

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 146, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 146, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 146, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE928A
RGB	222, 146, 138
RGB Percent	87%, 57%, 54%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4275, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.38, 0.13
HSL	6°, 56%, 71%
HSV	6°, 38%, 87%
XYZ	44.9905, 37.9223, 28.9932
YIQ	167.8120, 47.8640, 13.6240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

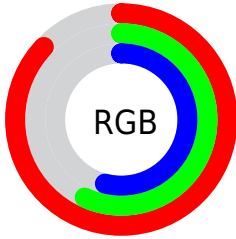
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 147, 138
Decimal	14586506
CIE Lab	67.96, 27.76, 16.09
CIE LCh	68, 32.088, 30.105
Yxy	37.9223, 0.4020, 0.3389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292776586 (0xFFDE928A)
YUV	167.8120, -14.6973, 47.5229
Hunter-Lab	61.5811, 22.6433, 15.1922

Details

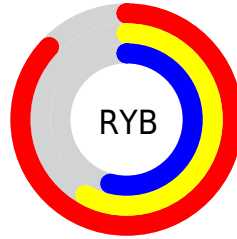
The RGB color **222, 146, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 214, 222**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 201, 191**, and **165, 95, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 126, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 166, 160**.

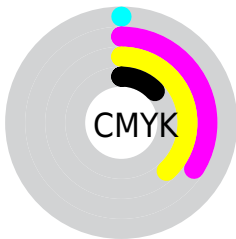
Distribution



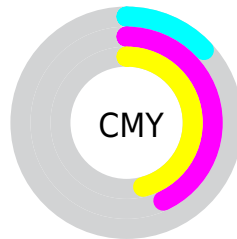
- Red (87%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (13%)





- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 146, 138 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, 146, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 146, 138

 222, 146, 138

255, 255, 255

 193, 120, 113

 255, 201, 191

 165, 95, 88

 255, 229, 219

 137, 70, 65

 255, 255, 248

 110, 46, 43


 83, 23, 22


 58, 0, 0

 33, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0


 222, 146, 138

 222, 146, 138

 222, 126, 116

 222, 166, 160

 222, 106, 94

 222, 186, 182

 222, 86, 71

 222, 206, 205

 222, 66, 49

 222, 226, 227

 222, 46, 27

 222, 246, 249

 222, 25, 5

 222, 255, 255

 222, 21, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 144, 167



222, 146, 138



209, 154, 116

Triad

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



222, 146, 138



121, 179, 136



126, 168, 223

Complementary

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



222, 146, 138



138, 214, 222

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.



84, 176, 215



222, 146, 138



87, 181, 165

Square

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



222, 146, 138



155, 173, 115



66, 181, 194



170, 158, 216

Rectangle

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



222, 146, 138



194, 161, 109



66, 181, 194



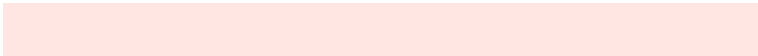
111, 171, 222

Sweetspot

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



222, 146, 138



255, 230, 227



222, 138, 215



128, 113, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 146, 138



255, 151, 140



222, 187, 138



112, 102, 101



176, 17, 0



48, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 214, 222



140, 244, 255



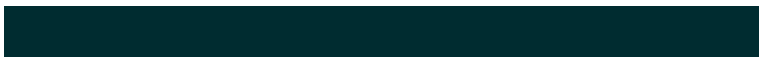
138, 173, 222



101, 111, 112



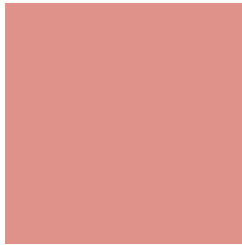
0, 159, 176



0, 44, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 146, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

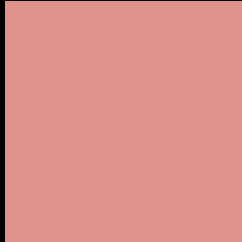
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 138 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, 146, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 146, 138.

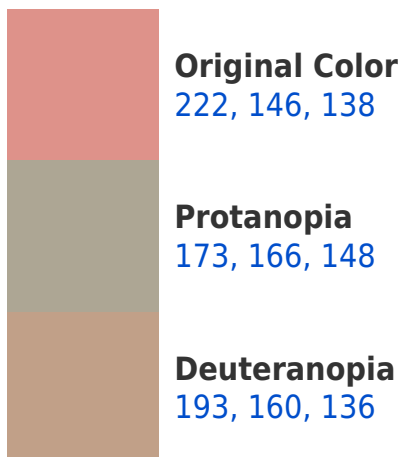


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 146, 138.

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
224, 144, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 146, 138

Protanomaly
191, 159, 144

Deuteranomaly
204, 155, 137

Tritanomaly
223, 145, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 146, 138

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
188, 160, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 146, 138 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, 146, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 146, 138)  
}
```

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, 146, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 146, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 146, 138 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, 146, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 146, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 146, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 146, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 146, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 146, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 146, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 146, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
146, 138) }
```

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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