

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 192, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 192, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 192, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCC096
RGB	220, 192, 150
RGB Percent	86%, 75%, 59%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2471, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.32, 0.14
HSL	36°, 50%, 73%
HSV	36°, 32%, 86%
XYZ	53.8699, 55.1169, 36.6535
YIQ	195.5840, 30.1700, -7.1260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

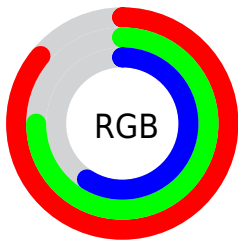
Format	Color
RYB	197, 220, 150
Decimal	14467222
CIELab	79.11, 3.83, 24.85
CIELCh	79, 25.146, 81.234
Yxy	55.1169, 0.3699, 0.3784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292657302 (0xFFDCC096)
YUV	195.5840, -22.4729, 21.4128
Hunter-Lab	74.2408, -0.3999, 22.6964

Details

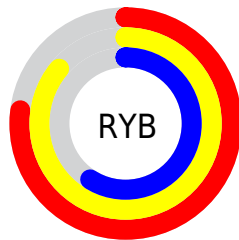
The RGB color **220, 192, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **150, 178, 220**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 248, 204**, and **164, 139, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 183, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 201, 172**.

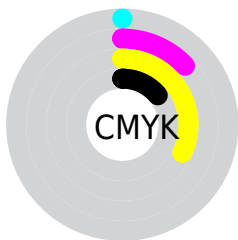
Distribution



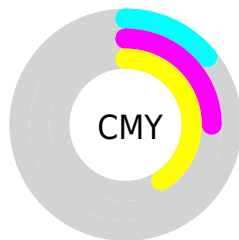
- Red (86%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 192, 150 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, 192, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 192, 150

255, 255, 255

 255, 248, 204


 255, 255, 233

 220, 192, 150

 192, 165, 124

 164, 139, 99

 137, 113, 75

 111, 89, 52

 85, 66, 29

 61, 44, 6

 38, 23, 0


 0, 0, 0

 220, 192, 150


 220, 192, 150

 220, 183, 128


 220, 201, 172

 220, 174, 106


 220, 210, 194

 220, 166, 84


 220, 218, 216

 220, 157, 62

 220, 227, 238

 220, 148, 40

 220, 236, 255

 220, 139, 18

 220, 245, 255

 220, 132, 0

 220, 254, 255

 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



237, 185, 160



220, 192, 150



196, 200, 152

Triad

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



220, 192, 150



130, 209, 212



219, 185, 225

Complementary

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



220, 192, 150



150, 178, 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.



191, 192, 239



220, 192, 150



135, 206, 232

Square

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



220, 192, 150



145, 209, 188



159, 200, 242



238, 180, 204

Rectangle

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



220, 192, 150



178, 204, 160



159, 200, 242



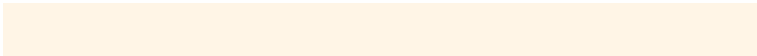
211, 187, 231

Sweetspot

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



220, 192, 150



255, 245, 230



220, 150, 178



128, 121, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 192, 150



255, 216, 158



213, 220, 150



110, 105, 99



173, 104, 0



46, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 178, 220



158, 197, 255



157, 150, 220



99, 103, 110



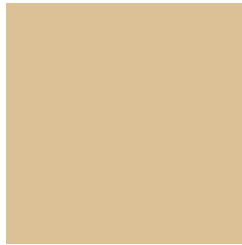
0, 69, 173



0, 18, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 192, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

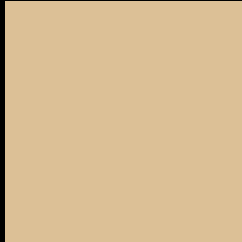
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

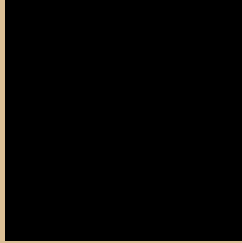
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 192, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 192, 150.

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, 192, 150

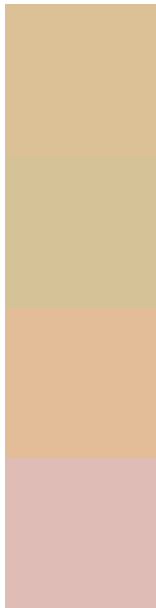
Protanopia
209, 196, 152

Deuteranopia
230, 188, 151



Tritanopia
226, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 192, 150

Protanomaly

213, 195, 151

Deuteranomaly

226, 189, 151

Tritanomaly

224, 188, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 192, 150

Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly

205, 195, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 192, 150 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, 192, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 192, 150)  
}
```

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, 192, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 192, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 192, 150 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, 192, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 192, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 192, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 192, 150); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 192, 150); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 192, 150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 192, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 192, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
192, 150) }
```

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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