

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 228, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 228, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 228, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFE4DC
RGB	223, 228, 220
RGB Percent	87%, 89%, 86%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1059, 0.1373
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	98°, 13%, 88%
HSV	98°, 4%, 89%
XYZ	71.0931, 76.3421, 78.6986
YIQ	225.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

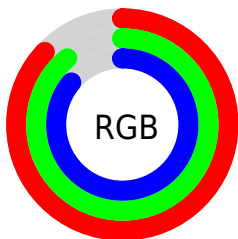
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 228, 225
Decimal	14673116
CIE Lab	90.02, -3.10, 3.30
CIE LCh	90, 4.531, 133.207
Yxy	76.3421, 0.3144, 0.3376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292863196 (0xFFDFE4DC)
YUV	225.5930, -2.7573, -2.2741
Hunter-Lab	87.3740, -7.6653, 7.7587

Details

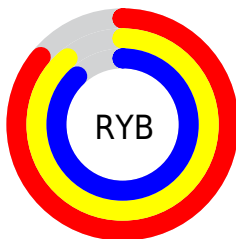
The RGB color **223, 228, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **225, 220, 228**, and the grayscale version is **226, 226, 226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **168, 173, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 228, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **237, 228, 243**.

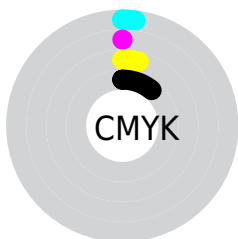
Distribution



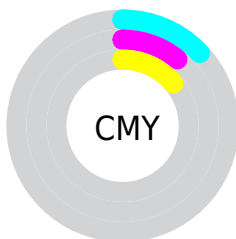
- Red (87%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 228, 220 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, 228, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 223, 228, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 228, 220

■ 195, 200, 192

■ 168, 173, 165

■ 141, 146, 139

■ 116, 120, 113

■ 91, 96, 89

■ 68, 72, 65

■ 46, 50, 43

■ 25, 29, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

 223, 228, 220

 223, 228, 220

 209, 228, 197

 237, 228, 243

 194, 228, 174

 252, 228, 255

 180, 228, 152

 255, 228, 255

 166, 228, 129

 152, 228, 106

 137, 228, 83

 123, 228, 60

 109, 228, 38

 95, 228, 15

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 227, 218



223, 228, 220



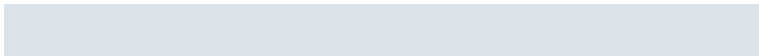
219, 229, 224

Triad

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



223, 228, 220



220, 228, 235



236, 224, 225

Complementary

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



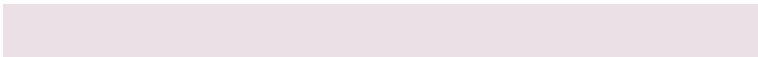
223, 228, 220



225, 220, 228

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.



234, 224, 229



223, 228, 220



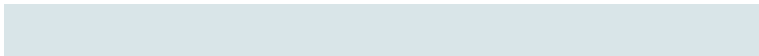
224, 226, 235

Square

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



223, 228, 220



217, 229, 232



230, 225, 233



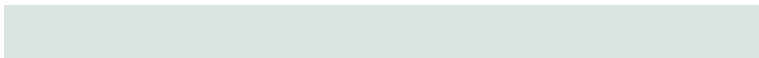
236, 224, 221

Rectangle

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



223, 228, 220



217, 229, 227



230, 225, 233



236, 224, 226

Sweetspot

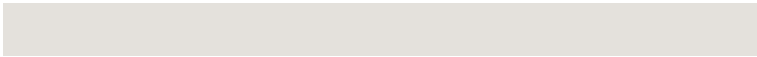
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



223, 228, 220



253, 255, 252



228, 225, 220



127, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 228, 220



249, 255, 245



220, 228, 221



111, 115, 109



67, 179, 0



19, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



225, 220, 228



251, 245, 255



228, 220, 227



113, 109, 115



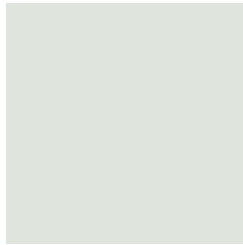
112, 0, 179



32, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 228, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

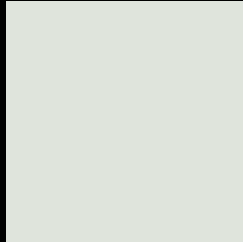
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

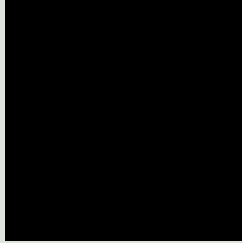
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

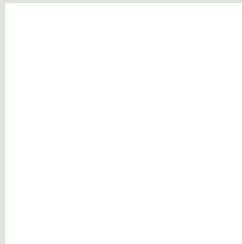
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 223, 228, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 228, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 228, 220.

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](#).

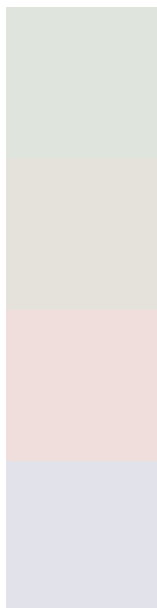
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
226, 225, 242

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 228, 220

Protanomaly

229, 226, 219

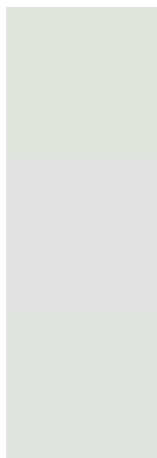
Deuteranomaly

240, 222, 221

Tritanomaly

225, 226, 234

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 228, 220

Achromatopsia

226, 226, 226

Achromatomaly

225, 227, 224

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 228, 220 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, 228, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 228, 220)  
}
```

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, 228, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 228, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 228, 220 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, 228, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 228, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 228, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 228, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 228, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 228, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 228, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 228, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
228, 220) }
```

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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