

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 213, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 213, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 213, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD58C
RGB	220, 213, 140
RGB Percent	86%, 84%, 55%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1647, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.36, 0.14
HSL	55°, 53%, 71%
HSV	55°, 36%, 86%
XYZ	58.0431, 64.6976, 34.2396
YIQ	206.7710, 27.6050, -21.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

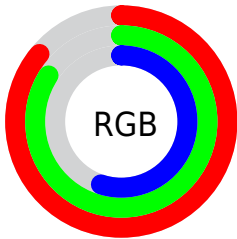
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 220, 140
Decimal	14472588
CIE _{Lab}	84.33, -8.24, 36.97
CIE _{LCh}	84, 37.882, 102.569
Y _{xy}	64.6976, 0.3697, 0.4121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292662668 (0xFFDCD58C)
YUV	206.7710, -32.9181, 11.6018
Hunter-Lab	80.4348, -11.9524, 31.0657

Details

The RGB color **220, 213, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **140, 147, 220**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 194**, and **164, 159, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 211, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 215, 162**.

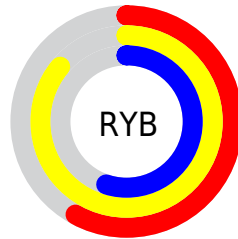
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (84%)

Blue (55%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (55%)

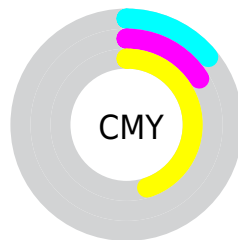


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 213, 140 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, 213, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 213, 140

 220, 213, 140

255, 255, 255

 192, 185, 114

 255, 255, 194

 164, 159, 89

 255, 255, 223

 137, 132, 64

 255, 255, 251

 110, 107, 40

 85, 83, 15

 60, 60, 0

 36, 39, 0

 3, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0

 220, 213, 140


 220, 213, 140

 220, 211, 118


 220, 215, 162

 220, 209, 96


 220, 217, 184

 220, 207, 74

 220, 219, 206

 220, 205, 52

 220, 221, 228

 220, 203, 30

 220, 223, 250

 220, 201, 8

 220, 225, 255

 220, 201, 0

 220, 226, 255

 220, 228, 255

 220, 230, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



253, 201, 143



220, 213, 140



180, 223, 157

Triad

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



220, 213, 140



91, 227, 255



255, 186, 233

Complementary

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



220, 213, 140



140, 147, 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.



234, 196, 255



220, 213, 140



130, 220, 255

Square

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



220, 213, 140



99, 230, 225



185, 209, 255



255, 184, 196

Rectangle

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



220, 213, 140



152, 227, 176



185, 209, 255



255, 189, 244

Sweetspot

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



220, 213, 140



255, 253, 227



220, 140, 148



128, 126, 111



0, 0, 0



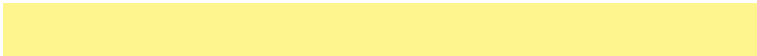
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 213, 140



255, 245, 143



188, 220, 140



110, 109, 99



173, 158, 0



46, 42, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 147, 220



143, 153, 255



172, 140, 220



99, 100, 110



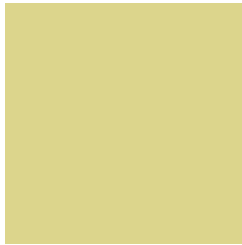
0, 15, 173



0, 4, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 213, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

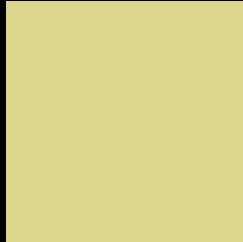
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

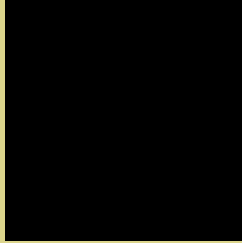
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 213, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 213, 140.

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, 213, 140

Protanopia
228, 210, 139

Deuteranopia
252, 201, 143



Tritanopia
229, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 213, 140

Protanomaly
225, 211, 139

Deuteranomaly
240, 205, 142

Tritanomaly
226, 207, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 213, 140

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
212, 209, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 213, 140 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, 213, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 213, 140)  
}
```

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, 213, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 213, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 213, 140 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, 213, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 213, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 213, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 213, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 213, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 213,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 213, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 213, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
213, 140) }
```

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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