

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 184, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 184, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 184, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCB891
RGB	220, 184, 145
RGB Percent	86%, 72%, 57%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2784, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.34, 0.14
HSL	31°, 52%, 72%
HSV	31°, 34%, 86%
XYZ	51.7665, 51.5410, 34.0081
YIQ	190.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

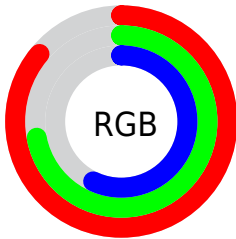
Format	Color
RYB	214, 220, 145
Decimal	14465169
CIELab	77.01, 7.44, 24.66
CIELCh	77, 25.755, 73.210
Yxy	51.5410, 0.3770, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292655249 (0xFFDCB891)
YUV	190.3180, -22.3418, 26.0311
Hunter-Lab	71.7920, 3.0736, 22.1686

Details

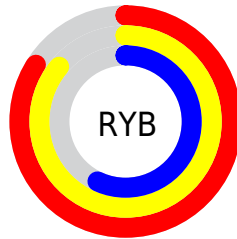
The RGB color **220, 184, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **145, 181, 220**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 240, 199**, and **164, 131, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 173, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 195, 167**.

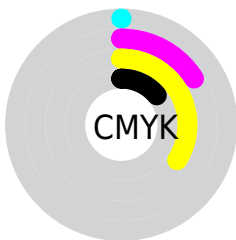
Distribution



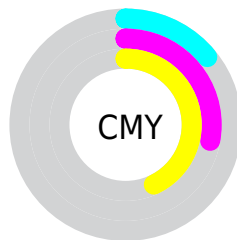
- Red (86%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 184, 145 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, 184, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 184, 145

255, 255, 255

 255, 240, 199

 255, 255, 227

 220, 184, 145

 192, 157, 119

 164, 131, 94

 137, 106, 70

 110, 82, 47


 85, 59, 26

 60, 37, 1

 36, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 184, 145

 220, 184, 145

■ 220, 173, 123

■ 220, 195, 167

■ 220, 163, 101

■ 220, 205, 189

■ 220, 152, 79

■ 220, 216, 211

■ 220, 142, 57

■ 220, 226, 233

■ 220, 131, 35

■ 220, 237, 255

■ 220, 121, 13

■ 220, 247, 255

■ 220, 114, 0

■ 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 177, 159



220, 184, 145



197, 192, 144

Triad

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



220, 184, 145



125, 204, 200



207, 180, 225

Complementary

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



220, 184, 145



145, 181, 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.



176, 189, 236



220, 184, 145



124, 202, 222

Square

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



220, 184, 145



144, 203, 176



144, 196, 235



229, 174, 204

Rectangle

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



220, 184, 145



179, 197, 150



144, 196, 235



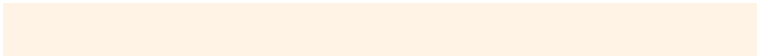
197, 183, 230

Sweetspot

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



220, 184, 145



255, 243, 230



220, 145, 181



128, 120, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 184, 145



255, 205, 150



219, 220, 145



110, 104, 99



173, 90, 0



46, 24, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 181, 220



150, 201, 255



146, 145, 220



99, 104, 110



0, 83, 173



0, 22, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 184, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

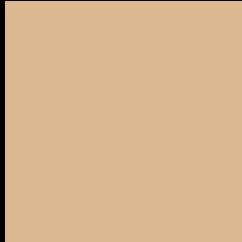
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

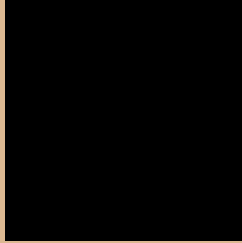
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 184, 145.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 184, 145.

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](#).

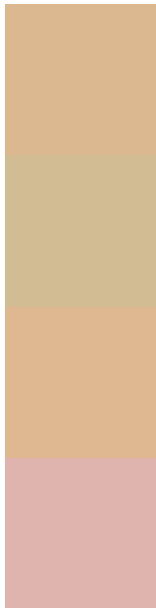
Dichromacy

	Original Color 220, 184, 145
	Protanopia 203, 190, 148
	Deuteranopia 224, 183, 145



Tritanopia
225, 178, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 184, 145

Protanomaly
209, 188, 147

Deuteranomaly
223, 183, 145

Tritanomaly
223, 180, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 184, 145

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
201, 188, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 184, 145 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, 184, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 184, 145)  
}
```

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, 184, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 184, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 184, 145 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, 184, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 184, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 184, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 184, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 184, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 184,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 184, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 184, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
184, 145) }
```

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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