

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 206, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 206, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 206, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCE71
RGB	220, 206, 113
RGB Percent	86%, 81%, 44%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1922, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.49, 0.14
HSL	52°, 60%, 65%
HSV	52°, 49%, 86%
XYZ	54.5671, 60.5505, 24.4342
YIQ	199.5840, 38.1970, -25.9550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

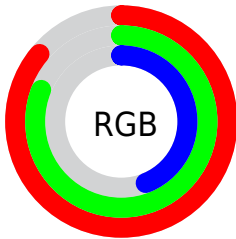
Format	Color
RYB	129, 220, 113
Decimal	14470769
CIELab	82.14, -7.44, 47.66
CIELCh	82, 48.241, 98.874
Yxy	60.5505, 0.3910, 0.4339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660849 (0xFFDCCE71)
YUV	199.5840, -42.6859, 17.9048
Hunter-Lab	77.8142, -11.0019, 35.8525

Details

The RGB color **220, 206, 113** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **113, 127, 220**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 167**, and **163, 152, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 203, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 209, 135**.

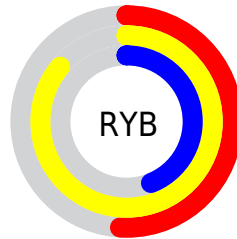
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (81%)

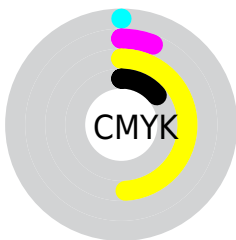
Blue (44%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (44%)

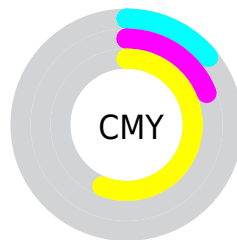


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 206, 113 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, 206, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 206, 113

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 167

 255, 255, 194

 255, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 220, 206, 113

 191, 179, 87

 163, 152, 62

 135, 126, 36

 108, 101, 4

 82, 78, 0

 57, 55, 0

 32, 34, 0

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 220, 206, 113

■ 220, 206, 113

■ 220, 203, 91

■ 220, 209, 135

■ 220, 200, 69

■ 220, 212, 157

■ 220, 197, 47

■ 220, 215, 179

■ 220, 194, 25

■ 220, 218, 201

■ 220, 192, 3

■ 220, 220, 223

■ 220, 191, 0

■ 220, 223, 245

■ 220, 226, 255

■ 220, 229, 255

■ 220, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 190, 120



220, 206, 113



171, 218, 132

Triad

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



220, 206, 113



0, 226, 255



255, 173, 238

Complementary

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



220, 206, 113



113, 127, 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.



226, 187, 255



220, 206, 113



61, 218, 255

Square

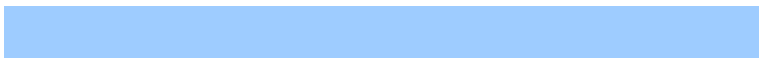
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



220, 206, 113



0, 228, 217



158, 204, 255



255, 168, 192

Rectangle

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



220, 206, 113



133, 224, 156



158, 204, 255



255, 177, 252

Sweetspot

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



220, 206, 113



255, 250, 217



220, 113, 127



128, 124, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 206, 113



255, 236, 107



181, 220, 113



110, 108, 99



173, 151, 0



46, 40, 0

Inverse Universe

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



113, 127, 220



107, 126, 255



152, 113, 220



99, 100, 110



0, 23, 173



0, 6, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 206, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

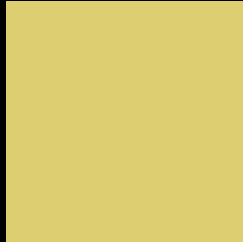
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 113 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, 206, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 206, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 206, 113.

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, 206, 113

Protanopia
225, 204, 112

Deuteranopia
249, 195, 116



Tritanopia
230, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 206, 113

Protanomaly
223, 205, 112

Deuteranomaly
238, 199, 115

Tritanomaly
226, 199, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 206, 113

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
207, 202, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 206, 113 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, 206, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 206, 113)  
}
```

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, 206, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 206, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 206, 113 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, 206, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 206, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 206, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 206, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 206, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 206, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
206, 113) }
```

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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