

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 181, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 181, 134) contains.

RGB(220, 181, 134)	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, 181, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCB586
RGB	220, 181, 134
RGB Percent	86%, 71%, 53%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2902, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.39, 0.14
HSL	33°, 55%, 69%
HSV	33°, 39%, 86%
XYZ	50.3421, 49.9846, 29.5489
YIQ	187.3030, 38.3310, -6.3490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

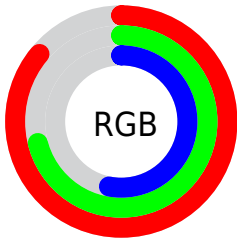
Format	Color
RYB	205, 220, 134
Decimal	14464390
CIELab	76.06, 7.74, 29.24
CIELCh	76, 30.244, 75.179
Yxy	49.9846, 0.3876, 0.3849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292654470 (0xFFDCB586)
YUV	187.3030, -26.2784, 28.6753
Hunter-Lab	70.6998, 3.3772, 24.7096

Details

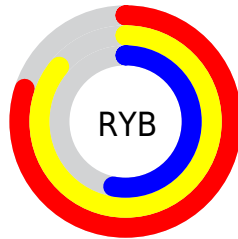
The RGB color **220, 181, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **134, 173, 220**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 237, 188**, and **163, 128, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 171, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 191, 156**.

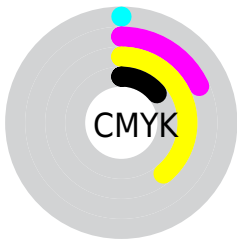
Distribution



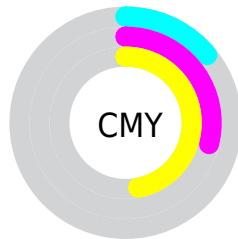
- Red (86%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 181, 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, 181, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 181, 134

 220, 181, 134


255, 255, 255

 191, 154, 108

 255, 237, 188


 163, 128, 84

 255, 255, 215

 136, 103, 60

 255, 255, 244

 109, 79, 37

 84, 56, 15

 59, 35, 0

 35, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 181, 134

 220, 181, 134

■ 220, 171, 112

■ 220, 191, 156

■ 220, 161, 90

■ 220, 201, 178

■ 220, 151, 68

■ 220, 211, 200

■ 220, 141, 46

■ 220, 221, 222

■ 220, 131, 24

■ 220, 231, 244

■ 220, 121, 2

■ 220, 241, 255

■ 220, 120, 0

■ 220, 251, 255

■ 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



238, 172, 149



220, 181, 134



193, 190, 133

Triad

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



220, 181, 134



105, 203, 201



209, 176, 227

Complementary

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



220, 181, 134



134, 173, 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.



172, 185, 241



220, 181, 134



104, 200, 226

Square

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



220, 181, 134



130, 202, 172



132, 194, 241



234, 168, 203

Rectangle

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



220, 181, 134



172, 196, 141



132, 194, 241



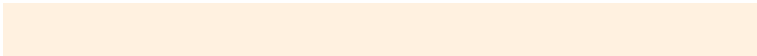
198, 179, 233

Sweetspot

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



220, 181, 134



255, 241, 224



220, 134, 174



128, 119, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 181, 134



255, 201, 135



217, 220, 134



110, 105, 99



173, 95, 0



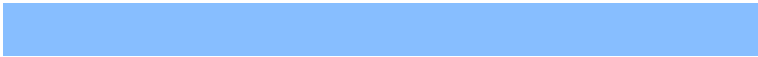
46, 25, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 173, 220



135, 190, 255



137, 134, 220



99, 104, 110



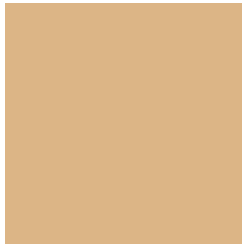
0, 79, 173



0, 21, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 181, 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, 181, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

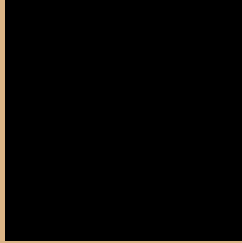
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 181, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 181, 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, 181, 134

Protanopia
202, 188, 137

Deuteranopia
223, 180, 134



Tritanopia
225, 174, 187

Trichromacy



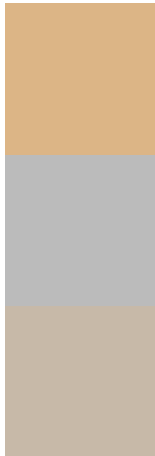
Original Color
220, 181, 134

Protanomaly
209, 185, 136

Deuteranomaly
222, 180, 134

Tritanomaly
223, 177, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 181, 134

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
199, 185, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 181, 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, 181, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 181, 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, 181, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 181, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 181, 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, 181, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 181, 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, 181, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 181, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 181, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 181,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 181, 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, 181, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
181, 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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