

Converting Colors

RGB(221, 220, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(221, 220, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(221, 220, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDDCA6
RGB	221, 220, 166
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 65%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1373, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.25, 0.13
HSL	59°, 45%, 76%
HSV	59°, 25%, 87%
XYZ	62.2949, 69.3117, 46.1716
YIQ	214.1430, 17.9300, -16.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

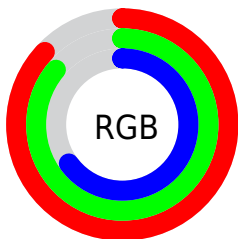
Format	Color
RYB	167, 221, 166
Decimal	14539942
CIELab	86.66, -8.17, 26.74
CIELCh	87, 27.961, 106.997
Yxy	69.3117, 0.3504, 0.3899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292730022 (0xFFDDCA6)
YUV	214.1430, -23.7345, 6.0136
Hunter-Lab	83.2537, -12.1305, 25.3960

Details

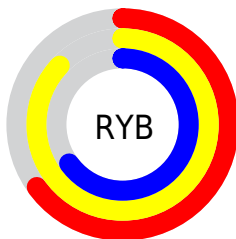
The RGB color **221, 220, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 167, 221**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 221**, and **165, 165, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **221, 220, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 220, 188**.

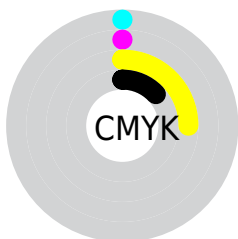
Distribution



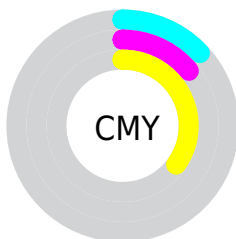
- Red (87%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 221, 220, 166 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 221, 220, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 221, 220, 166

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 221

 255, 255, 250

 221, 220, 166

 193, 192, 139

 165, 165, 114


 139, 139, 89

 113, 113, 65

 88, 89, 42

 63, 66, 20

 41, 44, 0

 15, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 221, 220, 166

 221, 220, 166

 221, 220, 144


 221, 220, 188

 221, 219, 122


 221, 221, 210

 221, 219, 100


 221, 221, 232

 221, 218, 78


 221, 222, 254

 221, 218, 56


 221, 222, 255

 221, 218, 33

 221, 222, 255

 221, 217, 11

 221, 223, 255

 221, 217, 0

 221, 223, 255

 221, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



247, 211, 166



221, 220, 166



191, 227, 180

Triad

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



221, 220, 166



145, 229, 255



255, 199, 230

Complementary

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



221, 220, 166



166, 167, 221

Split Complementary

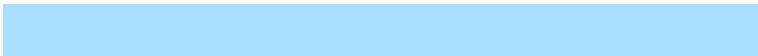
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



240, 205, 253



221, 220, 166



170, 223, 255

Square

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



221, 220, 166



143, 232, 231



206, 214, 255



255, 198, 203

Rectangle

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



221, 220, 166



171, 230, 195



206, 214, 255



255, 201, 238

Sweetspot

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



221, 220, 166



255, 255, 237



221, 166, 168



128, 127, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



221, 220, 166



255, 254, 179



195, 221, 166



110, 109, 99



173, 170, 0



46, 45, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 167, 221



179, 180, 255



192, 166, 221



99, 99, 110



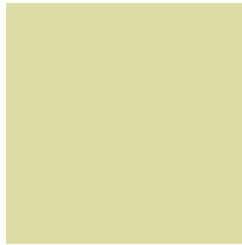
0, 3, 173



0, 1, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 221, 220, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

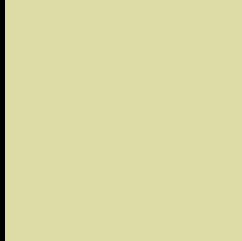
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 221, 220, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

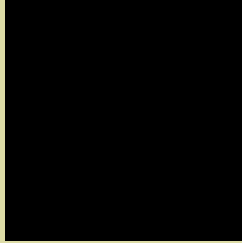
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

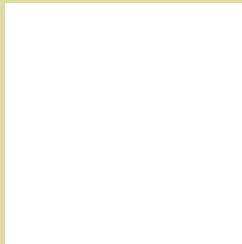
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 221, 220, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 221, 220, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 221, 220, 166.

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

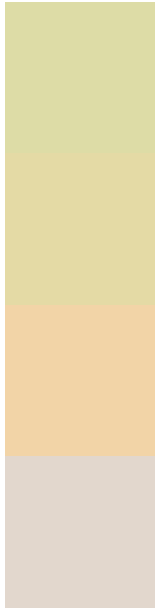




Tritanopia

229, 212, 228

Trichromacy



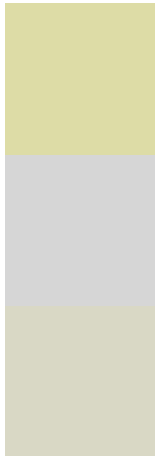
Original Color
221, 220, 166

Protanomaly
228, 218, 165

Deuteranomaly
242, 212, 167

Tritanomaly
226, 215, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
221, 220, 166

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
217, 216, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 221, 220, 166 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(221, 220, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 220, 166)  
}
```

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(221, 220, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 220, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 221, 220, 166 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(221, 220, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 220, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(221, 220, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 220, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 220, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 220,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 221, 220, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 220, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
220, 166) }
```

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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