

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 164, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 164, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 164, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEA4AA
RGB	222, 164, 170
RGB Percent	87%, 64%, 67%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3569, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.23, 0.13
HSL	354°, 47%, 76%
HSV	354°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	50.6554, 44.9828, 44.0429
YIQ	182.0260, 32.6420, 14.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

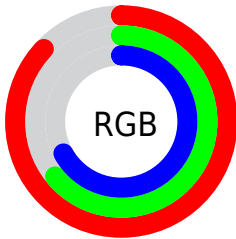
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 164, 170
Decimal	14591146
CIE Lab	72.88, 22.28, 5.33
CIE LCh	73, 22.906, 13.457
Yxy	44.9828, 0.3627, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292781226 (0xFFDEA4AA)
YUV	182.0260, -5.9288, 35.0572
Hunter-Lab	67.0692, 17.4446, 8.0140

Details

The RGB color **222, 164, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 222, 216**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 219, 225**, and **166, 112, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 142, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 186, 190**.

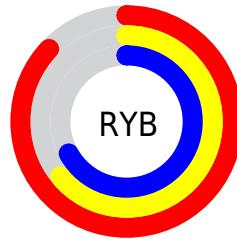
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (64%)

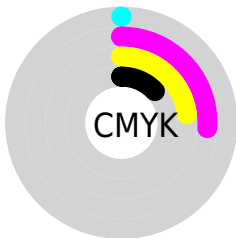
Blue (67%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (67%)

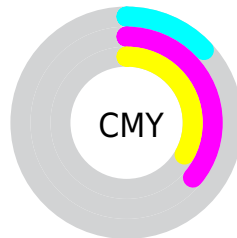


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 164, 170 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, 164, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 222, 164, 170

255, 255, 255

 255, 219, 225

 255, 248, 254

 222, 164, 170

 194, 137, 144

 166, 112, 118

 139, 87, 93

 112, 63, 70


 87, 40, 48


 62, 18, 27

 41, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 222, 164, 170

 222, 164, 170

 222, 142, 150

 222, 186, 190

 222, 120, 130

 222, 208, 210

 222, 97, 110

 222, 231, 230

 222, 75, 90

 222, 253, 250

 222, 53, 70

 222, 255, 255

 222, 31, 51

 222, 9, 31

 222, 0, 23

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 165, 191



222, 164, 170



219, 167, 151

Triad

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



222, 164, 170



161, 186, 148



139, 184, 218

Complementary

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



222, 164, 170



164, 222, 216

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.



122, 189, 207



222, 164, 170



138, 190, 166

Square

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



222, 164, 170



185, 181, 138



122, 191, 188



167, 178, 219

Rectangle

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



222, 164, 170



211, 171, 142



122, 191, 188



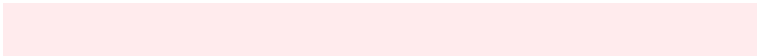
132, 186, 216

Sweetspot

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



222, 164, 170



255, 235, 237



215, 164, 222



128, 115, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 164, 170



255, 176, 184



222, 186, 164



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 18



48, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



222, 164, 170



255, 176, 184



164, 200, 222



112, 101, 102



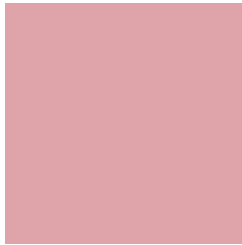
176, 0, 18



48, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 164, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

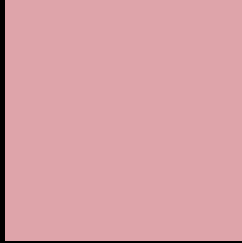
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 170 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, 164, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 164, 170.

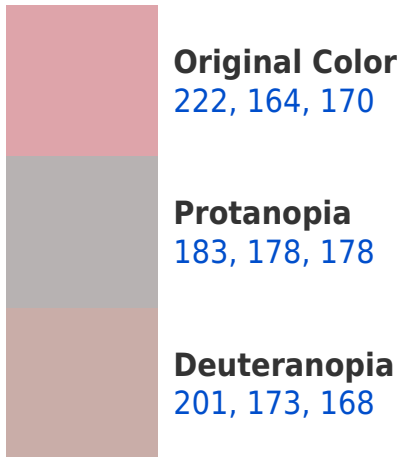



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 164, 170.

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](#).

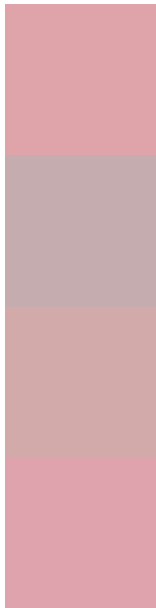
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
223, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 164, 170

Protanomaly
197, 173, 175

Deuteranomaly
209, 170, 169

Tritanomaly
223, 163, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 164, 170

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
197, 175, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 164, 170 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, 164, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 164, 170)  
}
```

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, 164, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 164, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 164, 170 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, 164, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 164, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 164, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 164, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 164, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 164,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 164, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 164, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
164, 170) }
```

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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