

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 151, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 151, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 151, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE97A6
RGB	222, 151, 166
RGB Percent	87%, 59%, 65%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4078, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.25, 0.13
HSL	347°, 52%, 73%
HSV	347°, 32%, 87%
XYZ	48.0737, 40.4160, 41.3437
YIQ	173.9390, 37.5010, 19.7170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

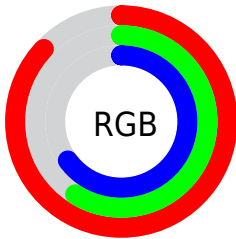
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 151, 166
Decimal	14587814
CIE Lab	69.76, 28.70, 3.04
CIE LCh	70, 28.861, 6.055
Yxy	40.4160, 0.3703, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292777894 (0xFFDE97A6)
YUV	173.9390, -3.9139, 42.1495
Hunter-Lab	63.5736, 23.7263, 5.9435

Details

The RGB color **222, 151, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **151, 222, 207**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 206, 221**, and **165, 99, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 129, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 173, 184**.

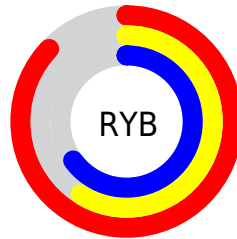
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (59%)

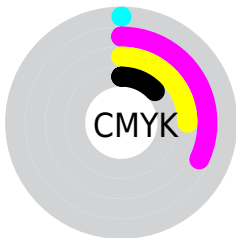
Blue (65%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (65%)

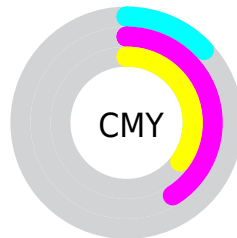


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)


Magenta (41%)


Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 151, 166 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, 151, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 151, 166

 222, 151, 166

255, 255, 255


 193, 125, 140


 255, 206, 221

 165, 99, 114

 255, 234, 250

 138, 75, 90


 111, 51, 66

 85, 27, 44

 60, 3, 24

 41, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 222, 151, 166

 222, 151, 166

■ 222, 129, 148

■ 222, 173, 184

■ 222, 107, 131

■ 222, 195, 201

■ 222, 84, 113

■ 222, 218, 219

■ 222, 62, 96

■ 222, 240, 236

■ 222, 40, 78

■ 222, 255, 254

■ 222, 18, 61

■ 222, 255, 255

■ 222, 0, 47

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 154, 192



222, 151, 166



221, 154, 141

Triad

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



222, 151, 166



155, 178, 127



108, 179, 218

Complementary

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



222, 151, 166



151, 222, 207

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.



88, 184, 200



222, 151, 166



125, 183, 148

Square

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



222, 151, 166



184, 171, 118



98, 185, 175



144, 171, 222

Rectangle

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



222, 151, 166



213, 159, 128



98, 185, 175



99, 181, 213

Sweetspot

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



222, 151, 166



255, 230, 235



207, 151, 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, 151, 166



255, 158, 179



222, 171, 151



112, 101, 103



176, 0, 37



48, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



222, 151, 166



255, 158, 179



151, 202, 222



112, 101, 103



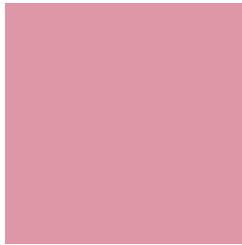
176, 0, 37



48, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 151, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

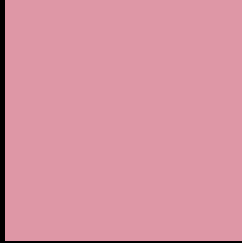
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 166 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, 151, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 151, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 151, 166.

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, 151, 166

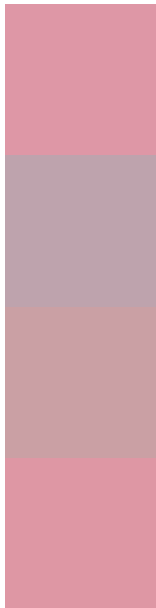
Protanopia
172, 170, 177

Deuteranopia
190, 165, 163



Tritanopia
222, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 151, 166

Protanomaly

190, 163, 173

Deuteranomaly

202, 160, 164

Tritanomaly

222, 151, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 151, 166

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

191, 166, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 151, 166 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, 151, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 151, 166)  
}
```

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, 151, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 151, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 151, 166 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, 151, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 151, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 151, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 151, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 151, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 151,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 151, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 151, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
151, 166) }
```

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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