

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 133, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 133, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 133, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DF8581
RGB	223, 133, 129
RGB Percent	87%, 52%, 51%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4784, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.42, 0.13
HSL	3°, 59%, 69%
HSV	3°, 42%, 87%
XYZ	42.7814, 34.0480, 25.0860
YIQ	159.4540, 54.9240, 17.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

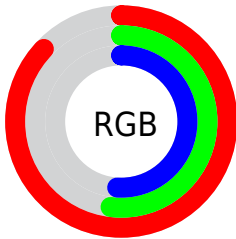
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 133, 129
Decimal	14648705
CIE Lab	65.00, 34.04, 17.05
CIE LCh	65, 38.074, 26.600
Yxy	34.0480, 0.4198, 0.3341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292838785 (0xFFDF8581)
YUV	159.4540, -15.0138, 55.7298
Hunter-Lab	58.3507, 28.7585, 15.3557

Details

The RGB color **223, 133, 129** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **129, 219, 223**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 182**, and **165, 82, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 112, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 154, 151**.

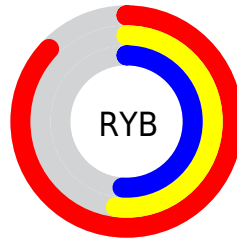
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (52%)

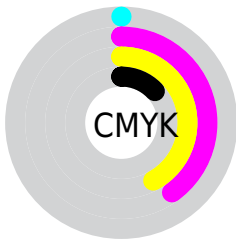
Blue (51%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (51%)

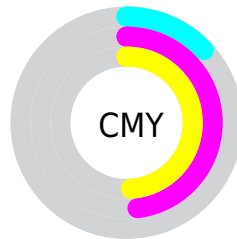


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 133, 129 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 223, 133, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 133, 129

 223, 133, 129

255, 255, 255

 194, 107, 104

 255, 187, 182

 165, 82, 80

 255, 215, 209

 137, 57, 57

 255, 244, 238

 109, 32, 35


 82, 4, 15

 56, 0, 0

 25, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 223, 133, 129

 223, 133, 129

■ 223, 112, 107

■ 223, 154, 151

■ 223, 90, 84

■ 223, 176, 174

■ 223, 69, 62

■ 223, 197, 196

■ 223, 48, 40

■ 223, 218, 218

■ 223, 26, 18

■ 223, 240, 240

■ 223, 9, 0

■ 223, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 131, 163



223, 133, 129



209, 142, 102

Triad

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



223, 133, 129



108, 172, 119



99, 162, 225

Complementary

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



223, 133, 129



129, 219, 223

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.



17, 171, 214



223, 133, 129



58, 176, 153

Square

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



223, 133, 129



149, 165, 95



0, 175, 187



156, 150, 219

Rectangle

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



223, 133, 129



193, 150, 91



0, 175, 187



77, 166, 223

Sweetspot

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



223, 133, 129



255, 223, 222



223, 129, 220



128, 108, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 133, 129



255, 130, 125



223, 179, 129



112, 101, 101



176, 7, 0



48, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



129, 219, 223



125, 249, 255



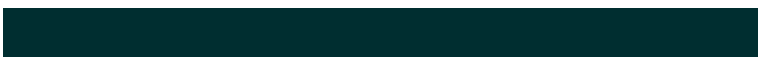
129, 173, 223



101, 112, 112



0, 168, 176



0, 46, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 133, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

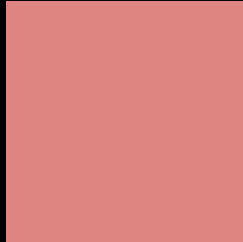
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 223, 133, 129 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 223, 133, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 133, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 133, 129.

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
223, 133, 129

Protanopia
165, 158, 141

Deuteranopia
185, 152, 126



Tritanopia
224, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
223, 133, 129

Protanomaly
186, 149, 137

Deuteranomaly
199, 145, 127

Tritanomaly
224, 132, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
223, 133, 129

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
182, 150, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 133, 129 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(223, 133, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 133, 129)  
}
```

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(223, 133, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 133, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 133, 129 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(223, 133, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 133, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 133, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 133, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 133, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 133,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 133, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 133, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
133, 129) }
```

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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