

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 147, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 147, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 147, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DF9380
RGB	223, 147, 128
RGB Percent	87%, 58%, 50%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4235, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.43, 0.13
HSL	12°, 60%, 69%
HSV	12°, 43%, 87%
XYZ	44.7614, 38.1139, 25.4196
YIQ	167.5580, 51.3950, 10.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

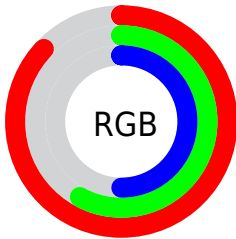
Format	Color
RYB	223, 152, 128
Decimal	14652288
CIELab	68.10, 26.49, 21.86
CIELCh	68, 34.343, 39.529
Yxy	38.1139, 0.4133, 0.3519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292842368 (0xFFDF9380)
YUV	167.5580, -19.5021, 48.6226
Hunter-Lab	61.7365, 21.3808, 18.8032

Details

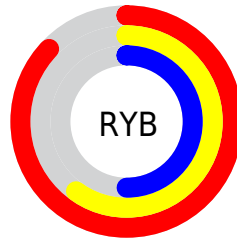
The RGB color **223, 147, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 204, 223**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 181**, and **165, 96, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 129, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 165, 150**.

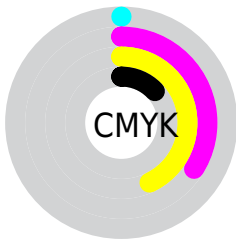
Distribution



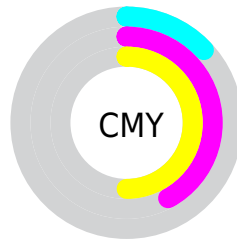
- Red (87%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 147, 128 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, 147, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 147, 128

 223, 147, 128

255, 255, 255

 194, 121, 103

 255, 202, 181

 165, 96, 79

 255, 230, 208

 137, 71, 56

 255, 255, 237

 110, 48, 34

 83, 25, 13

 57, 2, 0

 32, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 223, 147, 128

 223, 147, 128

 223, 129, 106

 223, 165, 150

 223, 111, 83

 223, 183, 173

 223, 93, 61

 223, 201, 195

 223, 76, 39

 223, 218, 217

 223, 58, 16

 223, 236, 240

 223, 45, 0

 223, 254, 255

 223, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 142, 157



223, 147, 128



205, 157, 108

Triad

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



223, 147, 128



106, 181, 143



138, 166, 227

Complementary

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



223, 147, 128



128, 204, 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.



88, 175, 223



223, 147, 128



67, 183, 175

Square

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



223, 147, 128



143, 176, 117



52, 181, 204



183, 154, 214

Rectangle

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



223, 147, 128



187, 164, 104



52, 181, 204



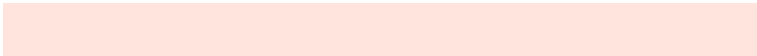
122, 169, 228

Sweetspot

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



223, 147, 128



255, 228, 222



223, 128, 204



128, 111, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 147, 128



255, 151, 125



223, 193, 128



112, 103, 101



176, 35, 0



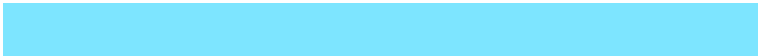
48, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 204, 223



125, 229, 255



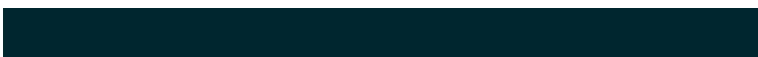
128, 156, 223



101, 110, 112



0, 141, 176



0, 39, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 147, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

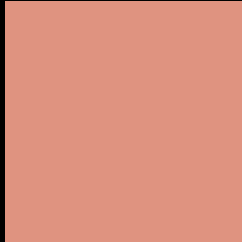
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 128 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, 147, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 147, 128.

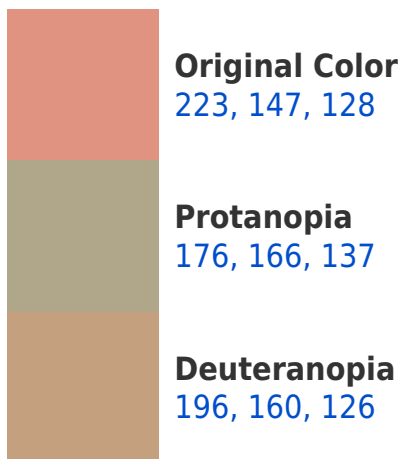



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 147, 128.

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
225, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 147, 128

Protanomaly

193, 159, 134

Deuteranomaly

206, 155, 127

Tritanomaly

224, 144, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 147, 128

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

188, 160, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 147, 128 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, 147, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 147, 128)  
}
```

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, 147, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 147, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 147, 128 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, 147, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 147, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 147, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 147, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 147, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 147, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 147, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 147, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
147, 128) }
```

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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