

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 133, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 133, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 133, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC8589
RGB	220, 133, 137
RGB Percent	86%, 52%, 54%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4784, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.38, 0.14
HSL	357°, 55%, 69%
HSV	357°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	42.4181, 33.7968, 27.9547
YIQ	159.4690, 50.5680, 19.6880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

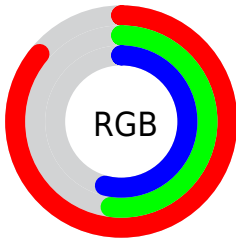
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 133, 137
Decimal	14452105
CIE Lab	64.80, 33.82, 12.20
CIE LCh	65, 35.950, 19.834
Yxy	33.7968, 0.4072, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292642185 (0xFFDC8589)
YUV	159.4690, -11.0772, 53.0857
Hunter-Lab	58.1351, 28.5057, 12.1845

Details

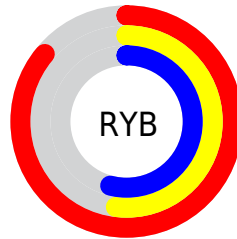
The RGB color **220, 133, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 220, 216**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 190**, and **162, 82, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 111, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 155, 158**.

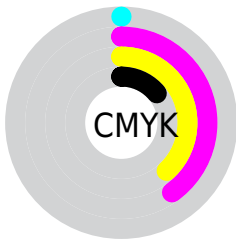
Distribution



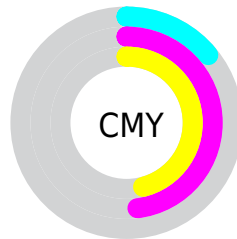
- Red (86%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 133, 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, 133, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 133, 137

 220, 133, 137

255, 255, 255

 191, 107, 112

 255, 187, 190

 162, 82, 87

 255, 215, 218

 134, 57, 64

 255, 244, 247

 107, 32, 42

 80, 5, 22


 55, 0, 0


 24, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 220, 133, 137

 220, 133, 137


 220, 111, 116

 220, 155, 158

 220, 89, 95


 220, 177, 179

 220, 67, 74

 220, 199, 200

 220, 45, 53

 220, 221, 221

 220, 23, 32

 220, 243, 242

 220, 1, 11

 220, 255, 255

 220, 0, 10

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 133, 170



220, 133, 137



211, 140, 109

Triad

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



220, 133, 137



120, 170, 115



91, 164, 220

Complementary

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



220, 133, 137



133, 220, 216

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.



29, 171, 205



220, 133, 137



78, 174, 145

Square

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



220, 133, 137



157, 162, 96



27, 174, 178



145, 153, 217

Rectangle

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



220, 133, 137



197, 148, 97



27, 174, 178



71, 167, 217

Sweetspot

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



220, 133, 137



255, 224, 226



216, 133, 220



128, 110, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 133, 137



255, 135, 141



220, 172, 133



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 8



46, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



220, 133, 137



255, 135, 141



133, 181, 220



110, 99, 99



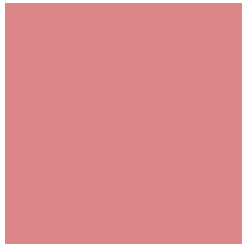
173, 0, 8



46, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 133, 137 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, 133, 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 133, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 133, 137.

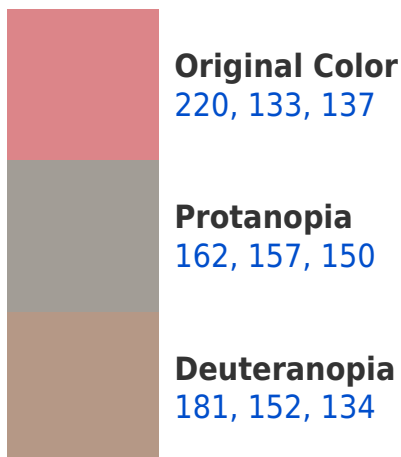



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 133, 137.

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](#).

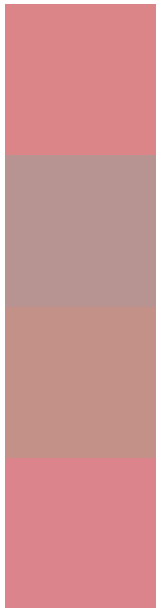
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
220, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 133, 137

Protanomaly
183, 148, 145

Deuteranomaly
195, 145, 135

Tritanomaly
220, 132, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 133, 137

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
181, 150, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 133, 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, 133, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 133, 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, 133, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 133, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 133, 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, 133, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 133, 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, 133, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 133, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 133, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 133,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 133, 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, 133, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
133, 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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