

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 168, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 168, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 168, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEA8D8
RGB	222, 168, 216
RGB Percent	87%, 66%, 85%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3412, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.03, 0.13
HSL	307°, 45%, 76%
HSV	307°, 24%, 87%
XYZ	56.5215, 48.4927, 71.3468
YIQ	189.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

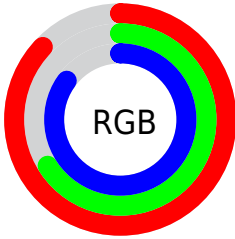
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 168, 216
Decimal	14592216
CIE Lab	75.13, 27.64, -16.59
CIE LCh	75, 32.236, 329.036
Yxy	48.4927, 0.3205, 0.2750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292782296 (0xFFDEA8D8)
YUV	189.6180, 13.0063, 28.3990
Hunter-Lab	69.6367, 23.0175, -12.0003

Details

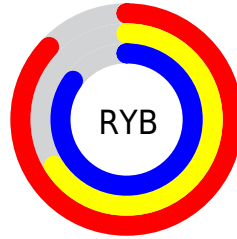
The RGB color **222, 168, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 222, 174**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 255**, and **166, 115, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 146, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 190, 218**.

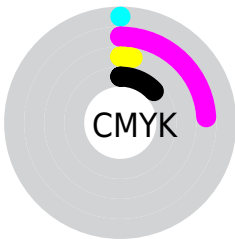
Distribution



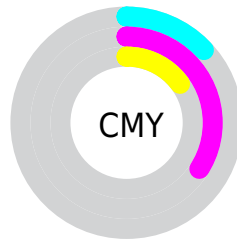
- Red (87%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 168, 216 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, 168, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 222, 168, 216

255, 255, 255

 255, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 222, 168, 216

 194, 141, 188

 166, 115, 161

 139, 90, 135

 113, 66, 109

 88, 43, 85

 64, 20, 62

 41, 0, 40

 8, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 222, 168, 216

■ 222, 168, 216

■ 222, 146, 214

■ 222, 190, 218

■ 222, 124, 211

■ 222, 212, 221

■ 222, 101, 209

■ 222, 235, 223

■ 222, 79, 206

■ 222, 255, 226

■ 222, 57, 204

■ 222, 255, 228

■ 222, 35, 201

■ 222, 255, 231

■ 222, 13, 199

■ 222, 255, 233

■ 222, 0, 197

■ 222, 255, 236

■ 222, 255, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 178, 237



222, 168, 216



241, 163, 187

Triad

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



222, 168, 216



207, 183, 126



89, 201, 213

Complementary

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



222, 168, 216



168, 222, 174

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.



108, 201, 183



222, 168, 216



175, 192, 132

Square

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



222, 168, 216



231, 173, 135



141, 198, 154



104, 196, 235

Rectangle

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



222, 168, 216



245, 163, 167



141, 198, 154



92, 201, 203

Sweetspot

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



222, 168, 216



255, 237, 253



173, 168, 222



128, 117, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 168, 216



255, 181, 247



222, 168, 190



112, 101, 111



176, 0, 156



48, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



222, 168, 216



255, 181, 247



168, 222, 200



112, 101, 111



176, 0, 156



48, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 168, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

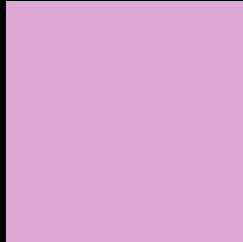
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

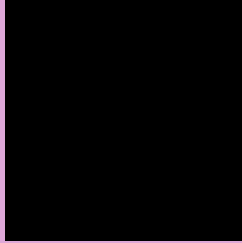
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 168, 216.

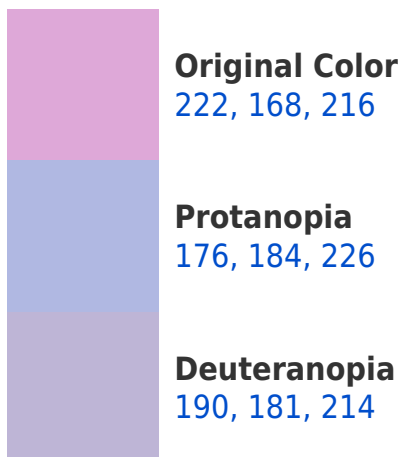



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 168, 216.

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
218, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 168, 216

Protanomaly
193, 178, 222

Deuteranomaly
202, 176, 215

Tritanomaly
219, 171, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 168, 216

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
202, 182, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 168, 216 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, 168, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 168, 216)  
}
```

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, 168, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 168, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 168, 216 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, 168, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 168, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 168, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 168, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 168, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 168,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 168, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 168, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
168, 216) }
```

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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