

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 105, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 105, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 105, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE69C4
RGB	222, 105, 196
RGB Percent	87%, 41%, 77%
CMY	0.1294, 0.5882, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.12, 0.13
HSL	313°, 64%, 64%
HSV	313°, 53%, 87%
XYZ	45.1396, 29.6183, 55.5623
YIQ	150.3570, 40.5210, 53.1050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

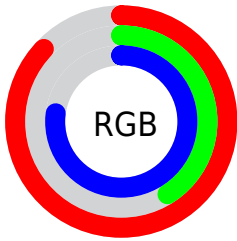
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 105, 196
Decimal	14576068
CIE Lab	61.32, 56.81, -26.51
CIE LCh	61, 62.689, 334.988
Yxy	29.6183, 0.3464, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292766148 (0xFFDE69C4)
YUV	150.3570, 22.5020, 62.8309
Hunter-Lab	54.4227, 52.8129, -22.4357

Details

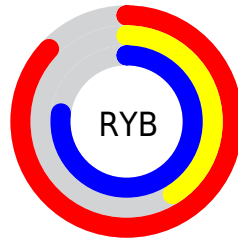
The RGB color **222, 105, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **105, 222, 131**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 160, 253**, and **164, 49, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 83, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 127, 201**.

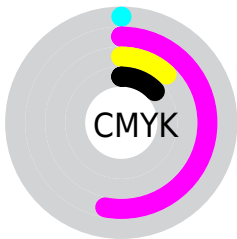
Distribution



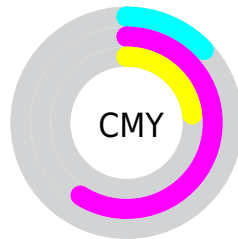
- Red (87%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (13%)





- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 105, 196 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 222, 105, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 105, 196

 222, 105, 196

255, 255, 255

 193, 78, 169

 255, 160, 253

 164, 49, 142

 255, 189, 255

 136, 12, 116

 255, 217, 255

 109, 0, 91

 255, 247, 255


 82, 0, 68

 57, 0, 45

 28, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 222, 105, 196

 222, 105, 196

■ 222, 83, 191

■ 222, 127, 201

■ 222, 61, 186

■ 222, 149, 206

■ 222, 38, 181

■ 222, 172, 211

■ 222, 16, 176

■ 222, 194, 216

■ 222, 0, 173

■ 222, 216, 221

■ 222, 238, 226

■ 222, 255, 231

■ 222, 255, 235

■ 222, 255, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 129, 239



222, 105, 196



247, 94, 141

Triad

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



222, 105, 196



167, 148, 17



0, 173, 210

Complementary

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



222, 105, 196



105, 222, 131

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.



0, 174, 156



222, 105, 196



110, 163, 48

Square

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



222, 105, 196



213, 128, 43



0, 171, 99



0, 166, 248

Rectangle

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



222, 105, 196



246, 99, 105



0, 171, 99



0, 174, 193

Sweetspot

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



222, 105, 196



255, 214, 246



130, 105, 222



128, 103, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 105, 196



255, 94, 219



222, 105, 138



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 137



48, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



222, 105, 196



255, 94, 219



105, 222, 189



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 137



48, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 105, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

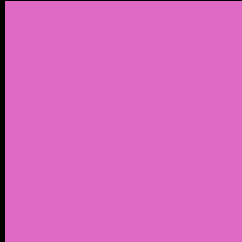
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 222, 105, 196 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 × Fail

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

RGB 222, 105, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 105, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 105, 196.

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
222, 105, 196

Protanopia
119, 146, 228

Deuteranopia
142, 146, 189



Tritanopia
215, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 105, 196



Protanomaly

156, 131, 216



Deuteranomaly

171, 131, 192



Tritanomaly

218, 115, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 105, 196



Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150



Achromatomaly

176, 134, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 105, 196 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(222, 105, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 105, 196)  
}
```

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(222, 105, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 105, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 105, 196 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(222, 105, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 105, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 105, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 105, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 105, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 105,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 105, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 105, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
105, 196) }
```

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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