

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 143, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 143, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 143, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE8FDC
RGB	222, 143, 220
RGB Percent	87%, 56%, 86%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4392, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	302°, 54%, 72%
HSV	302°, 36%, 87%
XYZ	52.8649, 40.3418, 72.7106
YIQ	175.3990, 22.3670, 40.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

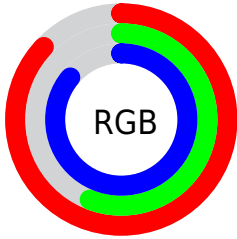
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 143, 220
Decimal	14585820
CIE Lab	69.71, 41.74, -27.03
CIE LCh	70, 49.733, 327.072
Yxy	40.3418, 0.3186, 0.2431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292775900 (0xFFDE8FDC)
YUV	175.3990, 21.9883, 40.8691
Hunter-Lab	63.5152, 37.4173, -23.4130

Details

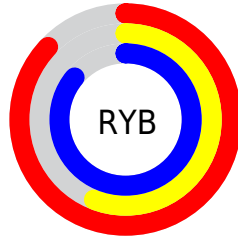
The RGB color **222, 143, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **143, 222, 145**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 198, 255**, and **165, 91, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 121, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 165, 221**.

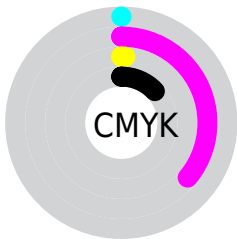
Distribution



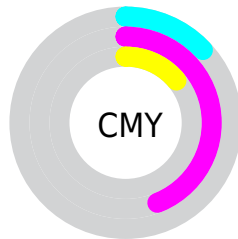
- Red (87%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 143, 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 222, 143, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 143, 220

 222, 143, 220

255, 255, 255

 193, 116, 192

 255, 198, 255

 165, 91, 165

 255, 226, 255

 138, 65, 138

 112, 40, 113

 86, 11, 88

 61, 0, 64

 40, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 222, 143, 220

■ 222, 143, 220

■ 222, 121, 219

■ 222, 165, 221

■ 222, 99, 219

■ 222, 187, 221

■ 222, 76, 218

■ 222, 210, 222

■ 222, 54, 218

■ 222, 232, 222

■ 222, 32, 217

■ 222, 254, 223

■ 222, 10, 217

■ 222, 255, 223

■ 222, 0, 216

■ 222, 255, 224

■ 222, 255, 224

■ 222, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 160, 251



222, 143, 220



251, 133, 177

Triad

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



222, 143, 220



201, 166, 78



0, 193, 210

Complementary

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



222, 143, 220



143, 222, 145

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, 193, 164



222, 143, 220



156, 180, 87

Square

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



222, 143, 220



235, 150, 95



100, 189, 119



0, 187, 245

Rectangle

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



222, 143, 220



255, 133, 146



100, 189, 119



0, 193, 195

Sweetspot

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



222, 143, 220



255, 227, 254



144, 143, 222



128, 111, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 143, 220



255, 145, 252



222, 143, 181



112, 101, 112



176, 0, 171



48, 0, 47

Inverse Universe

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



222, 143, 220



255, 145, 252



143, 222, 184



112, 101, 112



176, 0, 171



48, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 143, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

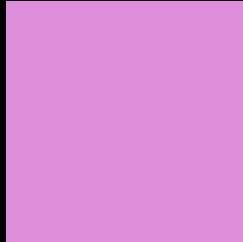
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 222, 143, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

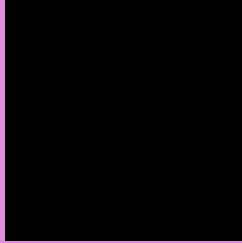
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 222, 143, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 143, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 143, 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



Original Color
222, 143, 220

Protanopia
149, 168, 239

Deuteranopia
164, 167, 215



Tritanopia
215, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 143, 220



Protanomaly

176, 159, 232



Deuteranomaly

185, 158, 217



Tritanomaly

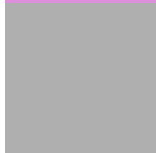
218, 150, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 143, 220



Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175



Achromatomaly

192, 163, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 143, 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(222, 143, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 143, 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(222, 143, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 143, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 143, 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(222, 143, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 143, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 143, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 143, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 143, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 143,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 143, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 143, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
143, 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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