

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 214, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 214, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 214, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD68E
RGB	220, 214, 142
RGB Percent	86%, 84%, 56%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1608, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.35, 0.14
HSL	55°, 53%, 71%
HSV	55°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	58.4443, 65.2618, 35.1076
YIQ	207.5860, 26.6880, -21.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

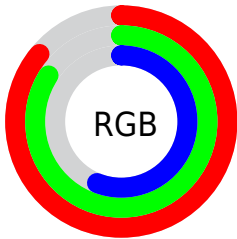
Format	Color
RYB	149, 220, 142
Decimal	14472846
CIELab	84.62, -8.52, 36.34
CIELCh	85, 37.322, 103.199
Yxy	65.2618, 0.3680, 0.4109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292662926 (0xFFDCD68E)
YUV	207.5860, -32.3339, 10.8871
Hunter-Lab	80.7848, -12.2364, 30.7829

Details

The RGB color **220, 214, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 148, 220**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 196**, and **164, 159, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 212, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 216, 164**.

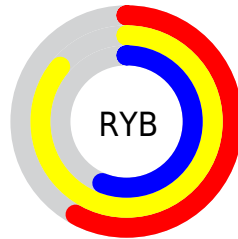
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (84%)

Blue (56%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (56%)

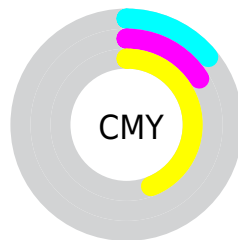


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 214, 142 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, 214, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 214, 142


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 196

 255, 255, 225

255, 255, 253

 220, 214, 142

 192, 186, 116

 164, 159, 91

 137, 133, 66

 110, 108, 42

 85, 84, 18

 60, 61, 0

 37, 39, 0

 4, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0

 220, 214, 142


 220, 214, 142

 220, 212, 120


 220, 216, 164

 220, 211, 98


 220, 217, 186

 220, 209, 76


 220, 219, 208

 220, 207, 54

 220, 221, 230

 220, 206, 32

 220, 222, 252

 220, 204, 10

 220, 224, 255

 220, 203, 0

 220, 226, 255

 220, 228, 255

 220, 229, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



253, 202, 144



220, 214, 142



181, 223, 159

Triad

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



220, 214, 142



96, 228, 255



255, 187, 232

Complementary

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



220, 214, 142



142, 148, 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.



236, 197, 255



220, 214, 142



134, 220, 255

Square

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



220, 214, 142



102, 231, 226



188, 209, 255



255, 185, 197

Rectangle

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



220, 214, 142



153, 228, 178



188, 209, 255



255, 190, 244

Sweetspot

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



220, 214, 142



255, 253, 227



220, 142, 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, 214, 142



255, 247, 145



188, 220, 142



110, 109, 99



173, 160, 0



46, 42, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 148, 220



145, 154, 255



175, 142, 220



99, 100, 110



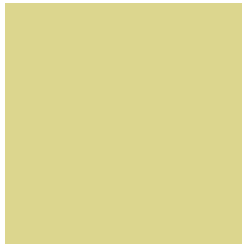
0, 13, 173



0, 4, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 214, 142 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, 214, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

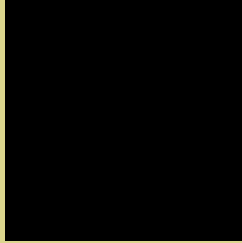
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 214, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 214, 142.

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, 214, 142

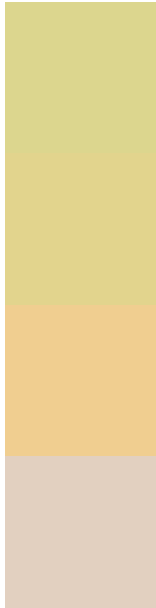
Protanopia
229, 211, 141

Deuteranopia
252, 202, 145



Tritanopia
229, 204, 220

Trichromacy



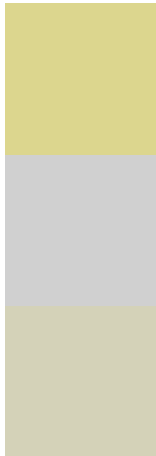
Original Color
220, 214, 142

Protanomaly
226, 212, 141

Deuteranomaly
240, 206, 144

Tritanomaly
226, 208, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 214, 142

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
212, 210, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 214, 142 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, 214, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 214, 142)  
}
```

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, 214, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 214, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 214, 142 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, 214, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 214, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 214, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 214, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 214, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 214,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 214, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 214, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
214, 142) }
```

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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