

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 148, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 148, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 148, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DF9488
RGB	223, 148, 136
RGB Percent	87%, 58%, 53%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4196, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.39, 0.13
HSL	8°, 58%, 70%
HSV	8°, 39%, 87%
XYZ	45.4653, 38.6454, 28.3556
YIQ	169.0570, 48.5520, 12.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

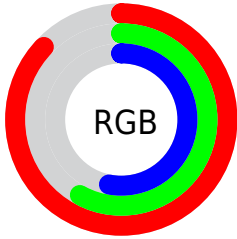
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 150, 136
Decimal	14652552
CIE Lab	68.49, 26.84, 17.96
CIE LCh	68, 32.294, 33.788
Yxy	38.6454, 0.4043, 0.3436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292842632 (0xFFDF9488)
YUV	169.0570, -16.2971, 47.3080
Hunter-Lab	62.1654, 21.7583, 16.4718

Details

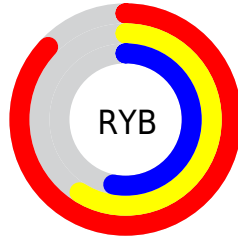
The RGB color **223, 148, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 211, 223**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 203, 189**, and **165, 97, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 129, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 167, 158**.

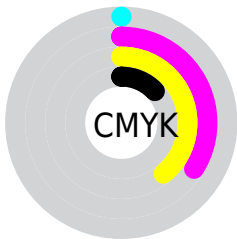
Distribution



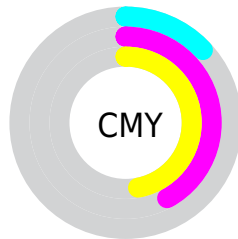
- Red (87%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 148, 136 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, 148, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 148, 136

 223, 148, 136

255, 255, 255

 194, 122, 111

 255, 203, 189

 165, 97, 86

 255, 231, 217

 138, 72, 63

 255, 255, 246

 110, 48, 41

 84, 25, 20

 58, 2, 0

 34, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 223, 148, 136

 223, 148, 136

■ 223, 129, 114

■ 223, 167, 158

■ 223, 110, 91

■ 223, 186, 181

■ 223, 90, 69

■ 223, 206, 203

■ 223, 71, 47

■ 223, 225, 225

■ 223, 52, 24

■ 223, 244, 248

■ 223, 33, 2

■ 223, 255, 255

■ 223, 31, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 145, 164



223, 148, 136



208, 156, 115

Triad

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



223, 148, 136



118, 181, 140



133, 169, 225

Complementary

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



223, 148, 136



136, 211, 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.



89, 177, 219



223, 148, 136



84, 183, 170

Square

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



223, 148, 136



152, 175, 118



66, 182, 198



176, 158, 216

Rectangle

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



223, 148, 136



193, 163, 109



66, 182, 198



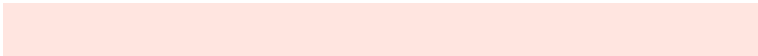
118, 172, 225

Sweetspot

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



223, 148, 136



255, 229, 224



223, 136, 211



128, 112, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 148, 136



255, 152, 135



223, 191, 136



112, 103, 101



176, 24, 0



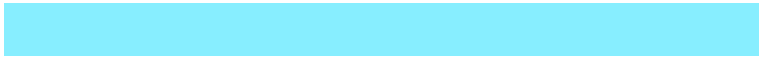
48, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 211, 223



135, 238, 255



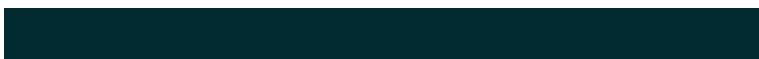
136, 168, 223



101, 111, 112



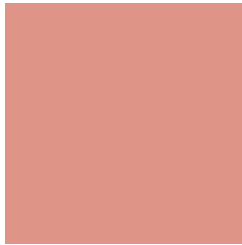
0, 152, 176



0, 42, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 148, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

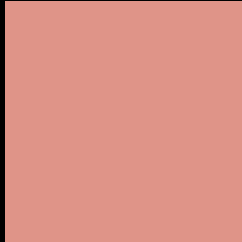
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 136 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, 148, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 148, 136.

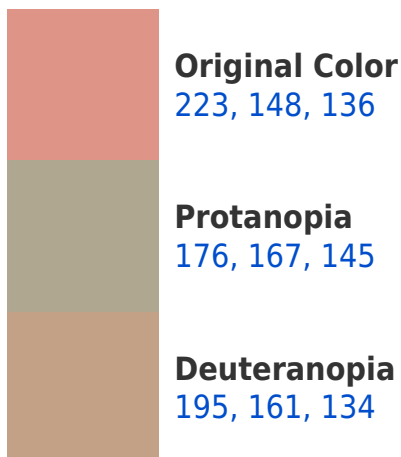



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 148, 136.

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, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 148, 136

Protanomaly

193, 160, 142

Deuteranomaly

205, 156, 135

Tritanomaly

224, 146, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 148, 136

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

189, 161, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 148, 136 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, 148, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 148, 136)  
}
```

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, 148, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 148, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 148, 136 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, 148, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 148, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 148, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 148, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 148, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 148,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 148, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 148, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
148, 136) }
```

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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