

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 168, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 168, 240) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 168, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEA8F0
RGB	222, 168, 240
RGB Percent	87%, 66%, 94%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3412, 0.0588
CMYK	0.07, 0.30, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	285°, 71%, 80%
HSV	285°, 30%, 94%
XYZ	59.8550, 49.8261, 88.9008
YIQ	192.3540, 9.0720, 33.8400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

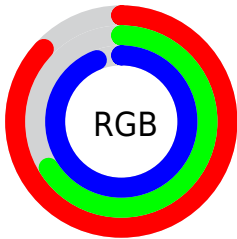
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 168, 240
Decimal	14592240
CIE Lab	75.96, 32.18, -28.37
CIE LCh	76, 42.904, 318.599
Yxy	49.8261, 0.3014, 0.2509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292782320 (0xFFDEA8F0)
YUV	192.3540, 23.4895, 25.9995
Hunter-Lab	70.5876, 27.8313, -25.2608

Details

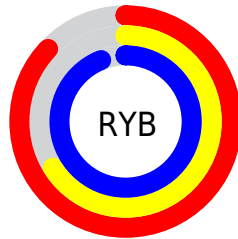
The RGB color **222, 168, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 240, 168**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 255**, and **166, 115, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 144, 240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 192, 240**.

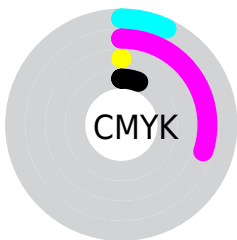
Distribution



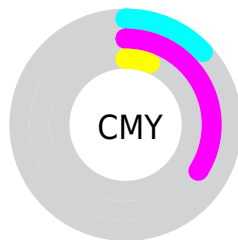
- Red (87%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 168, 240 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, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 168, 240

 222, 168, 240

255, 255, 255

 194, 141, 212

 255, 224, 255

 166, 115, 184

 255, 252, 255

 139, 90, 157

 113, 66, 130

 87, 42, 105


 63, 19, 81

 39, 0, 57


 12, 0, 35


 0, 0, 10

 222, 168, 240

 222, 168, 240

 216, 144, 240


 228, 192, 240

 210, 120, 240

 234, 216, 240

 204, 96, 240

 240, 240, 240

 198, 72, 240

 246, 255, 240

 192, 48, 240

 252, 255, 240

 186, 24, 240

 255, 255, 240

 180, 0, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 183, 255



222, 168, 240



254, 158, 204

Triad

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



222, 168, 240



226, 180, 109



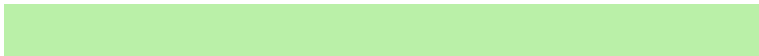
0, 208, 211

Complementary

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



222, 168, 240



186, 240, 168

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.



89, 207, 170



222, 168, 240



188, 193, 111

Square

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



222, 168, 240



253, 166, 129



143, 202, 133



0, 204, 246

Rectangle

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



222, 168, 240



255, 156, 177



143, 202, 133



41, 208, 198

Sweetspot

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



222, 168, 240



249, 232, 255



168, 186, 240



124, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 168, 240



232, 163, 255



240, 168, 222



117, 108, 120



138, 0, 184



42, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

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



240, 168, 186



255, 163, 186



168, 240, 186



120, 108, 111



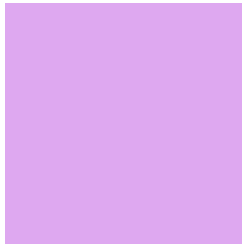
184, 0, 46



56, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 168, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

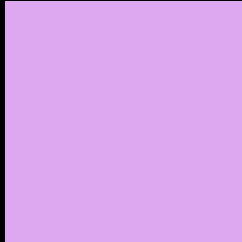
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240 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, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 168, 240.

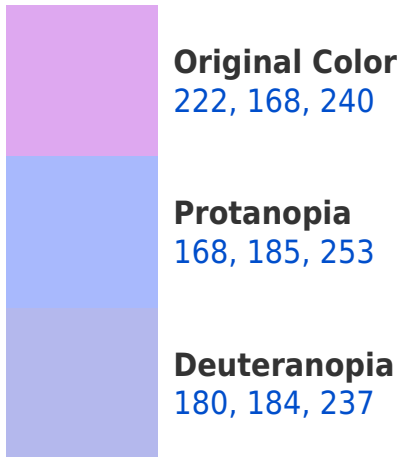


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 168, 240.

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
215, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 168, 240



Protanomaly

188, 179, 248



Deuteranomaly

195, 178, 238



Tritanomaly

218, 174, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 168, 240



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

203, 183, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 168, 240 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, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 168, 240)  
}
```

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, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 168, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 168, 240 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, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 168, 240) }
```

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, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 168, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 168, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 168,  
240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 168, 240 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, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
168, 240) }
```

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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