

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 133, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 133, 161) contains.

RGB(223, 133, 161)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(223, 133, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DF85A1
RGB	223, 133, 161
RGB Percent	87%, 52%, 63%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4784, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.28, 0.13
HSL	341°, 58%, 70%
HSV	341°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	45.2520, 35.0362, 38.0958
YIQ	163.1020, 44.6520, 27.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

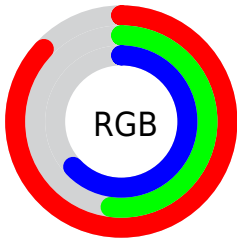
Format	Color
R_{YB}	223, 133, 161
Decimal	14648737
CIE _{Lab}	65.78, 37.94, 0.06
CIE _{LCh}	66, 37.937, 0.098
Yxy	35.0362, 0.3822, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292838817 (0xFFDF85A1)
YUV	163.1020, -1.0363, 52.5305
Hunter-Lab	59.1914, 32.8787, 3.2747

Details

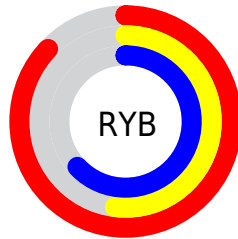
The RGB color **223, 133, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **133, 223, 195**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 216**, and **166, 81, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 111, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 155, 176**.

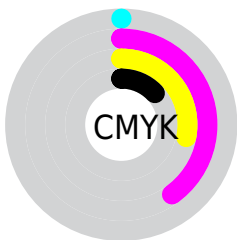
Distribution



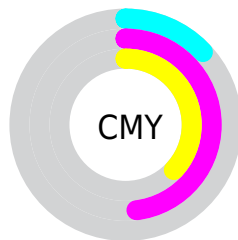
- Red (87%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 133, 161 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, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 133, 161


255, 255, 255

 255, 187, 216

 255, 216, 244

 255, 245, 255

 223, 133, 161

 194, 107, 135

 166, 81, 110

 138, 56, 85

 111, 31, 62

 84, 0, 40

 59, 0, 20

 34, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 223, 133, 161


 223, 133, 161

 223, 111, 146

 223, 155, 176

 223, 88, 130

 223, 178, 192

 223, 66, 115

 223, 200, 207

 223, 44, 100

 223, 222, 222

 223, 21, 84

 223, 244, 238

 223, 0, 69

 223, 255, 253

 223, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 139, 194



223, 133, 161



224, 136, 127

Triad

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



223, 133, 161



146, 168, 100



38, 172, 218

Complementary

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



223, 133, 161



133, 223, 195

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.



0, 177, 193



223, 133, 161



105, 175, 125

Square

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



223, 133, 161



182, 158, 91



55, 178, 159



109, 163, 227

Rectangle

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



223, 133, 161



216, 142, 109



55, 178, 159



0, 174, 211

Sweetspot

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



223, 133, 161



255, 224, 234



195, 133, 223



128, 110, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 133, 161



255, 133, 171



223, 150, 133



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 55



48, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



223, 133, 161



255, 133, 171



133, 206, 223



112, 101, 104



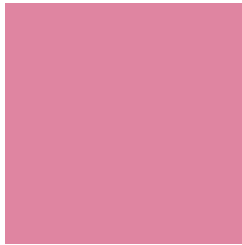
176, 0, 55



48, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 133, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

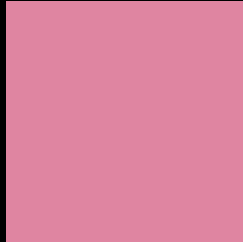
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161 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, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 133, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 133, 161.

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, 161

Protanopia
158, 159, 177

Deuteranopia
177, 155, 157



Tritanopia
222, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 133, 161



Protanomaly

182, 150, 171



Deuteranomaly

194, 147, 158



Tritanomaly

222, 135, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 133, 161



Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163



Achromatomaly

185, 152, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 133, 161 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, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 133, 161)  
}
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 133, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 133, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 133, 161) }
```

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, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 133, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 133, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 133,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 133, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
133, 161) }
```

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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