

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 174, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 174, 242) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 174, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEAEF2
RGB	222, 174, 242
RGB Percent	87%, 68%, 95%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3176, 0.0510
CMYK	0.08, 0.28, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	282°, 72%, 82%
HSV	282°, 28%, 95%
XYZ	61.2873, 52.2125, 90.8522
YIQ	196.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

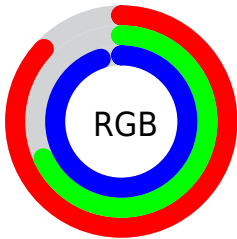
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 174, 242
Decimal	14593778
CIE _{Lab}	77.41, 29.34, -27.24
CIE _{LCh}	77, 40.039, 317.130
Yxy	52.2125, 0.2999, 0.2555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292783858 (0xFFDEAEF2)
YUV	196.1040, 22.6267, 22.7108
Hunter-Lab	72.2582, 24.9465, -23.9662

Details

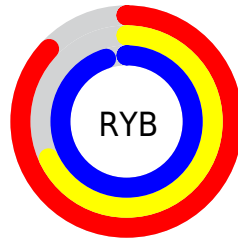
The RGB color **222, 174, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 242, 174**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 230, 255**, and **166, 121, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 150, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 198, 242**.

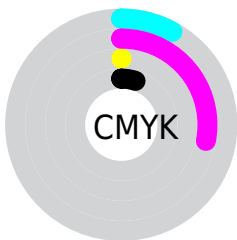
Distribution



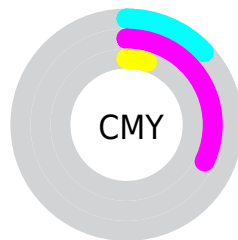
- Red (87%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 174, 242 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, 174, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222, 174, 242

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 230, 255

■ 222, 174, 242

■ 194, 147, 214

■ 166, 121, 186

■ 139, 96, 159

■ 113, 71, 132

■ 88, 48, 107

■ 63, 25, 82

■ 40, 3, 59

■ 17, 0, 37

■ 0, 1, 13

■ 222, 174, 242

■ 222, 174, 242

■ 215, 150, 242

■ 229, 198, 242

■ 208, 126, 242

■ 236, 222, 242

■ 201, 101, 242

■ 243, 247, 242

■ 194, 77, 242

■ 250, 255, 242

■ 186, 53, 242

■ 255, 255, 242

■ 179, 29, 242

■ 172, 5, 242

■ 171, 0, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 187, 255



222, 174, 242



254, 164, 209

Triad

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



222, 174, 242



230, 183, 119



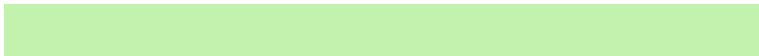
56, 211, 212

Complementary

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



222, 174, 242



194, 242, 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.



106, 210, 173



222, 174, 242



195, 196, 119

Square

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



222, 174, 242



255, 171, 138



153, 205, 139



50, 208, 244

Rectangle

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



222, 174, 242



255, 162, 184



153, 205, 139



72, 211, 199

Sweetspot

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



222, 174, 242



249, 235, 255



174, 194, 242



124, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 174, 242



230, 168, 255



242, 174, 228



116, 108, 120



130, 0, 184



40, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

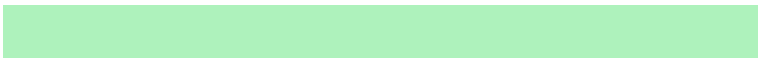
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



242, 174, 194



255, 168, 194



174, 242, 188



120, 108, 111



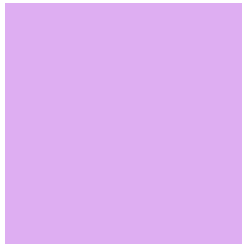
184, 0, 54



56, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 174, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

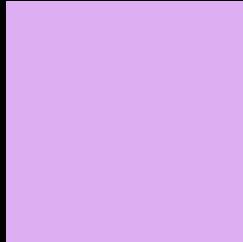
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

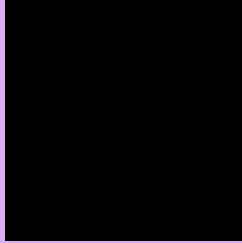
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 174, 242.

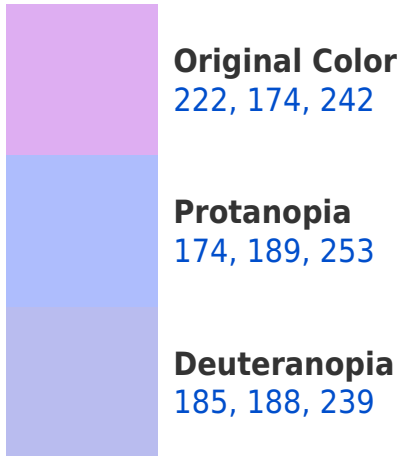



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 174, 242.

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, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 174, 242



Protanomaly

191, 184, 249



Deuteranomaly

198, 183, 240



Tritanomaly

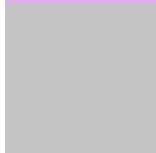
218, 180, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 174, 242



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

205, 188, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 174, 242 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, 174, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(222, 174, 242)  
}
```

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, 174, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 174, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 174, 242 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, 174, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 174, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 174, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 174, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 174, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 174,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 174, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 174, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
174, 242) }
```

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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