

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 213, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 213, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 213, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFD59E
RGB	223, 213, 158
RGB Percent	87%, 84%, 62%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1647, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.29, 0.13
HSL	51°, 50%, 75%
HSV	51°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	60.3972, 65.7451, 41.8545
YIQ	209.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

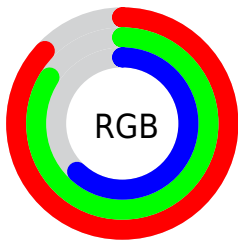
Format	Color
RYB	170, 223, 158
Decimal	14669214
CIELab	84.87, -4.91, 28.49
CIELCh	85, 28.907, 99.771
Yxy	65.7451, 0.3595, 0.3913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292859294 (0xFFDFD59E)
YUV	209.7200, -25.4980, 11.6466
Hunter-Lab	81.0834, -8.9351, 26.1533

Details

The RGB color **223, 213, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 168, 223**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 213**, and **167, 158, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 210, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 216, 180**.

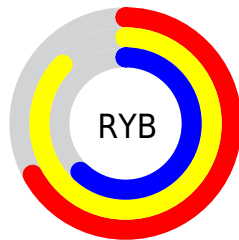
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (84%)

Blue (62%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (62%)

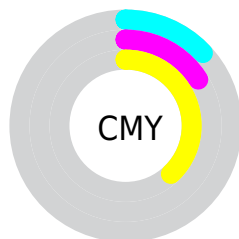


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 213, 158 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, 213, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 213, 158

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 213

 255, 255, 241

 223, 213, 158

 195, 185, 132

 167, 158, 106


 140, 132, 81

 114, 107, 58

 89, 83, 35

 64, 60, 12

 42, 39, 0

 14, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 223, 213, 158


 223, 213, 158

 223, 210, 136


 223, 216, 180

 223, 206, 113


 223, 220, 203

 223, 203, 91


 223, 223, 225

 223, 199, 69

 223, 227, 247

 223, 196, 46

 223, 230, 255

 223, 192, 24

 223, 234, 255

 223, 189, 2

 223, 237, 255

 223, 189, 0

 223, 240, 255

 223, 244, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 204, 161



223, 213, 158



192, 221, 169

Triad

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



223, 213, 158



133, 225, 246



254, 194, 231

Complementary

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



223, 213, 158



158, 168, 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.



227, 202, 254



223, 213, 158



155, 220, 255

Square

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



223, 213, 158



138, 227, 220



191, 211, 255



255, 192, 204

Rectangle

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



223, 213, 158



172, 224, 184



191, 211, 255



247, 196, 240

Sweetspot

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



223, 213, 158



255, 251, 232



223, 158, 169



128, 125, 113



0, 0, 0



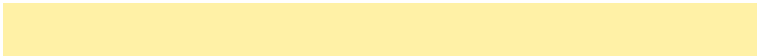
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 213, 158



255, 241, 166



201, 223, 158



112, 110, 101



176, 149, 0



48, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 168, 223



166, 179, 255



180, 158, 223



101, 103, 112



0, 27, 176



0, 7, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 213, 158 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, 213, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

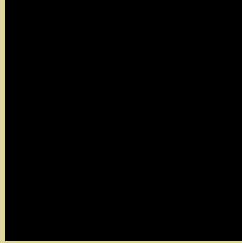
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 213, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 213, 158.

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, 213, 158

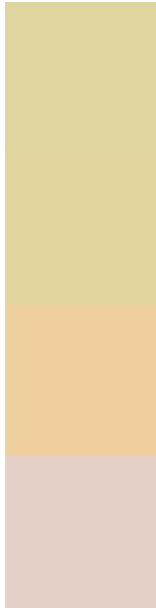
Protanopia
227, 212, 157

Deuteranopia
249, 203, 160



Tritanopia
231, 205, 221

Trichromacy



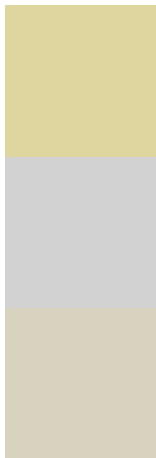
Original Color
223, 213, 158

Protanomaly
226, 212, 157

Deuteranomaly
240, 207, 159

Tritanomaly
228, 208, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
223, 213, 158

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
215, 211, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 213, 158 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, 213, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 213, 158)  
}
```

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, 213, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 213, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 213, 158 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, 213, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 213, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 213, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 213, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 213, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 213, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 213, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 213, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
213, 158) }
```

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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