

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 185, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 185, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 185, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCB99E
RGB	220, 185, 158
RGB Percent	86%, 73%, 62%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2745, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.28, 0.14
HSL	26°, 47%, 74%
HSV	26°, 28%, 86%
XYZ	53.0357, 52.3822, 39.6632
YIQ	192.3870, 29.5270, -0.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

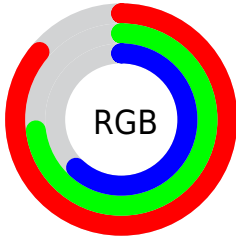
Format	Color
RYB	220, 206, 158
Decimal	14465438
CIELab	77.51, 8.58, 18.39
CIELCh	78, 20.289, 64.981
Yxy	52.3822, 0.3656, 0.3611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292655518 (0xFFDCB99E)
YUV	192.3870, -16.9528, 24.2166
Hunter-Lab	72.3755, 4.1449, 18.1708

Details

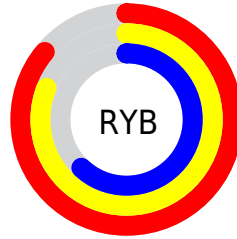
The RGB color **220, 185, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **158, 193, 220**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 241, 213**, and **164, 132, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 173, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 197, 180**.

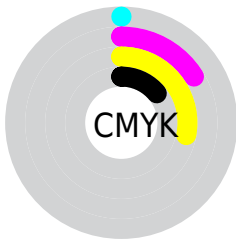
Distribution



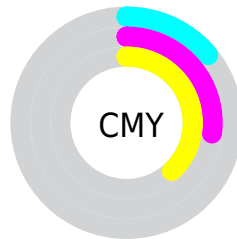
- Red (86%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 185, 158 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, 185, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 185, 158

255, 255, 255

 255, 241, 213


 255, 255, 241

 220, 185, 158


 192, 158, 132

 164, 132, 107

 137, 107, 82

 111, 83, 59


 86, 59, 37

 61, 38, 16

 39, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 185, 158

 220, 185, 158

■ 220, 173, 136

■ 220, 197, 180

■ 220, 160, 114

■ 220, 210, 202

■ 220, 148, 92

■ 220, 222, 224

■ 220, 135, 70

■ 220, 235, 246

■ 220, 123, 48

■ 220, 247, 255

■ 220, 110, 26

■ 220, 255, 255

■ 220, 98, 4

■ 220, 96, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 180, 171



220, 185, 158



203, 191, 154

Triad

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



220, 185, 158



145, 202, 194



199, 186, 222

Complementary

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



220, 185, 158



158, 193, 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.



174, 192, 229



220, 185, 158



141, 201, 212

Square

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



220, 185, 158



161, 201, 175



152, 198, 225



219, 180, 208

Rectangle

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



220, 185, 158



189, 195, 157



152, 198, 225



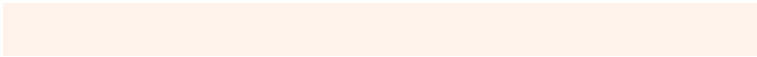
191, 188, 225

Sweetspot

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



220, 185, 158



255, 243, 235



220, 158, 193



128, 120, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 185, 158



255, 206, 168



220, 216, 158



110, 103, 99



173, 76, 0



46, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 193, 220



168, 217, 255



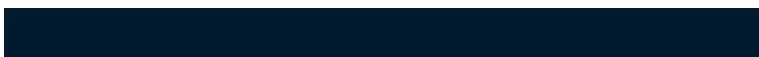
158, 162, 220



99, 105, 110



0, 98, 173



0, 26, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 185, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

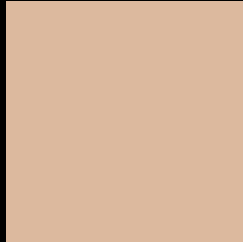
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

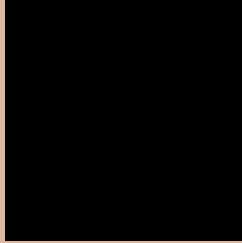
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 185, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 185, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 185, 158.

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, 185, 158

Protanopia
202, 191, 161

Deuteranopia
222, 184, 158



Tritanopia
224, 180, 194

Trichromacy



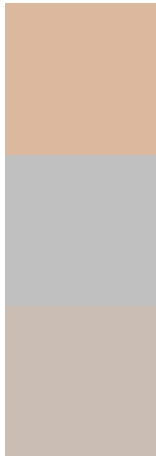
Original Color
220, 185, 158

Protanomaly
209, 189, 160

Deuteranomaly
221, 184, 158

Tritanomaly
223, 182, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 185, 158

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
202, 189, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 185, 158 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, 185, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 185, 158)  
}
```

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, 185, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 185, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 185, 158 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, 185, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 185, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 185, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 185, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 185, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 185,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 185, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 185, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
185, 158) }
```

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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