

Converting Colors

RGB(224, 168, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(224, 168, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(224, 168, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0A885
RGB	224, 168, 133
RGB Percent	88%, 66%, 52%
CMY	0.1216, 0.3412, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.41, 0.12
HSL	23°, 59%, 70%
HSV	23°, 41%, 88%
XYZ	48.9767, 45.5460, 28.4002
YIQ	180.7540, 44.6110, 0.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

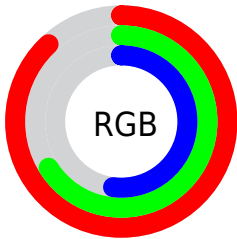
Format	Color
R _Y B	224, 190, 133
Decimal	14723205
CIE Lab	73.25, 16.16, 26.09
CIE LCh	73, 30.690, 58.234
Yxy	45.5460, 0.3984, 0.3705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292913285 (0xFFE0A885)
YUV	180.7540, -23.5427, 37.9267
Hunter-Lab	67.4878, 11.4361, 22.2910

Details

The RGB color **224, 168, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **133, 189, 224**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 186**, and **167, 116, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **224, 154, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 182, 155**.

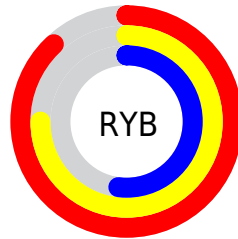
Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (66%)

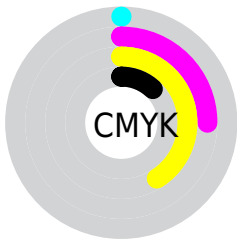
Blue (52%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (52%)

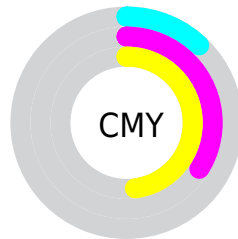


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 224, 168, 133 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 224, 168, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 224, 168, 133

255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 186

 255, 252, 214

 255, 255, 243

 224, 168, 133


 195, 142, 108

 167, 116, 83

 139, 91, 60


 112, 67, 37


 86, 45, 16

 61, 24, 0

 37, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 224, 168, 133


 224, 168, 133

 224, 154, 111

 224, 182, 155

 224, 140, 88


 224, 196, 178

 224, 127, 66

 224, 209, 200

 224, 113, 43

 224, 223, 223

 224, 99, 21

 224, 237, 245

 224, 86, 0

 224, 251, 255

 224, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



236, 161, 155



224, 168, 133



201, 177, 124

Triad

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



224, 168, 133



108, 195, 177



182, 173, 229

Complementary

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



224, 168, 133



133, 189, 224

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.



141, 183, 236



224, 168, 133



90, 195, 205

Square

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



224, 168, 133



139, 192, 149



104, 191, 227



214, 164, 210

Rectangle

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



224, 168, 133



182, 184, 126



104, 191, 227



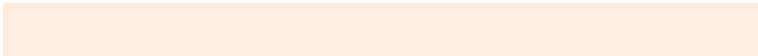
169, 177, 233

Sweetspot

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



224, 168, 133



255, 236, 224



224, 133, 189



128, 117, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



224, 168, 133



255, 178, 130



224, 213, 133



112, 105, 101



176, 68, 0



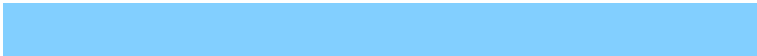
48, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 189, 224



130, 207, 255



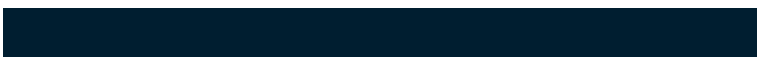
133, 144, 224



101, 108, 112



0, 108, 176



0, 30, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 224, 168, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

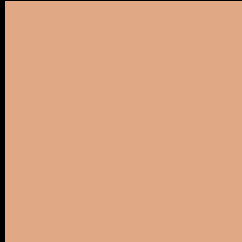
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 224, 168, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

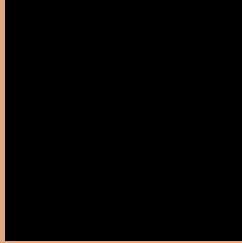
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 224, 168, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 168, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 168, 133.

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
224, 168, 133

Protanopia
192, 180, 138

Deuteranopia
213, 173, 132



Tritanopia
228, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
224, 168, 133

Protanomaly
204, 176, 136

Deuteranomaly
217, 171, 132

Tritanomaly
227, 164, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
224, 168, 133

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
197, 176, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 224, 168, 133 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(224, 168, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 168, 133)  
}
```

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(224, 168, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 168, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 224, 168, 133 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(224, 168, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 168, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 168, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 168, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 168, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 168,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 224, 168, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 168, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
168, 133) }
```

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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