

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 184, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 184, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 184, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEB8D0
RGB	222, 184, 208
RGB Percent	87%, 72%, 82%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2784, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.06, 0.13
HSL	322°, 37%, 80%
HSV	322°, 17%, 87%
XYZ	58.6499, 54.3646, 67.0768
YIQ	198.0980, 14.9440, 15.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

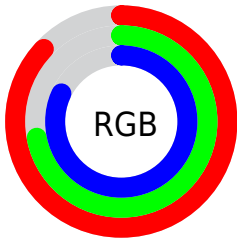
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 184, 208
Decimal	14596304
CIE Lab	78.67, 17.60, -6.95
CIE LCh	79, 18.920, 338.462
Yxy	54.3646, 0.3257, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292786384 (0xFFDEB8D0)
YUV	198.0980, 4.8817, 20.9621
Hunter-Lab	73.7324, 12.9548, -2.3254

Details

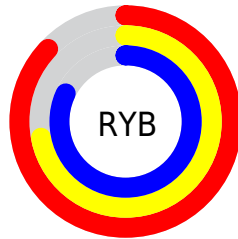
The RGB color **222, 184, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 222, 198**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 240, 255**, and **167, 131, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 162, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 206, 216**.

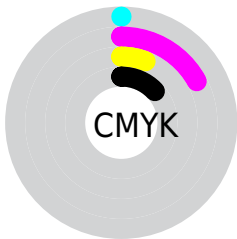
Distribution



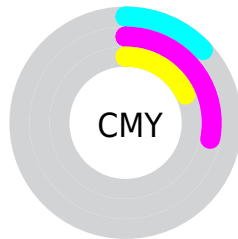
- Red (87%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 184, 208 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, 184, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 184, 208

255, 255, 255

 255, 240, 255

 222, 184, 208

 194, 157, 180

 167, 131, 154

 140, 106, 128

 114, 81, 103

 89, 58, 79

 65, 36, 56

 43, 15, 34

 22, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 222, 184, 208

■ 222, 184, 208

■ 222, 162, 200

■ 222, 206, 216

■ 222, 140, 192

■ 222, 228, 224

■ 222, 117, 183

■ 222, 251, 233

■ 222, 95, 175

■ 222, 255, 241

■ 222, 73, 167

■ 222, 255, 249

■ 222, 51, 159

■ 222, 255, 255

■ 222, 29, 151

■ 222, 6, 143

■ 222, 0, 140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 189, 222



222, 184, 208



231, 182, 190

Triad

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



222, 184, 208



203, 195, 160



149, 204, 216

Complementary

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



222, 184, 208



184, 222, 198

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.



151, 205, 199



222, 184, 208



183, 200, 167

Square

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



222, 184, 208



220, 189, 162



164, 204, 181



160, 200, 227

Rectangle

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



222, 184, 208



232, 183, 179



164, 204, 181



148, 204, 211

Sweetspot

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



222, 184, 208



255, 242, 250



198, 184, 222



128, 120, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 184, 208



255, 201, 235



222, 184, 189



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 111



48, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



222, 184, 208



255, 201, 235



184, 222, 217



112, 101, 108



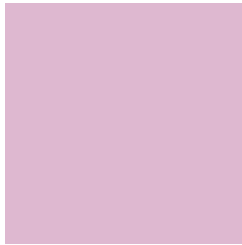
176, 0, 111



48, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 184, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

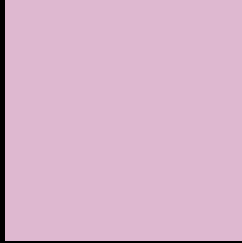
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 208 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, 184, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 184, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 184, 208.

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, 184, 208

Protanopia
193, 194, 214

Deuteranopia
208, 189, 207



Tritanopia
221, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 184, 208

Protanomaly

204, 190, 212

Deuteranomaly

213, 187, 207

Tritanomaly

221, 185, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 184, 208

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

207, 193, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 184, 208 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, 184, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 184, 208)  
}
```

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, 184, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 184, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 184, 208 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, 184, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 184, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 184, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 184, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 184, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 184,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 184, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 184, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
184, 208) }
```

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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