

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 186, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 186, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 186, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEBAD7
RGB	222, 186, 215
RGB Percent	87%, 73%, 84%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2706, 0.1569
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.03, 0.13
HSL	312°, 35%, 80%
HSV	312°, 16%, 87%
XYZ	59.9488, 55.5537, 71.8533
YIQ	200.0700, 12.1470, 16.6510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

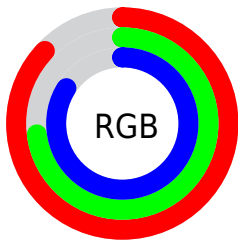
Format	Color
R_{YB}	222, 186, 215
Decimal	14596823
CIE _{Lab}	79.36, 17.77, -9.71
CIE _{LCh}	79, 20.247, 331.336
Yxy	55.5537, 0.3200, 0.2965
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292786903 (0xFFDEBAD7)
YUV	200.0700, 7.3605, 19.2326
Hunter-Lab	74.5344, 13.1345, -4.9832

Details

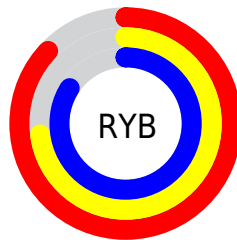
The RGB color **222, 186, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **186, 222, 193**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 242, 255**, and **167, 133, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 164, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 208, 219**.

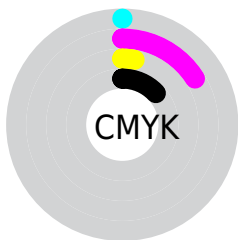
Distribution



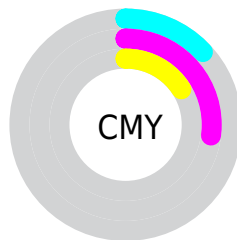
- Red (87%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 186, 215 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, 186, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 186, 215

255, 255, 255

 255, 242, 255

 222, 186, 215

 194, 159, 187

 167, 133, 160

 140, 107, 134

 114, 83, 109

 89, 60, 84


 66, 37, 61


 43, 16, 39

 24, 0, 19


 0, 0, 0

 222, 186, 215


 222, 186, 215

 222, 164, 211

 222, 208, 219

 222, 142, 206

 222, 230, 224

 222, 119, 202

 222, 253, 228

 222, 97, 198

 222, 255, 232

 222, 75, 193

 222, 255, 237

 222, 53, 189

 222, 255, 241

 222, 31, 185

 222, 255, 245

 222, 8, 180

 222, 255, 250

 222, 0, 179

 222, 255, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 191, 229



222, 186, 215



234, 183, 196

Triad

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



222, 186, 215



210, 196, 159



146, 207, 215

Complementary

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



222, 186, 215



186, 222, 193

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.



152, 208, 197



222, 186, 215



190, 201, 164

Square

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



222, 186, 215



227, 189, 164



168, 206, 178



155, 203, 229

Rectangle

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



222, 186, 215



236, 184, 184



168, 206, 178



146, 207, 210

Sweetspot

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



222, 186, 215



255, 242, 253



193, 186, 222



128, 120, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 186, 215



255, 207, 246



222, 186, 197



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 142



48, 0, 39

Inverse Universe

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



222, 186, 215



255, 207, 246



186, 222, 211



112, 101, 110



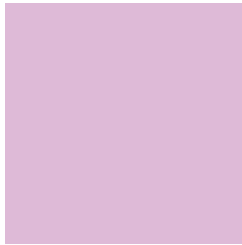
176, 0, 142



48, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 186, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

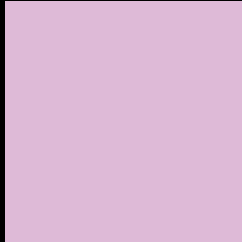
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

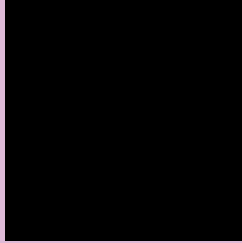
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 186, 215.

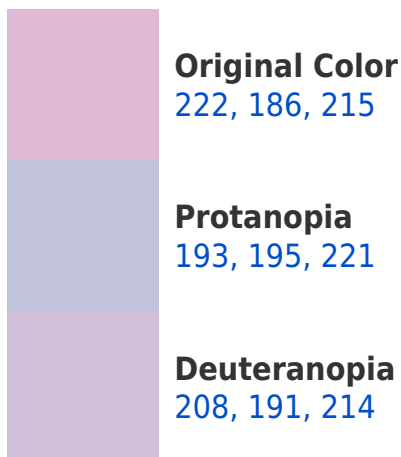



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 186, 215.

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
220, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 186, 215

Protanomaly
204, 192, 219

Deuteranomaly
213, 189, 214

Tritanomaly
221, 187, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 186, 215

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
208, 195, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 186, 215 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, 186, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 186, 215)  
}
```

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, 186, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 186, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 186, 215 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, 186, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 186, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 186, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 186, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 186, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 186,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 186, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 186, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
186, 215) }
```

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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