

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 164, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 164, 179) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 164, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEA4B3
RGB	222, 164, 179
RGB Percent	87%, 64%, 70%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3569, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.19, 0.13
HSL	344°, 47%, 76%
HSV	344°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	51.5363, 45.3352, 48.6821
YIQ	183.0520, 29.7530, 16.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

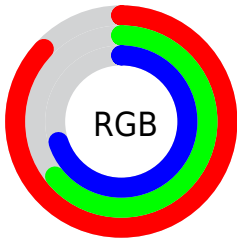
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 164, 179
Decimal	14591155
CIE Lab	73.11, 23.62, 0.71
CIE LCh	73, 23.627, 1.720
Yxy	45.3352, 0.3541, 0.3115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292781235 (0xFFDEA4B3)
YUV	183.0520, -1.9976, 34.1574
Hunter-Lab	67.3314, 18.7963, 4.2640

Details

The RGB color **222, 164, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 222, 207**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 219, 235**, and **166, 112, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 142, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 186, 195**.

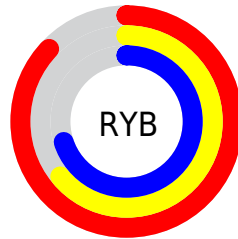
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (64%)

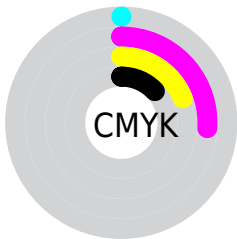
Blue (70%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (70%)

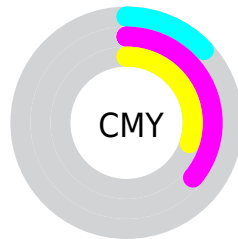


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 164, 179 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, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 164, 179

 222, 164, 179

255, 255, 255

 194, 137, 152

 255, 219, 235


 166, 112, 126


 255, 248, 255

 139, 87, 101

 113, 63, 78


 87, 40, 55


 63, 18, 34

 41, 0, 11


 0, 0, 0

 222, 164, 179

 222, 164, 179

 222, 142, 163

 222, 186, 195

 222, 120, 146

 222, 208, 212

 222, 97, 130

 222, 231, 228

 222, 75, 113

 222, 253, 245

 222, 53, 97

 222, 255, 255

 222, 31, 80

 222, 9, 64

 222, 0, 57

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 167, 200



222, 164, 179



223, 166, 158

Triad

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



222, 164, 179



171, 185, 142



129, 187, 217

Complementary

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



222, 164, 179



164, 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.



118, 191, 201



222, 164, 179



146, 190, 158

Square

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



222, 164, 179



194, 178, 136



126, 192, 180



155, 181, 222

Rectangle

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



222, 164, 179



218, 169, 146



126, 192, 180



123, 189, 213

Sweetspot

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



222, 164, 179



255, 235, 240



207, 164, 222



128, 115, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 164, 179



255, 176, 196



222, 178, 164



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 46



48, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



222, 164, 179



255, 176, 196



164, 208, 222



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 46



48, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 164, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

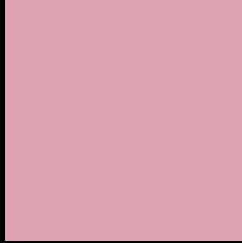
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 179 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, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 164, 179.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 164, 179.

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, 164, 179

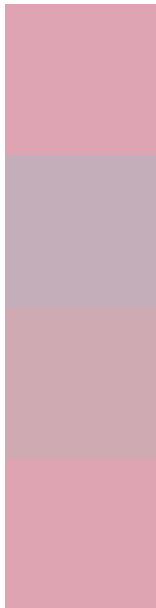
Protanopia
181, 179, 188

Deuteranopia
198, 174, 177



Tritanopia
222, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 164, 179

Protanomaly
196, 174, 185

Deuteranomaly
207, 170, 178

Tritanomaly
222, 164, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 164, 179

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
197, 176, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 164, 179 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, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 164, 179)  
}
```

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, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 164, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 164, 179 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 164, 179) }
```

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, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 164, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 164, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 164,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 164, 179 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
164, 179) }
```

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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