

# Converting Colors

Hex(C48D68)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C48D68) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C48D68)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C48D68
RGB	196, 141, 104
RGB Percent	77%, 55%, 41%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4471, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.47, 0.23
HSL	24°, 44%, 59%
HSV	24°, 47%, 77%
XYZ	34.7885, 31.7850, 17.3983
YIQ	153.2270, 44.6570, 0.1530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

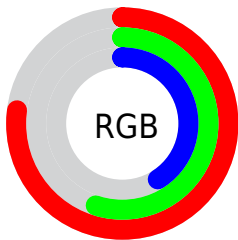
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 166, 104
Decimal	12881256
CIE Lab	63.16, 16.43, 27.96
CIE LCh	63, 32.433, 59.560
Yxy	31.7850, 0.4143, 0.3785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291071336 (0xFFC48D68)
YUV	153.2270, -24.2689, 37.5119
Hunter-Lab	56.3782, 11.4828, 21.1679

# Details

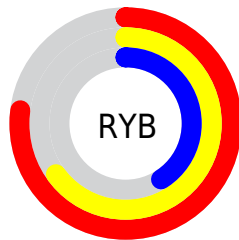
The Hex color **C48D68** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **689FC4**, and the grayscale version is **999999**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC39C**, and **8C5B38** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C48154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C4997C**.

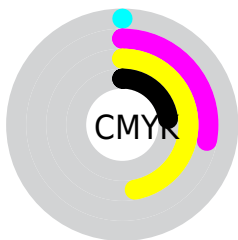
# Distribution



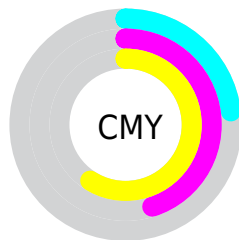
- Red (77%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C48D68 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 Hex color C48D68 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C48D68

 C48D68


FFFFFF

 A87350

 FFC39C

 8C5B38

 FFDFB7

 714322

 FFFBD2

 562C0C

 FFFFFE

 3D1700

 250000

 000000

 C48D68

 C48D68

 C48154

 C4997C

 C47641

 C4A48F

 C46A2D

 C4B0A3

 C45E1A

 C4BCB6

 C45206

 C4C8CA

 C44F00

 C4D3DE

 C4DFF1

 C4EBFF

 C4F6FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D1857E



C48D68



AD975F

# Triad

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



C48D68



48A897



9C92CB

# Complementary

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



C48D68



689FC4

# 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.



709CD2



C48D68



2DA8B4

# Square

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



C48D68



6DA67B



42A4CA



BD88B7

# Rectangle

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



C48D68



999D62



42A4CA



8E95CF

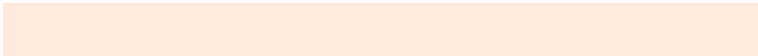


# Sweetspot

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



C48D68



FFEADB



C4689F



80736A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C48D68



FFAA70



C4BB68



615B57



A14100



210D00

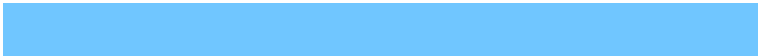


# Inverse Universe

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



689FC4



70C6FF



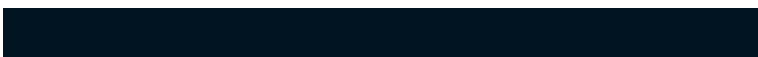
6871C4



575D61



0060A1



001421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C48D68 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

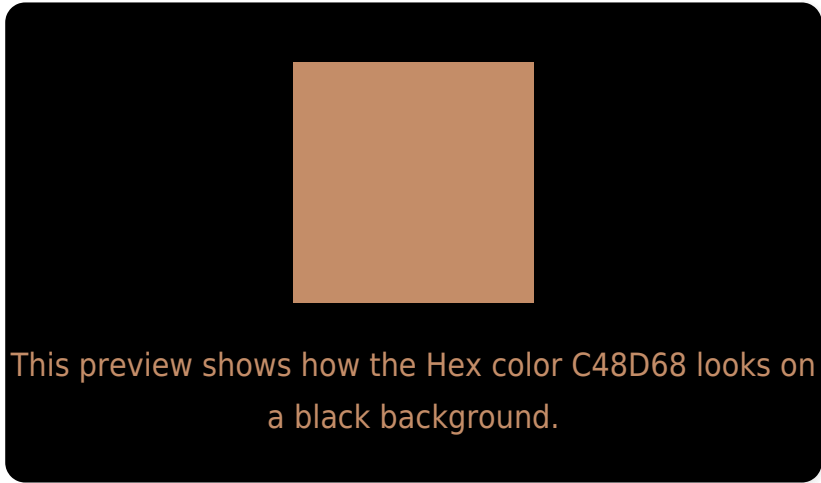
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

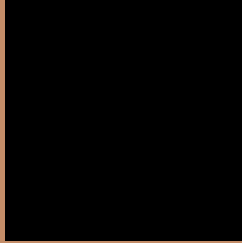
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C48D68 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C48D68.

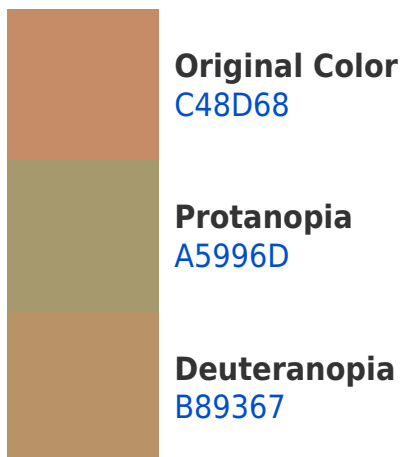


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C48D68.

# 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](#).

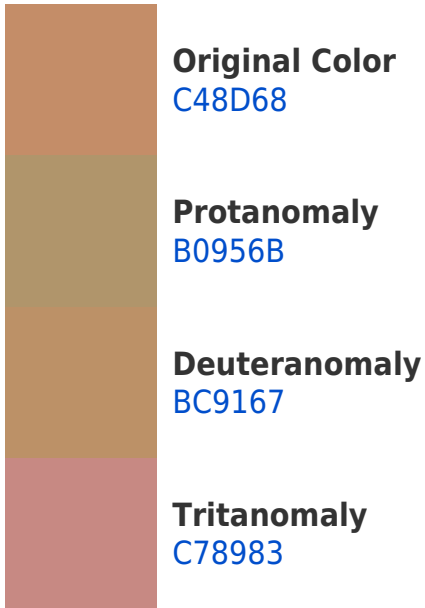
## Dichromacy



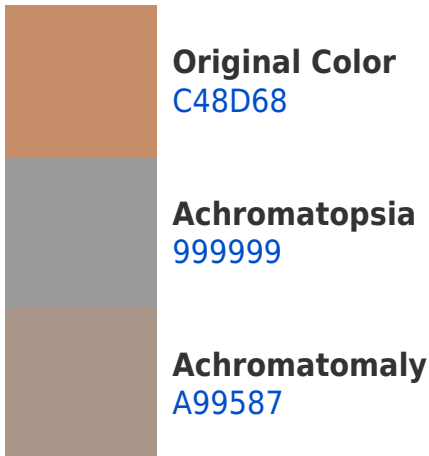


**Tritanopia**  
C88792

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C48D68 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 #C48D68 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C48D68  
}
```

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 #C48D68 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C48D68
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C48D68 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
#C48D68 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C48D68 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C48D68 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C48D68; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C48D68; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C48D68 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C48D68 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C48D68 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C48D68 }
```

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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