

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 192, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 192, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 192, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFC094
RGB	223, 192, 148
RGB Percent	87%, 75%, 58%
CMY	0.1255, 0.2471, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.34, 0.13
HSL	35°, 54%, 73%
HSV	35°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	54.6264, 55.5254, 35.8553
YIQ	196.2530, 32.6000, -7.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

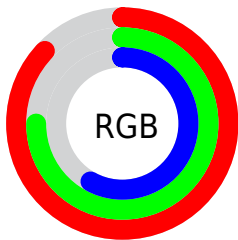
Format	Color
RYB	201, 223, 148
Decimal	14663828
CIELab	79.34, 4.75, 26.27
CIELCh	79, 26.699, 79.752
Yxy	55.5254, 0.3741, 0.3803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292853908 (0xFFDFC094)
YUV	196.2530, -23.7887, 23.4571
Hunter-Lab	74.5153, 0.4545, 23.6316

Details

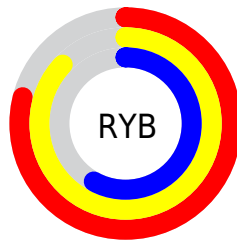
The RGB color **223, 192, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **148, 179, 223**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 248, 202**, and **167, 139, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 183, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 201, 170**.

Distribution



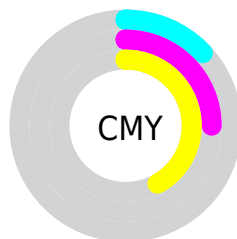
- Red (87%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 192, 148 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, 192, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 192, 148

255, 255, 255


 255, 248, 202


 255, 255, 231

 223, 192, 148

 195, 165, 122

 167, 139, 97

 140, 113, 73

 113, 89, 50

 87, 66, 28

 63, 44, 4

 39, 23, 0

 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 223, 192, 148

■ 223, 192, 148

■ 223, 183, 126

■ 223, 201, 170

■ 223, 174, 103

■ 223, 210, 193

■ 223, 164, 81

■ 223, 220, 215

■ 223, 155, 59

■ 223, 229, 237

■ 223, 146, 36

■ 223, 238, 255

■ 223, 137, 14

■ 223, 247, 255

■ 223, 131, 0

■ 223, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



241, 184, 160



223, 192, 148



198, 200, 149

Triad

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



223, 192, 148



126, 210, 212



220, 185, 229

Complementary

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



223, 192, 148



148, 179, 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.



189, 193, 243



223, 192, 148



130, 208, 234

Square

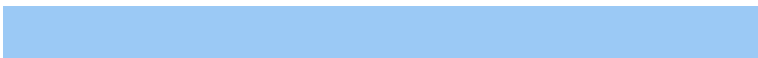
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



223, 192, 148



143, 210, 187



155, 201, 245



241, 179, 206

Rectangle

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



223, 192, 148



179, 205, 158



155, 201, 245



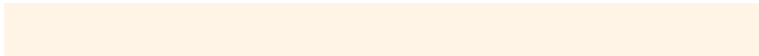
211, 187, 235

Sweetspot

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



223, 192, 148



255, 244, 230



223, 148, 179



128, 121, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 192, 148



255, 213, 153



217, 223, 148



112, 108, 101



176, 103, 0



48, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 179, 223



153, 195, 255



154, 148, 223



101, 106, 112



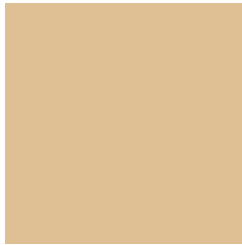
0, 73, 176



0, 20, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 192, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

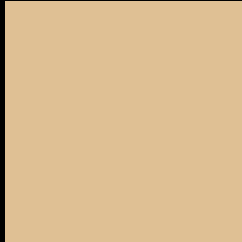
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

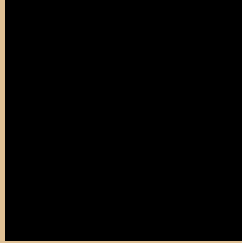
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 192, 148.

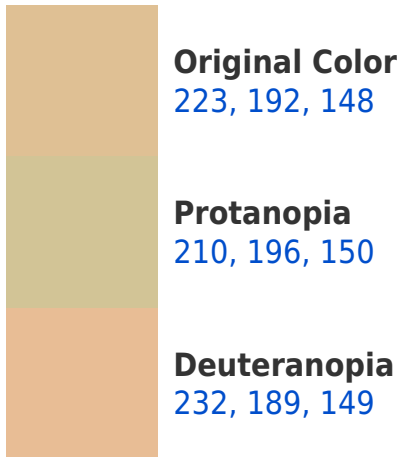



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 192, 148.

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](#).

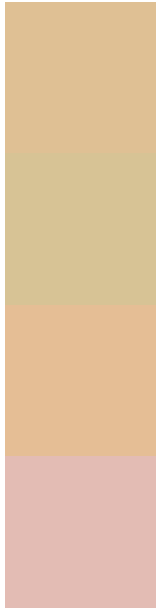
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
229, 185, 199

Trichromacy



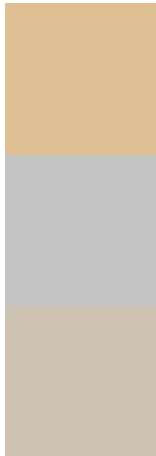
Original Color
223, 192, 148

Protanomaly
215, 195, 149

Deuteranomaly
229, 190, 149

Tritanomaly
227, 188, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
223, 192, 148

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
206, 195, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 192, 148 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, 192, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 192, 148)  
}
```

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, 192, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 192, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 192, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

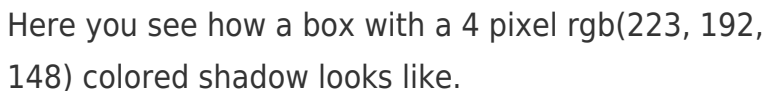
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(223, 192, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 192, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 192, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 192, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 192, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 192, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 192, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 192, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
192, 148) }
```

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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