

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 233, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 233, 167) contains.

RGB(220, 233, 167)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(220, 233, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCE9A7
RGB	220, 233, 167
RGB Percent	86%, 91%, 65%
CMY	0.1373, 0.0863, 0.3451
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.28, 0.09
HSL	72°, 60%, 78%
HSV	72°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	65.6292, 76.2835, 47.8244
YIQ	221.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

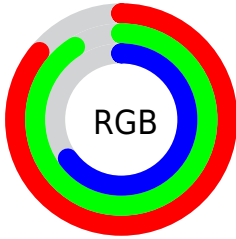
Format	Color
RYB	167, 233, 180
Decimal	14477735
CIELab	89.99, -14.92, 30.71
CIELCh	90, 34.148, 115.916
Yxy	76.2835, 0.3459, 0.4020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292667815 (0xFFDCE9A7)
YUV	221.5890, -26.9124, -1.3936
Hunter-Lab	87.3404, -18.7176, 28.6733

Details

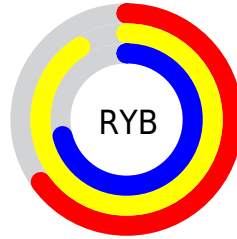
The RGB color **220, 233, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **180, 167, 233**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 223**, and **164, 177, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 233, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 233, 190**.

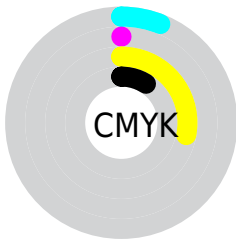
Distribution



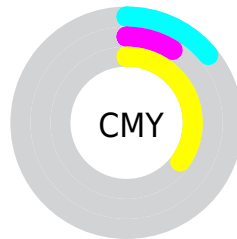
- Red (86%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 233, 167 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, 233, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 233, 167

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 223

 255, 255, 251

 220, 233, 167

 192, 205, 140

 164, 177, 114

 138, 151, 89

 112, 125, 65

 86, 100, 42

 62, 76, 19

 39, 53, 0

 15, 32, 0


 0, 0, 0

 220, 233, 167

 220, 233, 167

 215, 233, 144


 225, 233, 190

 211, 233, 120

 229, 233, 214

 206, 233, 97


 234, 233, 237

 202, 233, 74

 238, 233, 255

 197, 233, 51

 243, 233, 255

 192, 233, 27

 248, 233, 255

 188, 233, 4

 252, 233, 255

 187, 233, 0

 255, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

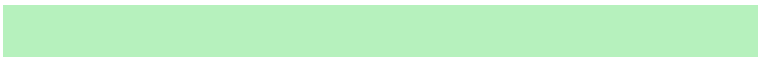
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



254, 223, 161



220, 233, 167



182, 241, 189

Triad

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



220, 233, 167



139, 239, 255



255, 203, 232

Complementary

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



220, 233, 167



180, 167, 233

Split Complementary

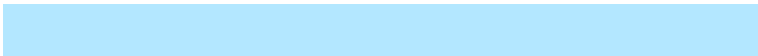
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 209, 255



220, 233, 167



179, 231, 255

Square

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



220, 233, 167



126, 244, 254



225, 220, 255



255, 204, 199

Rectangle

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



220, 233, 167



158, 243, 209



225, 220, 255



255, 204, 243

Sweetspot

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



220, 233, 167



251, 255, 235



233, 179, 167



125, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



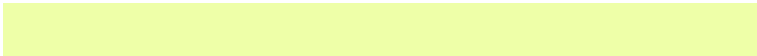
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

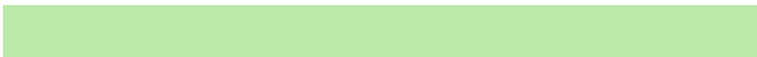
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220, 233, 167



238, 255, 168



188, 233, 167



115, 117, 106



145, 181, 0



43, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



180, 167, 233



185, 168, 255



212, 167, 233



108, 106, 117



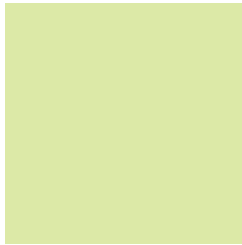
36, 0, 181



11, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 233, 167 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, 233, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

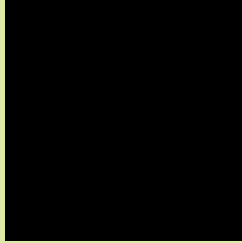
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

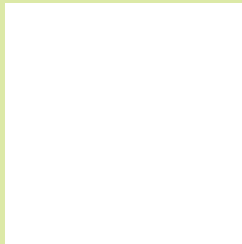
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 233, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 233, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 233, 167.

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

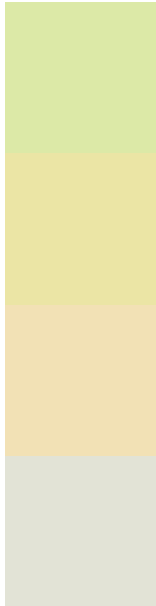




Tritanopia

230, 223, 241

Trichromacy



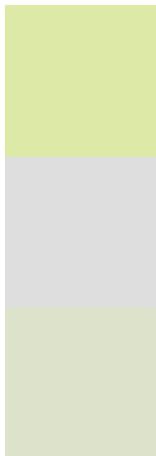
Original Color
220, 233, 167

Protanomaly
235, 229, 165

Deuteranomaly
242, 225, 181

Tritanomaly
226, 227, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 233, 167

Achromatopsia
222, 222, 222

Achromatomaly
221, 226, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 233, 167 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, 233, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 233, 167)  
}
```

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, 233, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 233, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 233, 167 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, 233, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 233, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 233, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 233, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 233, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 233, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 233, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 233, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
233, 167) }
```

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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