

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 116, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 116, 246) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 116, 246)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE74F6
RGB	222, 116, 246
RGB Percent	87%, 45%, 96%
CMY	0.1294, 0.5451, 0.0353
CMYK	0.10, 0.53, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	289°, 88%, 71%
HSV	289°, 53%, 96%
XYZ	53.0041, 34.6742, 91.0879
YIQ	162.5140, 21.4460, 62.9020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

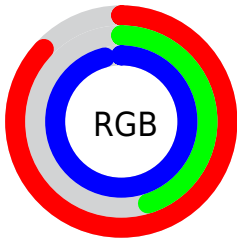
Format	Color
R _{YB}	222, 116, 246
Decimal	14578934
CIE Lab	65.49, 60.29, -47.94
CIE LCh	65, 77.026, 321.506
Yxy	34.6742, 0.2965, 0.1940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292769014 (0xFFDE74F6)
YUV	162.5140, 41.1586, 52.1692
Hunter-Lab	58.8848, 57.6253, -50.4954

Details

The RGB color **222, 116, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **140, 246, 116**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 172, 255**, and **164, 61, 189** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 91, 246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 141, 246**.

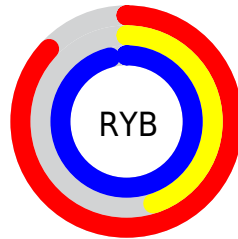
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (45%)

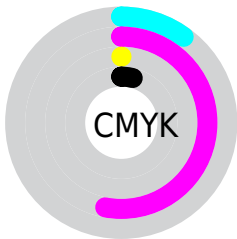
Blue (96%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (96%)

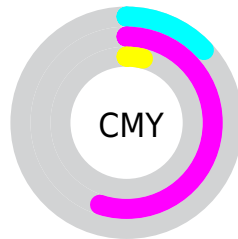


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (13%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 116, 246 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, 116, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 222, 116, 246

255, 255, 255

 255, 172, 255


 255, 200, 255

 255, 229, 255


 222, 116, 246

 193, 89, 217

 164, 61, 189

 136, 30, 162

 108, 0, 135

 81, 0, 109

 54, 0, 84

 28, 0, 60

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 14

■ 222, 116, 246

■ 222, 116, 246

■ 217, 91, 246

■ 227, 141, 246

■ 213, 67, 246

■ 231, 165, 246

■ 208, 42, 246

■ 236, 190, 246

■ 204, 18, 246

■ 240, 214, 246

■ 201, 0, 246

■ 245, 239, 246

■ 249, 255, 246

■ 254, 255, 246

■ 255, 255, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 149, 255



222, 116, 246



255, 87, 182

Triad

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



222, 116, 246



207, 149, 0



0, 190, 208

Complementary

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



222, 116, 246



140, 246, 116

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, 189, 136



222, 116, 246



143, 170, 0

Square

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



222, 116, 246



255, 119, 49



39, 183, 66



0, 186, 255

Rectangle

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



222, 116, 246



255, 84, 135



39, 183, 66



0, 190, 185

Sweetspot

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



222, 116, 246



247, 214, 255



116, 142, 246



123, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 116, 246



225, 94, 255



246, 116, 207



120, 110, 122



152, 0, 186



48, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

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



246, 116, 140



255, 94, 124



116, 246, 155



122, 110, 112



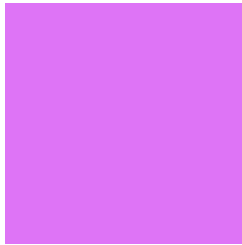
186, 0, 34



59, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 116, 246 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

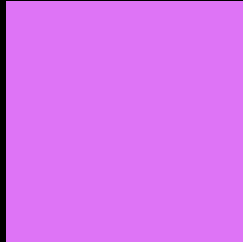
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 222, 116, 246 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

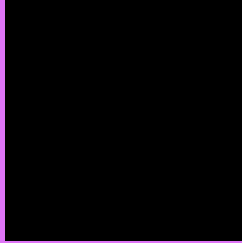
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 222, 116, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 116, 246.

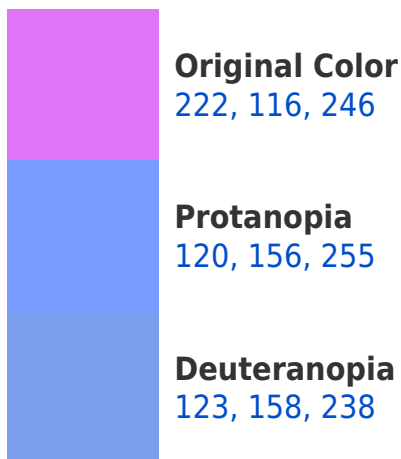



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 116, 246.

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
209, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 116, 246



Protanomaly

157, 141, 252



Deuteranomaly

159, 143, 241



Tritanomaly

214, 131, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 116, 246



Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163



Achromatomaly

184, 146, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 116, 246 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, 116, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 116, 246)  
}
```

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, 116, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 116, 246) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 116, 246 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, 116, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 116, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 116, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 116, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 116, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 116,  
246) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 116, 246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 116, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
116, 246) }
```

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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