

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 189, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 189, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 189, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEBDD4
RGB	222, 189, 212
RGB Percent	87%, 74%, 83%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2588, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.05, 0.13
HSL	318°, 33%, 81%
HSV	318°, 15%, 87%
XYZ	60.2055, 56.6783, 70.0542
YIQ	201.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

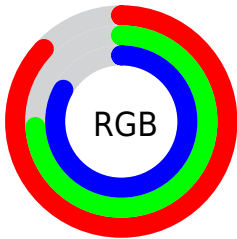
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 189, 212
Decimal	14597588
CIE Lab	80.00, 15.62, -7.14
CIE LCh	80, 17.177, 335.424
Yxy	56.6783, 0.3221, 0.3032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292787668 (0xFFDEBDD4)
YUV	201.4890, 5.1819, 17.9881
Hunter-Lab	75.2850, 10.9980, -2.4711

Details

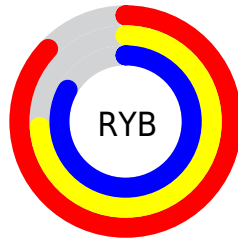
The RGB color **222, 189, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 222, 199**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 245, 255**, and **167, 136, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 167, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 211, 219**.

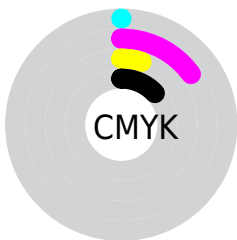
Distribution



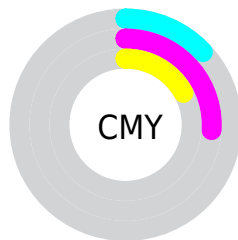
- Red (87%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 189, 212 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, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 222, 189, 212

255, 255, 255

 255, 245, 255


 222, 189, 212

 194, 162, 184


 167, 136, 157

 140, 110, 131

 114, 86, 106


 90, 62, 82


 66, 40, 59


 43, 19, 37

 25, 0, 17


 0, 0, 0

 222, 189, 212


 222, 189, 212

 222, 167, 205


 222, 211, 219

 222, 145, 199

 222, 233, 225

 222, 122, 192

 222, 255, 232

 222, 100, 185

 222, 255, 239

 222, 78, 178

 222, 255, 246

 222, 56, 172

 222, 255, 252

 222, 34, 165

 222, 255, 255

 222, 11, 158

 222, 0, 155

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 193, 224



222, 189, 212



231, 187, 196

Triad

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



222, 189, 212



208, 198, 167



157, 207, 216

Complementary

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



222, 189, 212



189, 222, 199

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.



160, 208, 201



222, 189, 212



190, 203, 172

Square

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



222, 189, 212



223, 193, 170



172, 206, 185



166, 204, 227

Rectangle

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



222, 189, 212



232, 188, 185



172, 206, 185



156, 207, 211

Sweetspot

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



222, 189, 212



255, 245, 252



199, 189, 222



128, 121, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 189, 212



255, 209, 241



222, 189, 196



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 123



48, 0, 34

Inverse Universe

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



222, 189, 212



255, 209, 241



189, 222, 215



112, 101, 109



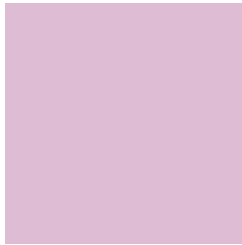
176, 0, 123



48, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 189, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

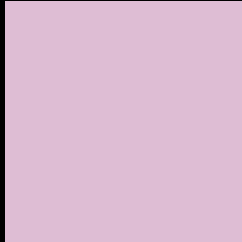
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212 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, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 189, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 189, 212.

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, 212

Protanopia
197, 197, 217

Deuteranopia
212, 193, 211



Tritanopia
221, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 189, 212

Protanomaly
206, 194, 215

Deuteranomaly
216, 192, 211

Tritanomaly
221, 190, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 189, 212

Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly
209, 197, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 189, 212 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, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 189, 212)  
}
```

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, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 189, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 189, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 189, 212) }
```

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, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189, 212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 189, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
189, 212) }
```

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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