

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 196, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 196, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 196, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFC491
RGB	223, 196, 145
RGB Percent	87%, 77%, 57%
CMY	0.1255, 0.2314, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.35, 0.13
HSL	39°, 55%, 72%
HSV	39°, 35%, 87%
XYZ	55.2822, 57.2122, 34.9174
YIQ	198.2590, 32.4630, -10.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

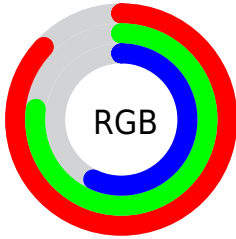
Format	Color
RYB	186, 223, 145
Decimal	14664849
CIELab	80.30, 2.29, 29.14
CIELCh	80, 29.226, 85.512
Yxy	57.2122, 0.3750, 0.3881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292854929 (0xFFDFC491)
YUV	198.2590, -26.2567, 21.6979
Hunter-Lab	75.6387, -1.9072, 25.5768

Details

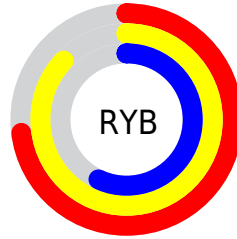
The RGB color **223, 196, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **145, 172, 223**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 253, 199**, and **167, 142, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 188, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 204, 167**.

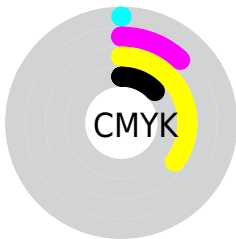
Distribution



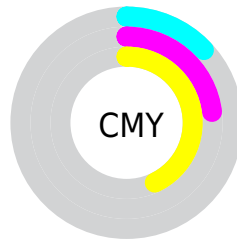
- Red (87%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 196, 145 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, 196, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 196, 145

 223, 196, 145

255, 255, 255

 194, 169, 119

 255, 253, 199

 167, 142, 94

 255, 255, 227

 139, 117, 70

 113, 92, 47

 87, 69, 24

 63, 47, 0

 39, 26, 0

 8, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 223, 196, 145

■ 223, 196, 145

■ 223, 188, 123

■ 223, 204, 167

■ 223, 181, 100

■ 223, 211, 190

■ 223, 173, 78

■ 223, 219, 212

■ 223, 165, 56

■ 223, 227, 234

■ 223, 157, 34

■ 223, 235, 255

■ 223, 150, 11

■ 223, 242, 255

■ 223, 146, 0

■ 223, 250, 255

■ 223, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



244, 187, 155



223, 196, 145



194, 205, 149

Triad

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



223, 196, 145



118, 214, 222



230, 185, 230

Complementary

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



223, 196, 145



145, 172, 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.



198, 194, 248



223, 196, 145



127, 210, 243

Square

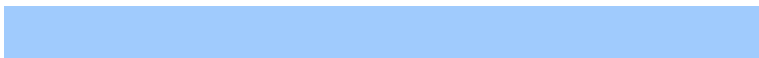
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



223, 196, 145



134, 214, 194



160, 203, 253



250, 180, 204

Rectangle

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



223, 196, 145



174, 209, 160



160, 203, 253



221, 187, 238

Sweetspot

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



223, 196, 145



255, 246, 230



223, 145, 172



128, 122, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 196, 145



255, 218, 148



211, 223, 145



112, 108, 101



176, 115, 0



48, 32, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 172, 223



148, 185, 255



157, 145, 223



101, 105, 112



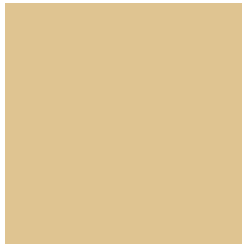
0, 61, 176



0, 17, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 196, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

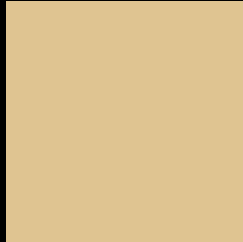
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

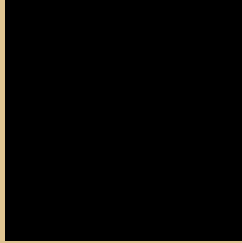
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 196, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 196, 145.

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, 196, 145

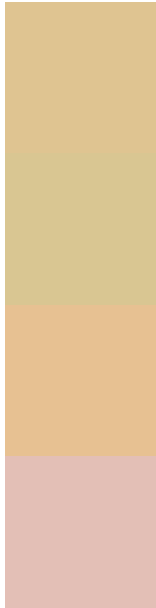
Protanopia
214, 199, 146

Deuteranopia
236, 191, 146



Tritanopia
229, 188, 203

Trichromacy



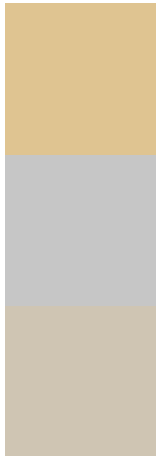
Original Color
223, 196, 145

Protanomaly
217, 198, 146

Deuteranomaly
231, 193, 146

Tritanomaly
227, 191, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
223, 196, 145

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
207, 197, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 196, 145 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, 196, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 196, 145)  
}
```

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, 196, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 196, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 196, 145 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, 196, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 196, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 196, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 196, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 196, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 196,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 196, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 196, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
196, 145) }
```

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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