

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 189, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 189, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 189, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEBDBA
RGB	222, 189, 186
RGB Percent	87%, 74%, 73%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2588, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.16, 0.13
HSL	5°, 35%, 80%
HSV	5°, 16%, 87%
XYZ	57.1847, 55.4700, 54.1472
YIQ	198.5250, 20.6310, 6.0630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

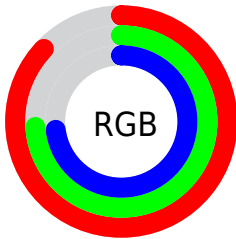
Format	Color
R _{YB}	222, 189, 186
Decimal	14597562
CIE Lab	79.31, 11.28, 5.88
CIE LCh	79, 12.717, 27.521
Yxy	55.4700, 0.3428, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292787642 (0xFFDEBDBA)
YUV	198.5250, -6.1748, 20.5876
Hunter-Lab	74.4782, 6.7165, 9.0296

Details

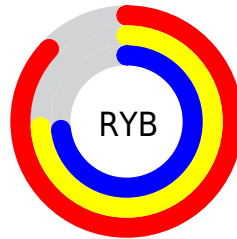
The RGB color **222, 189, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 219, 222**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 245, 242**, and **166, 136, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 169, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 209, 208**.

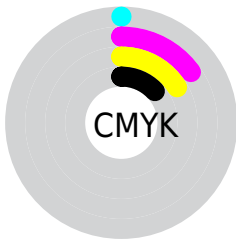
Distribution



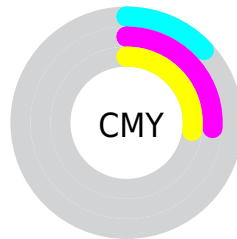
- Red (87%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (13%)





- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 189, 186 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, 189, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 189, 186


 222, 189, 186

255, 255, 255

 194, 162, 159

 255, 245, 242

 166, 136, 133

 140, 110, 108

 114, 86, 83

 89, 63, 60

 65, 40, 39


 42, 20, 18

 19, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 222, 189, 186


 222, 189, 186

 222, 169, 164

 222, 209, 208

 222, 148, 142

 222, 230, 230

 222, 128, 119

 222, 250, 253

 222, 108, 97

 222, 255, 255

 222, 87, 75

 222, 67, 53

 222, 47, 31

 222, 26, 8

 222, 19, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 189, 198



222, 189, 186



217, 192, 177

Triad

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



222, 189, 186



181, 202, 183



183, 198, 220

Complementary

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



222, 189, 186



186, 219, 222

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.



171, 201, 216



222, 189, 186



170, 203, 195

Square

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



222, 189, 186



194, 199, 175



167, 203, 207



198, 194, 217

Rectangle

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



222, 189, 186



211, 194, 174



167, 203, 207



178, 199, 219

Sweetspot

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



222, 189, 186



255, 243, 242



222, 186, 219



128, 120, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 189, 186



255, 211, 207



222, 207, 186



112, 102, 101



176, 15, 0



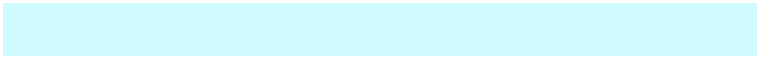
48, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 219, 222



207, 251, 255



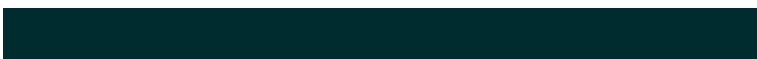
186, 201, 222



101, 111, 112



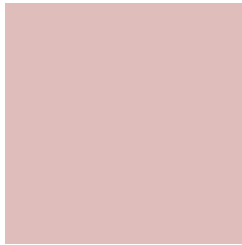
0, 161, 176



0, 44, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 189, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

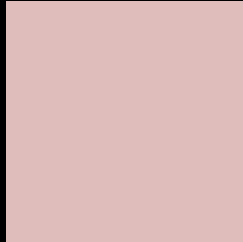
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

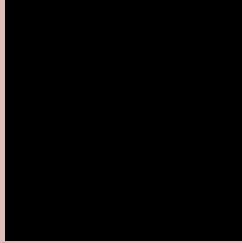
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 189, 186.


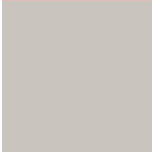




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 189, 186.

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](#).

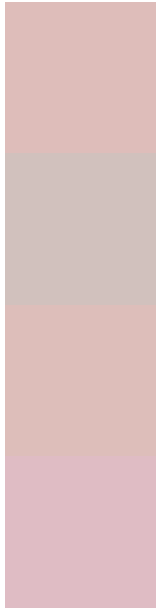
Dichromacy

	Original Color 222, 189, 186
	Protanopia 202, 196, 190
	Deuteranopia 220, 190, 186



Tritanopia
224, 187, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 189, 186

Protanomaly

209, 193, 189

Deuteranomaly

221, 190, 186

Tritanomaly

223, 188, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 189, 186

Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly

207, 195, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 189, 186 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, 189, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 189, 186)  
}
```

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, 189, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 189, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 189, 186 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, 189, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 189, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 189, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 189, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 189, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
189, 186) }
```

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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