

Converting Colors

RGB(224, 220, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(224, 220, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(224, 220, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0DCA0
RGB	224, 220, 160
RGB Percent	88%, 86%, 63%
CMY	0.1216, 0.1373, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.29, 0.12
HSL	56°, 51%, 75%
HSV	56°, 29%, 88%
XYZ	62.6788, 69.5718, 43.3829
YIQ	214.3560, 21.6440, -17.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

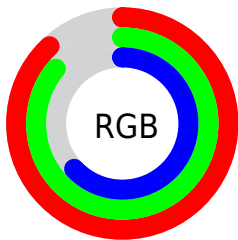
Format	Color
RYB	164, 224, 160
Decimal	14736544
CIELab	86.79, -7.84, 30.05
CIELCh	87, 31.054, 104.616
Yxy	69.5718, 0.3569, 0.3961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292926624 (0xFFE0DCA0)
YUV	214.3560, -26.7975, 8.4578
Hunter-Lab	83.4097, -11.8318, 27.5490

Details

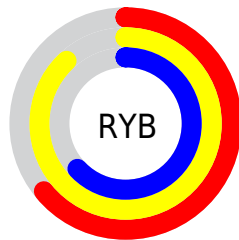
The RGB color **224, 220, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 164, 224**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 215**, and **168, 165, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **224, 219, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 221, 182**.

Distribution



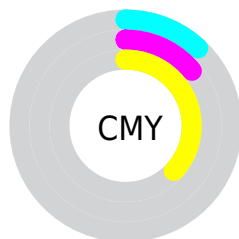
- Red (88%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 224, 220, 160 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, 220, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 224, 220, 160

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 215

 255, 255, 244

 224, 220, 160

 196, 192, 134

 168, 165, 108


 141, 139, 83

 115, 113, 59

 89, 89, 36

 65, 66, 13

 43, 44, 0

 17, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 224, 220, 160

 224, 220, 160

 224, 219, 138

 224, 221, 182

 224, 217, 115

 224, 223, 205

 224, 216, 93

 224, 224, 227

 224, 214, 70

 224, 226, 250

 224, 213, 48

 224, 227, 255

 224, 212, 26

 224, 228, 255

 224, 210, 3

 224, 230, 255

 224, 210, 0

 224, 231, 255

 224, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



253, 210, 161



224, 220, 160



191, 228, 175

Triad

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



224, 220, 160



133, 231, 255



255, 197, 234

Complementary

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



224, 220, 160



160, 164, 224

Split Complementary

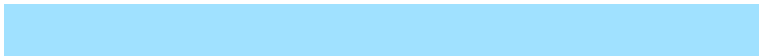
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



240, 205, 255



224, 220, 160



160, 225, 255

Square

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



224, 220, 160



133, 234, 231



201, 215, 255



255, 196, 204

Rectangle

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



224, 220, 160



168, 232, 191



201, 215, 255



255, 199, 243

Sweetspot

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



224, 220, 160



255, 254, 232



224, 160, 164



128, 127, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



224, 220, 160



255, 250, 168



196, 224, 160



112, 111, 101



176, 165, 0



48, 45, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 164, 224



168, 174, 255



188, 160, 224



101, 102, 112



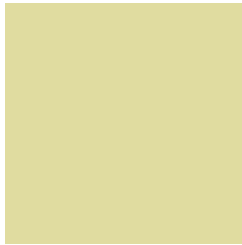
0, 11, 176



0, 3, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 224, 220, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

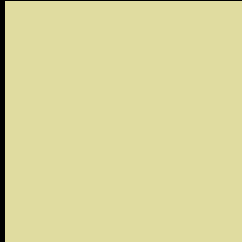
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

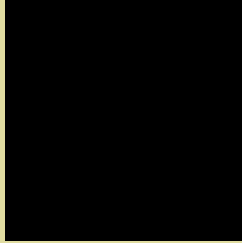
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 220, 160.

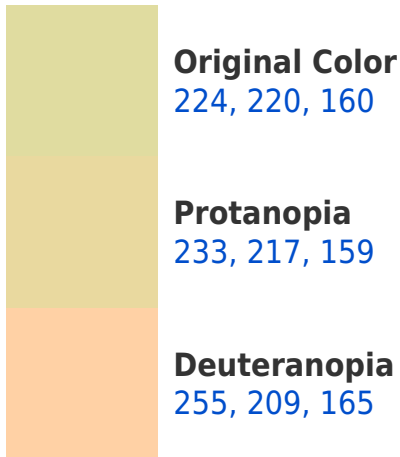


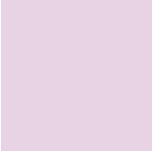
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 220, 160.

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](#).

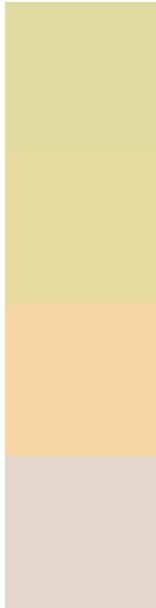
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
232, 211, 228

Trichromacy



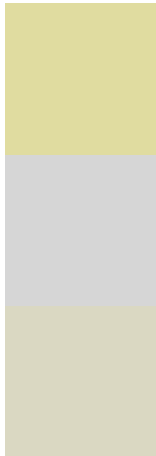
Original Color
224, 220, 160

Protanomaly
230, 218, 159

Deuteranomaly
244, 213, 163

Tritanomaly
229, 214, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
224, 220, 160

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
218, 216, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 224, 220, 160 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, 220, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 220, 160)  
}
```

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, 220, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 220, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 224, 220, 160 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, 220, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 220, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 220, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 220, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 220, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 220, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 224, 220, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 220, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
220, 160) }
```

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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