

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 147, 98)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 147, 98) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 147, 98)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE9362
RGB	222, 147, 98
RGB Percent	87%, 58%, 38%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4235, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.56, 0.13
HSL	24°, 65%, 63%
HSV	24°, 56%, 87%
XYZ	42.7625, 37.2789, 16.4970
YIQ	163.8390, 60.4290, 0.6610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

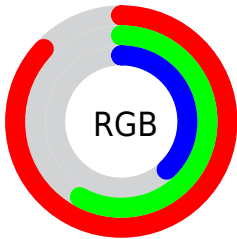
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 179, 98
Decimal	14586722
CIE Lab	67.49, 23.28, 37.32
CIE LCh	67, 43.983, 58.048
Yxy	37.2789, 0.4430, 0.3862
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292776802 (0xFFDE9362)
YUV	163.8390, -32.4586, 51.0072
Hunter-Lab	61.0564, 18.1686, 26.7198

Details

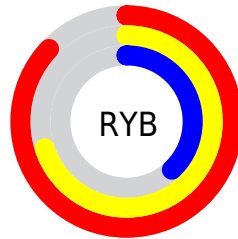
The RGB color **222, 147, 98** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **98, 173, 222**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 201, 150**, and **163, 96, 50** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 134, 76**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 160, 120**.

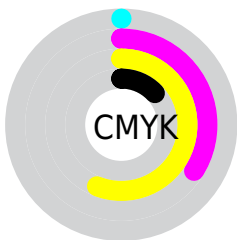
Distribution



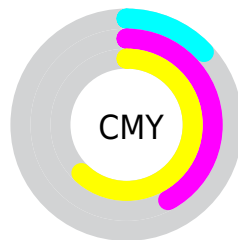
- Red (87%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (13%)




















- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 147, 98 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, 147, 98 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 147, 98	 222, 147, 98
 255, 255, 255	 192, 121, 73
 255, 201, 150	 163, 96, 50
 255, 230, 177	 135, 72, 27
 255, 255, 204	 107, 49, 2
 255, 255, 233	 79, 26, 0
	 52, 4, 0
	 25, 0, 1
	 0, 0, 0
 222, 147, 98	 222, 147, 98

222, 134, 76

222, 160, 120

222, 120, 54

222, 174, 142

222, 107, 31

222, 187, 165

222, 93, 9

222, 201, 187

222, 88, 0

222, 214, 209

222, 228, 231

222, 241, 253

222, 254, 255

222, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



239, 135, 129



222, 147, 98



191, 161, 84

Triad

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



222, 147, 98



21, 185, 160



164, 155, 234

Complementary

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



222, 147, 98



98, 173, 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.



94, 169, 243



222, 147, 98



0, 184, 200

Square

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



222, 147, 98



103, 181, 121



0, 179, 231



211, 140, 207

Rectangle

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



222, 147, 98



165, 170, 87



0, 179, 231



143, 160, 240

Sweetspot

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



222, 147, 98



255, 229, 212



222, 98, 174



128, 112, 102



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 147, 98



255, 152, 84



222, 208, 98



112, 105, 101



176, 70, 0



48, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



98, 173, 222



84, 187, 255



98, 112, 222



101, 108, 112



0, 106, 176



0, 29, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 147, 98 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

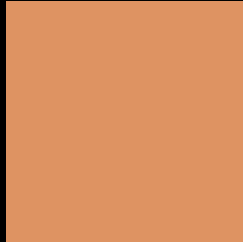
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 98 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

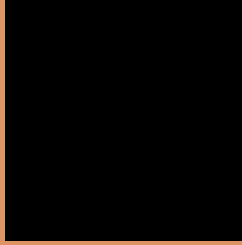
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 98 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 147, 98.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 147, 98.

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, 147, 98

Protanopia
179, 165, 105

Deuteranopia
200, 157, 96



Tritanopia
226, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 147, 98

Protanomaly

195, 158, 102

Deuteranomaly

208, 153, 97

Tritanomaly

225, 143, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 147, 98

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

185, 158, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 147, 98 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, 147, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 147, 98)  
}
```

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, 147, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 147, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 147, 98 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, 147, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 147, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 147, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 147, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 147, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 147,  
98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 147, 98 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 147, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
147, 98) }
```

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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