

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 172, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 172, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 172, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCACAC
RGB	220, 172, 172
RGB Percent	86%, 67%, 67%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3255, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.22, 0.14
HSL	0°, 41%, 77%
HSV	0°, 22%, 86%
XYZ	51.7141, 47.6992, 45.5110
YIQ	186.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

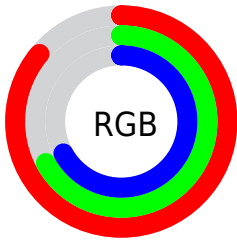
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 172, 172
Decimal	14462124
CIE Lab	74.63, 17.52, 6.73
CIE LCh	75, 18.769, 21.013
Yxy	47.6992, 0.3568, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292652204 (0xFFDCACAC)
YUV	186.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093
Hunter-Lab	69.0646, 12.7938, 9.2754

Details

The RGB color **220, 172, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 220, 220**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 228, 227**, and **164, 120, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 150, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 194, 194**.

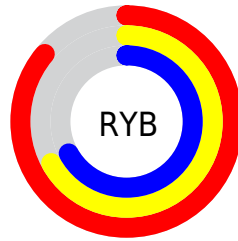
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (67%)

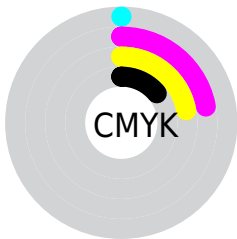
Blue (67%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

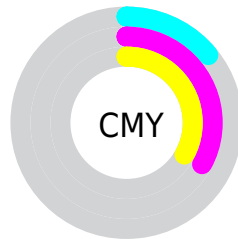


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (33%)


Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 172, 172 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, 172, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 172, 172

 220, 172, 172


255, 255, 255

 192, 145, 145

 255, 228, 227

 164, 120, 120

 137, 95, 95

 111, 71, 71


 86, 48, 49


 62, 26, 28


 40, 3, 1


 0, 0, 0

 220, 172, 172


 220, 172, 172

 220, 150, 150

 220, 194, 194

 220, 128, 128

 220, 216, 216

 220, 106, 106

 220, 238, 238

 220, 84, 84

 220, 255, 255

 220, 62, 62

 220, 40, 40

 220, 18, 18

 220, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 172, 190



220, 172, 172



215, 175, 157

Triad

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



220, 172, 172



164, 191, 162



158, 187, 217

Complementary

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



220, 172, 172



172, 220, 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.



141, 191, 210



220, 172, 172



147, 193, 178

Square

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



220, 172, 172



184, 186, 151



138, 194, 195



180, 181, 216

Rectangle

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



220, 172, 172



207, 179, 151



138, 194, 195



151, 188, 216

Sweetspot

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



220, 172, 172



255, 237, 237



220, 172, 220



128, 117, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 172, 172



255, 189, 189



220, 196, 172



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 0



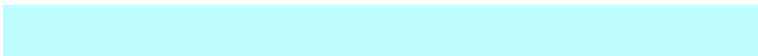
46, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



172, 220, 220



189, 255, 255



172, 196, 220



99, 110, 110



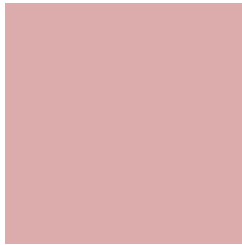
0, 173, 173



0, 46, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 172, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

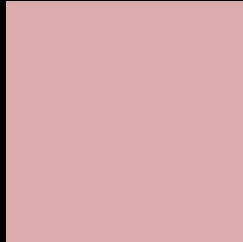
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 172 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, 172, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 172, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 172, 172.

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, 172, 172

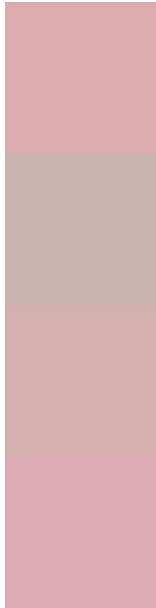
Protanopia
189, 183, 178

Deuteranopia
206, 178, 171



Tritanopia
221, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 172, 172

Protanomaly

200, 179, 176

Deuteranomaly

211, 176, 171

Tritanomaly

221, 171, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 172, 172

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

198, 181, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 172, 172 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, 172, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 172, 172)  
}
```

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, 172, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 172, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 172, 172 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, 172, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 172, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 172, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 172, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 172, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 172,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 172, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 172, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
172, 172) }
```

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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