

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 142, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 142, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 142, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE8EB8
RGB	222, 142, 184
RGB Percent	87%, 56%, 72%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4431, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.17, 0.13
HSL	328°, 55%, 71%
HSV	328°, 36%, 87%
XYZ	48.4489, 38.3363, 50.1935
YIQ	170.7080, 34.1980, 30.0220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

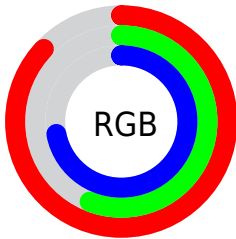
Format	Color
RYB	222, 142, 184
Decimal	14585528
CIELab	68.27, 36.19, -9.21
CIELCh	68, 37.340, 345.721
Yxy	38.3363, 0.3537, 0.2799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292775608 (0xFFDE8EB8)
YUV	170.7080, 6.5530, 44.9831
Hunter-Lab	61.9163, 31.3210, -4.7230

Details

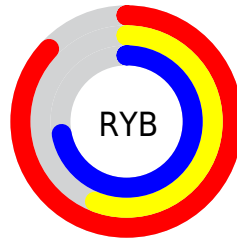
The RGB color **222, 142, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 222, 180**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 240**, and **165, 90, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 120, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 164, 195**.

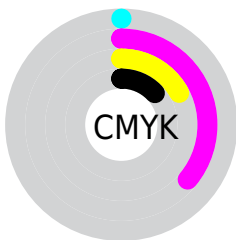
Distribution



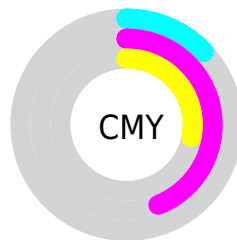
- Red (87%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (13%)





- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 142, 184 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, 142, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 142, 184

 222, 142, 184

255, 255, 255

 193, 116, 157


 255, 197, 240

 165, 90, 131

 255, 225, 255

 138, 65, 106

255, 254, 255

 111, 40, 82


 86, 14, 59

 60, 0, 37

 39, 0, 16

 0, 0, 0

 222, 142, 184

 222, 142, 184

■ 222, 120, 173

■ 222, 164, 195

■ 222, 98, 163

■ 222, 186, 205

■ 222, 75, 152

■ 222, 209, 216

■ 222, 53, 142

■ 222, 231, 226

■ 222, 31, 131

■ 222, 253, 237

■ 222, 9, 121

■ 222, 255, 247

■ 222, 0, 117

■ 222, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 151, 214



222, 142, 184



232, 141, 150

Triad

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



222, 142, 184



171, 170, 100



25, 182, 214

Complementary

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



222, 142, 184



142, 222, 180

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.



38, 184, 184



222, 142, 184



133, 179, 118

Square

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



222, 142, 184



203, 159, 101



90, 183, 149



88, 175, 231

Rectangle

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



222, 142, 184



229, 144, 129



90, 183, 149



11, 183, 205

Sweetspot

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



222, 142, 184



255, 227, 242



179, 142, 222



128, 111, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 142, 184



255, 145, 203



222, 142, 145



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 92



48, 0, 25

Inverse Universe

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



222, 142, 184



255, 145, 203



142, 222, 219



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 92



48, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 142, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

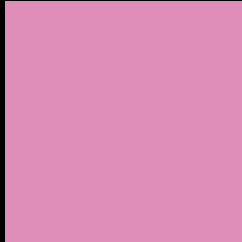
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 184 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, 142, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 142, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 142, 184.

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, 142, 184

Protanopia
160, 165, 199

Deuteranopia
177, 162, 180



Tritanopia
219, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 142, 184



Protanomaly

183, 157, 194



Deuteranomaly

193, 155, 181



Tritanomaly

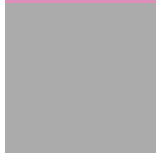
220, 145, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 142, 184



Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171



Achromatomaly

190, 160, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 142, 184 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, 142, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 142, 184)  
}
```

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, 142, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 142, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 142, 184 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, 142, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 142, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 142, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 142, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 142, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 142,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 142, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 142, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
142, 184) }
```

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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