

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 146, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 146, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 146, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE92A0
RGB	222, 146, 160
RGB Percent	87%, 57%, 63%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4275, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.28, 0.13
HSL	349°, 54%, 72%
HSV	349°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	46.7482, 38.6254, 38.2493
YIQ	170.3200, 40.8020, 20.4660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

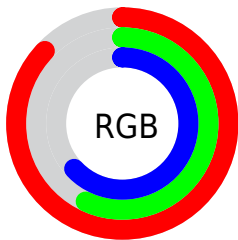
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 146, 160
Decimal	14586528
CIE Lab	68.48, 30.55, 4.53
CIE LCh	68, 30.881, 8.444
Yxy	38.6254, 0.3782, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292776608 (0xFFDE92A0)
YUV	170.3200, -5.0878, 45.3234
Hunter-Lab	62.1494, 25.5049, 7.0151

Details

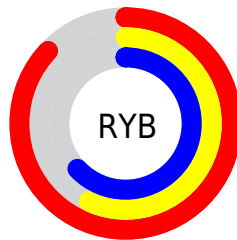
The RGB color **222, 146, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 222, 208**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 201, 215**, and **165, 94, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 124, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 168, 178**.

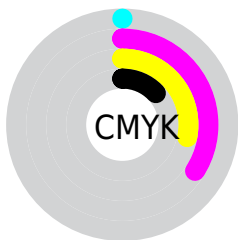
Distribution



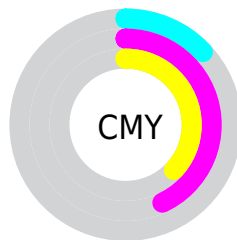
- Red (87%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 146, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 146, 160

 222, 146, 160

255, 255, 255

 193, 120, 134

 255, 201, 215

 165, 94, 109

 255, 229, 243

 138, 70, 84

 111, 46, 61

 85, 22, 40

 59, 0, 19

 38, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 222, 146, 160

 222, 146, 160

■ 222, 124, 142

■ 222, 168, 178

■ 222, 102, 124

■ 222, 190, 196

■ 222, 79, 106

■ 222, 213, 214

■ 222, 57, 88

■ 222, 235, 232

■ 222, 35, 69

■ 222, 255, 251

■ 222, 13, 51

■ 222, 255, 255

■ 222, 0, 41

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 149, 188



222, 146, 160



219, 150, 134

Triad

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



222, 146, 160



148, 176, 123



100, 175, 218

Complementary

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



222, 146, 160



146, 222, 208

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.



75, 181, 201



222, 146, 160



115, 181, 146

Square

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



222, 146, 160



179, 168, 111



85, 182, 174



142, 167, 222

Rectangle

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



222, 146, 160



210, 155, 120



85, 182, 174



89, 178, 214

Sweetspot

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



222, 146, 160



255, 230, 234



207, 146, 222



128, 112, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 146, 160



255, 150, 170



222, 169, 146



112, 101, 103



176, 0, 32



48, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



222, 146, 160



255, 150, 170



146, 199, 222



112, 101, 103



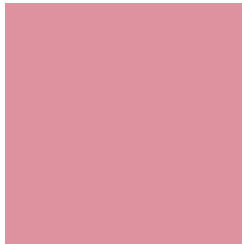
176, 0, 32



48, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 146, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

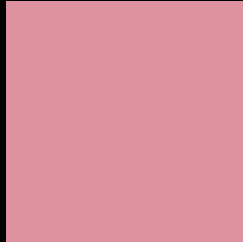
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160 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, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 146, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 146, 160.

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, 146, 160

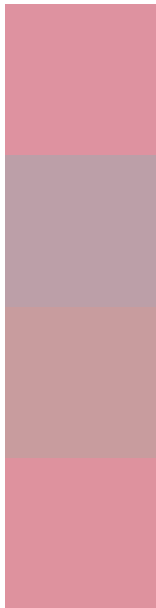
Protanopia
169, 167, 172

Deuteranopia
187, 162, 157



Tritanopia
222, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 146, 160

Protanomaly

188, 159, 168

Deuteranomaly

200, 156, 158

Tritanomaly

222, 146, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 146, 160

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

189, 161, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 146, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 146, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 146, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 146, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 146, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 146, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 146, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 146,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 146, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
146, 160) }
```

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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