

# Converting Colors

RGB(224, 207, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(224, 207, 198) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(224, 207, 198)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E0CFC6
RGB	224, 207, 198
RGB Percent	88%, 81%, 78%
CMY	0.1216, 0.1882, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.12, 0.12
HSL	21°, 30%, 83%
HSV	21°, 12%, 88%
XYZ	63.2463, 64.5502, 62.5521
YIQ	211.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

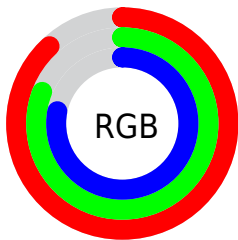
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 212, 198
Decimal	14733254
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.25, 4.40, 6.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 7.921, 56.254
Yxy	64.5502, 0.3323, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292923334 (0xFFE0CFC6)
YUV	211.0570, -6.4371, 11.3510
Hunter-Lab	80.3431, -0.0847, 10.0793

# Details

The RGB color **224, 207, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 215, 224**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **169, 153, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **224, 192, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 222, 220**.

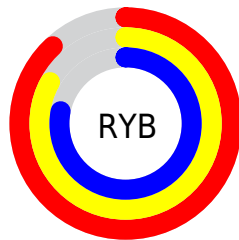
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (81%)

Blue (78%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (78%)

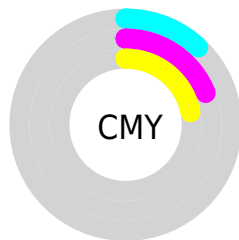


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 224, 207, 198 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 224, 207, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 224, 207, 198


255, 255, 255

255, 255, 255


 224, 207, 198


 196, 179, 171

 169, 153, 144

 142, 127, 119

 116, 102, 94

 92, 78, 70

 68, 55, 48


 45, 34, 27

 26, 11, 0


 0, 0, 0

 224, 207, 198

 224, 207, 198

 224, 192, 176

 224, 222, 220

 224, 178, 153


 224, 236, 243


 224, 163, 131


 224, 251, 255

 224, 148, 108

 224, 255, 255

 224, 134, 86

 224, 119, 64

 224, 104, 41

 224, 90, 19

 224, 78, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



227, 206, 204



224, 207, 198



218, 209, 195

# Triad

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



224, 207, 198



194, 215, 209



211, 209, 223

# Complementary

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



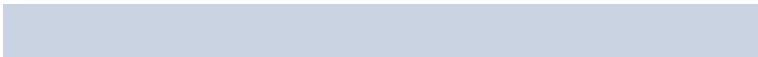
224, 207, 198



198, 215, 224

# 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.



202, 211, 225



224, 207, 198



192, 215, 216

# Square

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



224, 207, 198



201, 214, 202



195, 213, 222



219, 206, 219

# Rectangle

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



224, 207, 198



212, 211, 196



195, 213, 222



208, 209, 224



# Sweetspot

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



224, 207, 198



255, 250, 247



224, 198, 215



128, 124, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

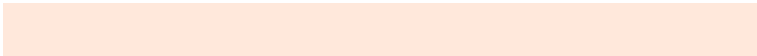


# Same Dimension

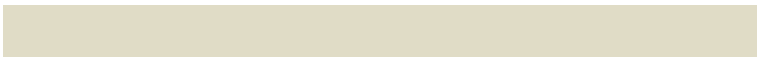
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



224, 207, 198



255, 232, 219



224, 220, 198



112, 105, 101



176, 61, 0



48, 17, 0

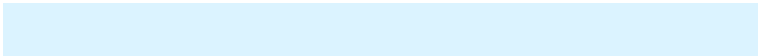


# Inverse Universe

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



198, 215, 224



219, 243, 255



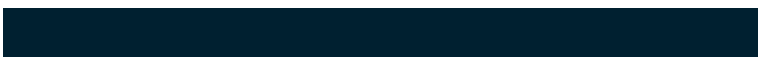
198, 202, 224



101, 108, 112



0, 115, 176

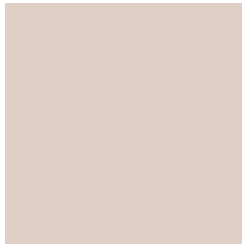


0, 32, 48



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 224, 207, 198 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

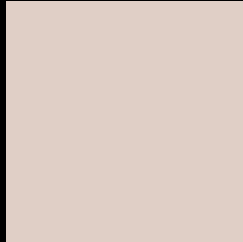
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 224, 207, 198 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

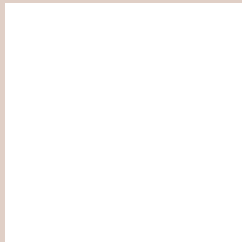
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 224, 207, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 207, 198.

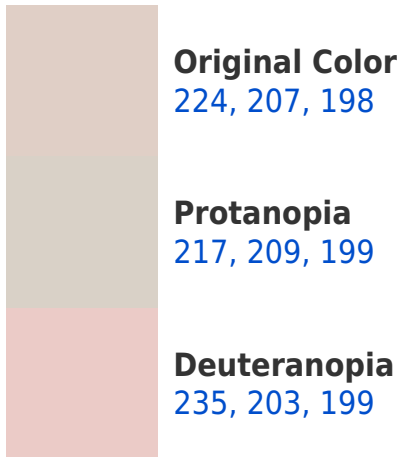


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 207, 198.

# 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](#).

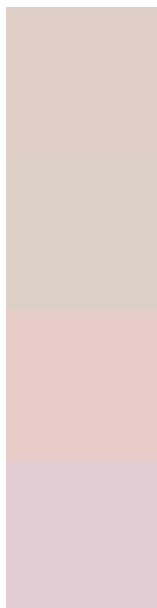
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
227, 204, 220

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

224, 207, 198

**Protanomaly**

220, 208, 199

**Deuteranomaly**

231, 204, 199

**Tritanomaly**

226, 205, 212

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

224, 207, 198

**Achromatopsia**

211, 211, 211

**Achromatomaly**

216, 210, 206

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 224, 207, 198 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(224, 207, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 207, 198)  
}
```

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(224, 207, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 207, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 224, 207, 198 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(224, 207, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 207, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 207, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 207, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 207, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 207,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 224, 207, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 207, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
207, 198) }
```

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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