

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 216, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 216, 164) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 216, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCBFA4
RGB	220, 191, 164
RGB Percent	86%, 75%, 64%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2511, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.25, 0.14
HSL	29°, 44%, 75%
HSV	29°, 25%, 86%
XYZ	54.8388, 55.1414, 42.8750
YIQ	196.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

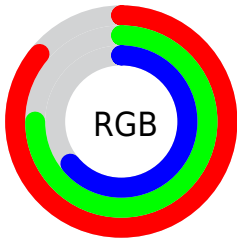
Format	Color
RYB	220, 216, 164
Decimal	14466980
CIELab	79.12, 6.24, 17.41
CIELCh	79, 18.496, 70.291
Yxy	55.1414, 0.3588, 0.3607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292657060 (0xFFDCBFA4)
YUV	196.5930, -16.0683, 20.5279
Hunter-Lab	74.2573, 1.8715, 17.7470

Details

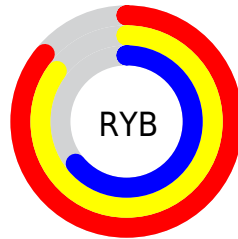
The RYB color **220, 216, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **164, 183, 220**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 219**, and **164, 164, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 216, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 216, 186**.

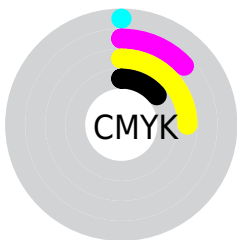
Distribution



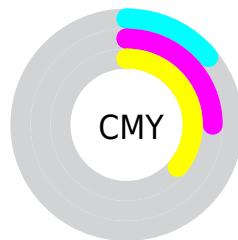
- Red (86%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 216, 164 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 RYB color 220, 216, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 216, 164

255, 255, 255

 229, 255, 219

 248, 255, 248

 220, 216, 164

 192, 188, 138

 164, 164, 112

 138, 134, 88

 112, 112, 64

 82, 86, 42

 56, 62, 21

 33, 40, 0

 6, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 216, 164


 220, 216, 164

 220, 216, 142


 220, 216, 186

 220, 212, 120


 220, 220, 208

 220, 212, 98


 220, 223, 230

 220, 208, 76


 220, 231, 252

 220, 208, 54

 220, 236, 255

 220, 208, 32

 220, 238, 255

 220, 205, 10

 220, 205, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 189, 174



220, 216, 164



169, 203, 162

Triad

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



220, 216, 164



153, 181, 206



206, 190, 222

Complementary

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



220, 216, 164



164, 183, 220

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.



184, 193, 230



220, 216, 164



151, 181, 218

Square

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



220, 216, 164



165, 192, 205



164, 187, 228



223, 185, 208

Rectangle

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



220, 216, 164



166, 200, 176



164, 187, 228



199, 191, 226

Sweetspot

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



220, 216, 164



255, 251, 235



220, 164, 194



128, 126, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 216, 164



255, 249, 176



166, 220, 164



110, 108, 99



173, 160, 0



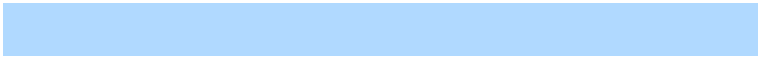
46, 42, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 183, 220



176, 203, 255



164, 166, 220



99, 102, 110



0, 59, 173



0, 16, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 216, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

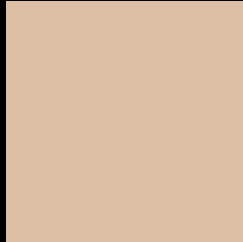
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 216, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

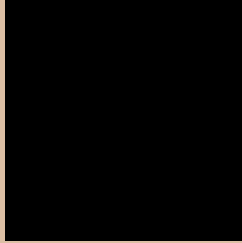
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 220, 216, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 216, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 216, 164.

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
220, 216, 164

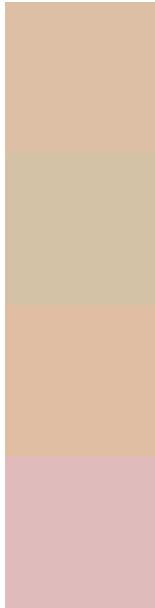
Protanopia
179, 206, 166

Deuteranopia
226, 206, 164



Tritanopia
224, 186, 200

Trichromacy



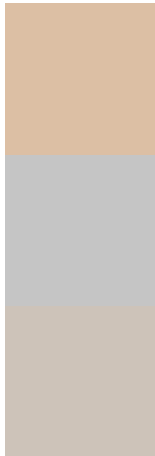
Original Color
220, 216, 164

Protanomaly
192, 211, 165

Deuteranomaly
224, 210, 164

Tritanomaly
223, 188, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 216, 164

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
205, 205, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 216, 164 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, 191, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 191, 164)  
}
```

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, 191, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 191, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 216, 164 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, 191, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 191, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 191, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 191, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 191, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 191,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 220, 216, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 191, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
191, 164) }
```

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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