

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 168, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 168, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 168, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCA886
RGB	220, 168, 134
RGB Percent	86%, 66%, 53%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3412, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.39, 0.14
HSL	24°, 55%, 69%
HSV	24°, 39%, 86%
XYZ	47.8209, 44.9421, 28.7085
YIQ	179.6720, 41.9060, 0.4500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

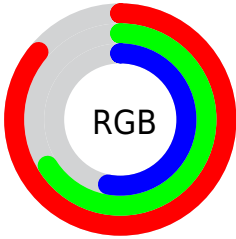
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 190, 134
Decimal	14461062
CIE Lab	72.85, 14.69, 24.95
CIE LCh	73, 28.951, 59.518
Yxy	44.9421, 0.3937, 0.3700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292651142 (0xFFDCA886)
YUV	179.6720, -22.5163, 35.3677
Hunter-Lab	67.0389, 10.0115, 21.5371

Details

The RGB color **220, 168, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **134, 186, 220**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 187**, and **163, 116, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 155, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 181, 156**.

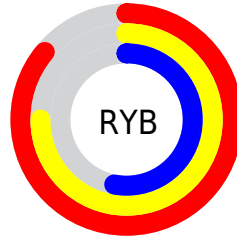
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (66%)

Blue (53%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (53%)

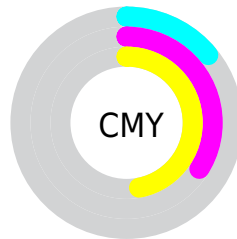


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (34%)


Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 168, 134 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, 168, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 168, 134

 220, 168, 134

255, 255, 255

 191, 142, 109

 255, 223, 187

 163, 116, 84

 255, 252, 215

 136, 91, 61

 255, 255, 244

 109, 68, 38


 83, 45, 17

 58, 24, 0


 35, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 220, 168, 134


 220, 168, 134

 220, 155, 112


 220, 181, 156

 220, 141, 90


 220, 195, 178

 220, 128, 68

 220, 208, 200

 220, 115, 46

 220, 221, 222

 220, 101, 24

 220, 235, 244

 220, 88, 2

 220, 248, 255

 220, 87, 0

 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 161, 154



220, 168, 134



198, 177, 126

Triad

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



220, 168, 134



111, 193, 177



182, 172, 225

Complementary

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



220, 168, 134



134, 186, 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.



144, 181, 231



220, 168, 134



97, 193, 204

Square

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



220, 168, 134



139, 191, 151



110, 189, 224



212, 164, 206

Rectangle

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



220, 168, 134



180, 183, 128



110, 189, 224



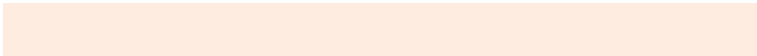
170, 175, 229

Sweetspot

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



220, 168, 134



255, 236, 224



220, 134, 187



128, 117, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 168, 134



255, 183, 135



220, 210, 134



110, 103, 99



173, 69, 0



46, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 186, 220



135, 208, 255



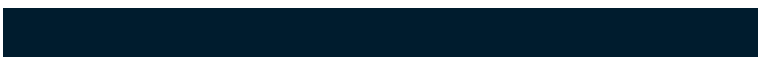
134, 144, 220



99, 105, 110



0, 105, 173



0, 28, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 168, 134 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, 168, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

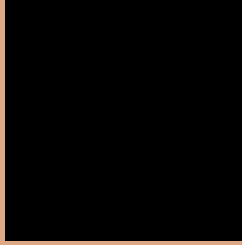
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 168, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 168, 134.

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, 168, 134

Protanopia
191, 179, 139

Deuteranopia
211, 172, 133



Tritanopia
224, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 134

Protanomaly
202, 175, 137

Deuteranomaly
214, 171, 133

Tritanomaly
223, 164, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 134

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
195, 176, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 168, 134 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, 168, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 168, 134)  
}
```

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, 168, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 168, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 168, 134 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, 168, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 168, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 168, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 168, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 168, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 168, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
168, 134) }
```

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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