

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 163, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 163, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 163, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEA393
RGB	222, 163, 147
RGB Percent	87%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3608, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.34, 0.13
HSL	13°, 53%, 72%
HSV	13°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	48.4879, 43.8306, 33.5083
YIQ	178.8170, 40.3000, 7.5320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

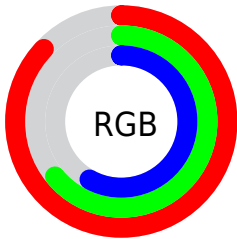
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 167, 147
Decimal	14590867
CIE Lab	72.12, 19.71, 16.89
CIE LCh	72, 25.959, 40.600
Yxy	43.8306, 0.3854, 0.3483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292780947 (0xFFDEA393)
YUV	178.8170, -15.6858, 37.8715
Hunter-Lab	66.2047, 14.8741, 16.3347

Details

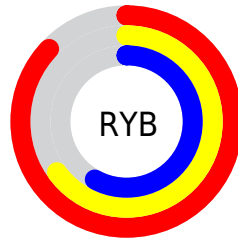
The RGB color **222, 163, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 206, 222**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 201**, and **165, 111, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 146, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 180, 169**.

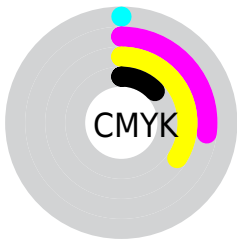
Distribution



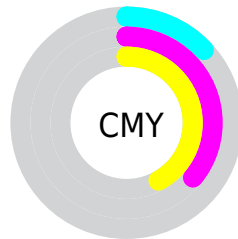
- Red (87%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (13%)





- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 163, 147 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, 163, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 222, 163, 147

 222, 163, 147

255, 255, 255


 193, 137, 121

 255, 218, 201

 165, 111, 96

 255, 247, 229

 138, 86, 73


 111, 63, 50


 85, 40, 29

 60, 18, 4


 38, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 222, 163, 147

 222, 163, 147

 222, 146, 125

 222, 180, 169

 222, 128, 103

 222, 198, 191

 222, 111, 80

 222, 215, 214

 222, 93, 58

 222, 233, 236

 222, 76, 36

 222, 250, 255

 222, 58, 14

 222, 255, 255

 222, 47, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



225, 160, 169



222, 163, 147



208, 170, 133

Triad

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



222, 163, 147



132, 189, 160



159, 176, 223

Complementary

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



222, 163, 147



147, 206, 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.



127, 183, 221



222, 163, 147



112, 190, 185

Square

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



222, 163, 147



159, 185, 140



108, 188, 207



191, 168, 213

Rectangle

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



222, 163, 147



194, 175, 129



108, 188, 207



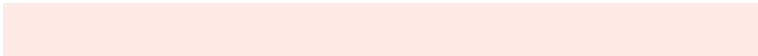
148, 179, 224

Sweetspot

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



222, 163, 147



255, 235, 230



222, 147, 207



128, 115, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 163, 147



255, 173, 150



222, 200, 147



112, 103, 101



176, 38, 0



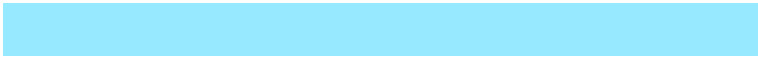
48, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 206, 222



150, 233, 255



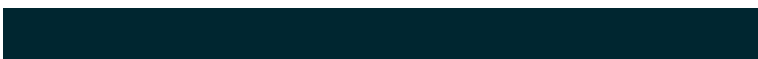
147, 169, 222



101, 110, 112



0, 138, 176



0, 38, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 163, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

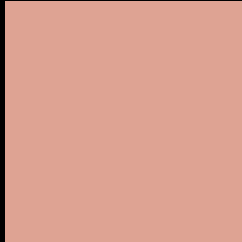
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

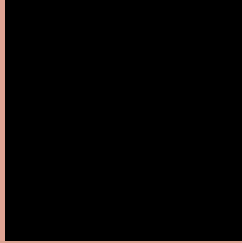
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 163, 147.

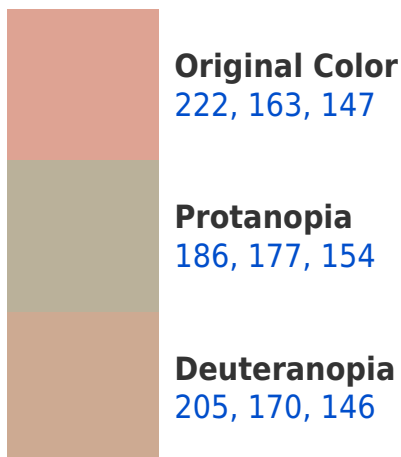



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 163, 147.

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, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 163, 147

Protanomaly
199, 172, 151

Deuteranomaly
211, 167, 146

Tritanomaly
223, 160, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 163, 147

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
195, 173, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 163, 147 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, 163, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 163, 147)  
}
```

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, 163, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 163, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 163, 147 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, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 163, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 163, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 163, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 163, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 163,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 163, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
163, 147) }
```

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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