

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 152, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 152, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 152, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC986D
RGB	220, 152, 109
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 43%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4039, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.50, 0.14
HSL	23°, 61%, 65%
HSV	23°, 50%, 86%
XYZ	43.5038, 38.7762, 19.6597
YIQ	167.4300, 54.3310, 1.0430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

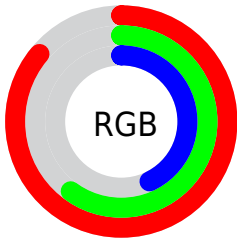
Format	Color
RYB	220, 179, 109
Decimal	14456941
CIELab	68.59, 20.72, 32.80
CIElCh	69, 38.800, 57.717
Yxy	38.7762, 0.4268, 0.3804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292647021 (0xFFDC986D)
YUV	167.4300, -28.8060, 46.1039
Hunter-Lab	62.2706, 15.7310, 24.8707

Details

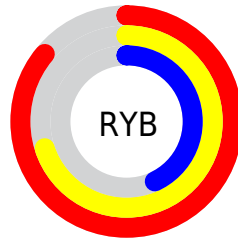
The RGB color **220, 152, 109** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **109, 177, 220**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 207, 161**, and **162, 101, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 139, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 165, 131**.

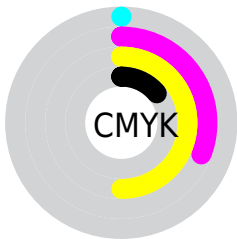
Distribution



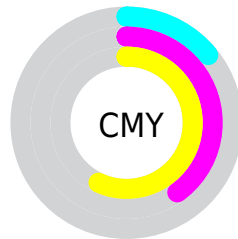
- Red (86%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (14%)





- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 152, 109 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, 152, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 152, 109

 220, 152, 109

255, 255, 255

 191, 126, 84

 255, 207, 161

 162, 101, 60

 255, 235, 188

 134, 76, 38

 255, 255, 216

 106, 53, 15


 255, 255, 245


 80, 31, 0

 53, 9, 0

 28, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 220, 152, 109

 220, 152, 109

220, 139, 87

220, 165, 131

220, 125, 65

220, 179, 153

220, 112, 43

220, 192, 175

220, 98, 21

220, 206, 197

220, 85, 0

220, 219, 219

220, 233, 241

220, 246, 255

220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 142, 136



220, 152, 109



193, 164, 97

Triad

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



220, 152, 109



65, 186, 163



167, 159, 229

Complementary

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



220, 152, 109



109, 177, 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.



110, 172, 237



220, 152, 109



0, 185, 199

Square

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



220, 152, 109



115, 182, 129



38, 181, 226



209, 147, 205

Rectangle

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



220, 152, 109



169, 172, 99



38, 181, 226



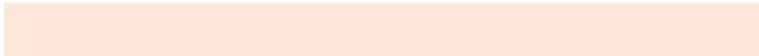
150, 164, 234

Sweetspot

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



220, 152, 109



255, 232, 217



220, 109, 177



128, 113, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 152, 109



255, 160, 99



220, 207, 109



110, 103, 99



173, 67, 0



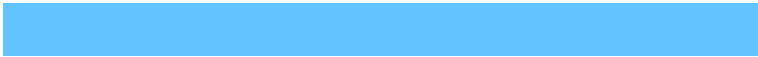
46, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 177, 220



99, 195, 255



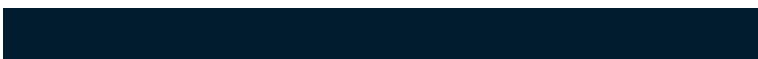
109, 122, 220



99, 105, 110



0, 106, 173



0, 28, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 152, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

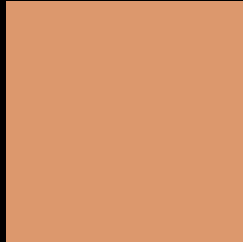
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

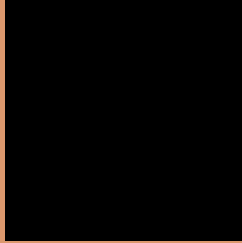
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 152, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 152, 109.

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, 152, 109

Protanopia
181, 168, 115

Deuteranopia
202, 160, 107



Tritanopia
224, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 152, 109

Protanomaly
195, 162, 113

Deuteranomaly
209, 157, 108

Tritanomaly
223, 148, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 152, 109

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
186, 162, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 152, 109 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, 152, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 152, 109)  
}
```

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, 152, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 152, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 152, 109 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, 152, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 152, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 152, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 152, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 152, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 152,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 152, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 152, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
152, 109) }
```

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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