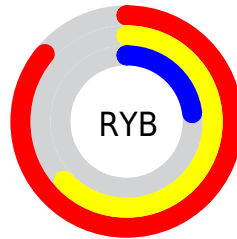
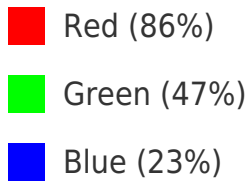
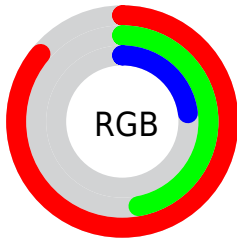
Format	Color
RYB	220, 160, 59
Decimal	14448955
CIELab	60.96, 33.81, 49.57
CIELCh	61, 60.003, 55.702
Yxy	29.2062, 0.5008, 0.3938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292639035 (0xFFDC793B)
YUV	143.5330, -41.6748, 67.0616
Hunter-Lab	54.0427, 28.1031, 29.2534

Details

The RGB color **220, 121, 59** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **59, 158, 220**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 174, 109**, and **159, 71, 5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 107, 37**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 135, 81**.

Distribution



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 121, 59 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, 121, 59 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



220, 121, 59



220, 121, 59

255, 255, 255



189, 95, 34



255, 174, 109



159, 71, 5



255, 202, 135



130, 46, 0



255, 231, 162



100, 21, 0



255, 255, 190



72, 0, 0



255, 255, 218



47, 0, 1



255, 255, 247



0, 0, 0



220, 121, 59



220, 121, 59




220, 107, 37





220, 135, 81


 220, 94, 15

 220, 148, 103

 220, 85, 0

 220, 162, 125

 220, 175, 147

 220, 189, 169

 220, 202, 191

 220, 216, 213

 220, 229, 235

 220, 243, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



241, 102, 104



220, 121, 59



181, 142, 29

Triad

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



220, 121, 59



0, 172, 137



134, 136, 243

Complementary

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



220, 121, 59



59, 158, 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.



0, 155, 253



220, 121, 59



0, 172, 192

Square

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



220, 121, 59



56, 167, 84



0, 167, 234



204, 113, 208

Rectangle

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



220, 121, 59



148, 153, 32



0, 167, 234



97, 143, 250

Sweetspot

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



220, 121, 59



255, 221, 199



220, 59, 158



128, 107, 94



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 121, 59



255, 117, 31



220, 201, 59



110, 103, 99



173, 67, 0



46, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



59, 158, 220



31, 169, 255



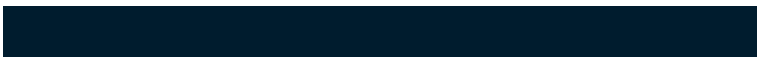
59, 78, 220



99, 105, 110



0, 107, 173



0, 28, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 121, 59 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, 121, 59 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, 121, 59 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 121, 59.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 121, 59.

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, 121, 59

Protanopia

164, 148, 67

Deuteranopia

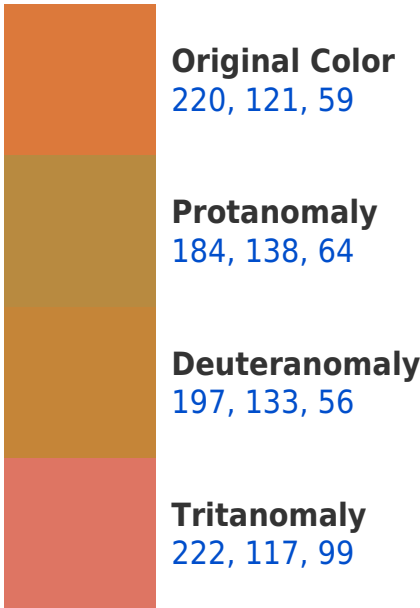
184, 140, 54



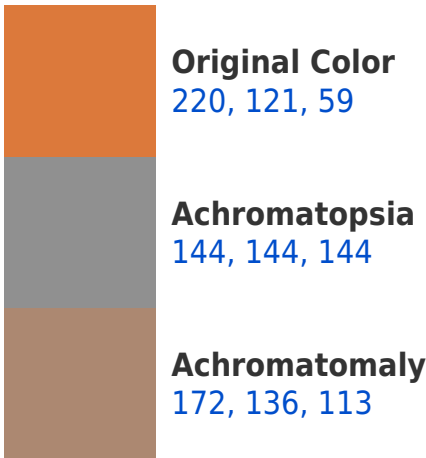
Tritanopia

223, 114, 122

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 121, 59 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, 121, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 121, 59)  
}
```

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, 121, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 121, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 121, 59 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, 121, 59) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 121, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 121, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 121, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 121, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 121,  
59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 121, 59 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 121, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
121, 59) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor