

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 221, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 221, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 221, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDDBA
RGB	220, 221, 186
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 73%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1333, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.16, 0.13
HSL	62°, 34%, 80%
HSV	62°, 16%, 87%
XYZ	64.2346, 70.4737, 56.6716
YIQ	216.7110, 10.6390, -11.0970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

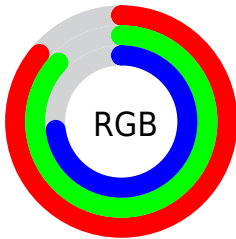
Format	Color
R _{YB}	186, 221, 187
Decimal	14474682
CIE Lab	87.23, -6.17, 17.10
CIE LCh	87, 18.181, 109.842
Yxy	70.4737, 0.3356, 0.3682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664762 (0xFFDCDDBA)
YUV	216.7110, -15.1405, 2.8845
Hunter-Lab	83.9486, -10.3281, 18.7388

Details

The RGB color **220, 221, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 186, 221**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 242**, and **165, 166, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **219, 221, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 221, 208**.

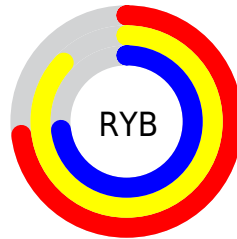
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (87%)

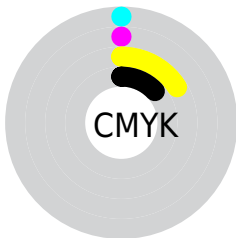
Blue (73%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (73%)

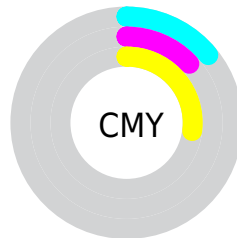


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 221, 186 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, 221, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 221, 186


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 242

 220, 221, 186

 192, 193, 159

 165, 166, 133


 138, 140, 107

 113, 114, 83

 88, 90, 60

 64, 66, 38

 42, 44, 17

 21, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 221, 186

 220, 221, 186

 219, 221, 164

 221, 221, 208

 219, 221, 142

 221, 221, 230

 218, 221, 120

 222, 221, 252

 217, 221, 98

 223, 221, 255

 217, 221, 75

 223, 221, 255

 216, 221, 53


 224, 221, 255

 216, 221, 31

 224, 221, 255

 215, 221, 9

 225, 221, 255

 215, 221, 0

 226, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



238, 215, 185



220, 221, 186



200, 226, 196

Triad

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



220, 221, 186



177, 226, 244



250, 207, 225

Complementary

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



220, 221, 186



187, 186, 221

Split Complementary

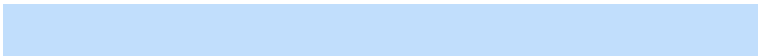
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



235, 211, 241



220, 221, 186



193, 222, 252

Square

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



220, 221, 186



174, 229, 230



214, 216, 251



255, 207, 208

Rectangle

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



220, 221, 186



188, 228, 206



214, 216, 251



246, 208, 231

Sweetspot

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



220, 221, 186



255, 255, 242



221, 187, 186



127, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 221, 186



254, 255, 207



203, 221, 186



109, 110, 99



168, 173, 0



45, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



187, 186, 221



208, 207, 255



204, 186, 221



99, 99, 110



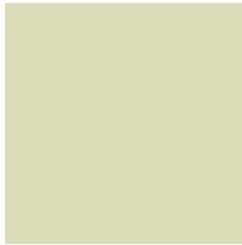
5, 0, 173



1, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 221, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

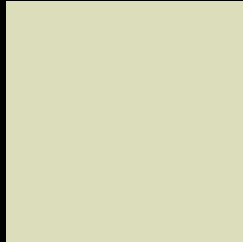
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

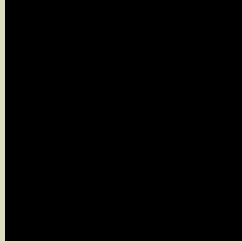
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

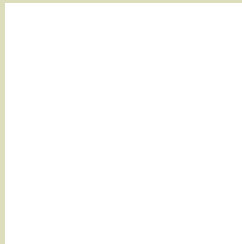
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 220, 221, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 221, 186.

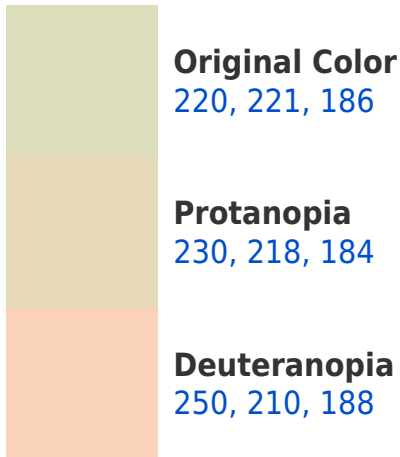


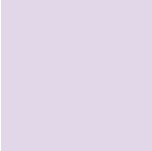
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 221, 186.

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](#).

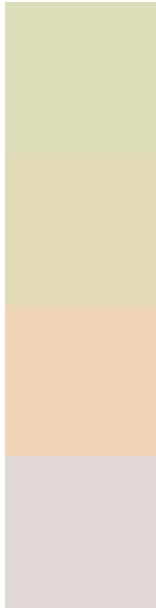
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
226, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 221, 186

Protanomaly
226, 219, 185

Deuteranomaly
239, 214, 187

Tritanomaly
224, 217, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 221, 186

Achromatopsia
217, 217, 217

Achromatomaly
218, 218, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 221, 186 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, 221, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 221, 186)  
}
```

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, 221, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 221, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 221, 186 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, 221, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 221, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 221, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 221, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 221, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 221,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 221, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 221, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
221, 186) }
```

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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