

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 196, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 196, 191) contains.

RGB(222, 196, 191)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(222, 196, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEC4BF
RGB	222, 196, 191
RGB Percent	87%, 77%, 75%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2314, 0.2510
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.14, 0.13
HSL	10°, 32%, 81%
HSV	10°, 14%, 87%
XYZ	59.2681, 58.7710, 57.5104
YIQ	203.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

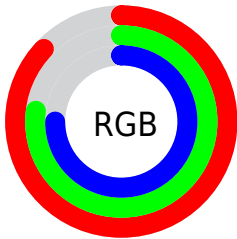
Format	Color
RYB	222, 197, 191
Decimal	14599359
CIELab	81.17, 8.35, 5.86
CIELCh	81, 10.200, 35.054
Yxy	58.7710, 0.3376, 0.3348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292789439 (0xFFDEC4BF)
YUV	203.2040, -6.0166, 16.4841
Hunter-Lab	76.6623, 3.8405, 9.1855

Details

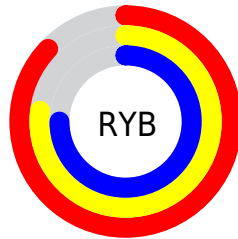
The RGB color **222, 196, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 217, 222**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 253, 247**, and **167, 142, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 177, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 215, 213**.

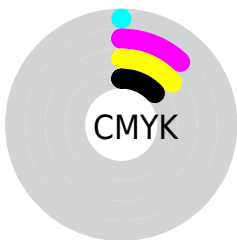
Distribution



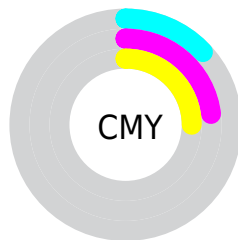
- Red (87%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 196, 191 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, 196, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 196, 191


255, 255, 255


 255, 253, 247

 222, 196, 191

 194, 169, 164

 167, 142, 138

 140, 117, 112

 114, 92, 88


 90, 69, 65

 66, 46, 43

 43, 25, 22

 23, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 222, 196, 191


 222, 196, 191

 222, 177, 169


 222, 215, 213

 222, 159, 147

 222, 233, 235

 222, 140, 124

 222, 252, 255

 222, 122, 102

 222, 255, 255

 222, 103, 80

 222, 84, 58

 222, 66, 36

 222, 47, 13

 222, 36, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 195, 200



222, 196, 191



217, 198, 185

Triad

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



222, 196, 191



187, 207, 193



194, 202, 220

Complementary

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



222, 196, 191



191, 217, 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.



184, 205, 219



222, 196, 191



180, 207, 203

Square

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



222, 196, 191



197, 204, 186



178, 207, 212



206, 199, 217

Rectangle

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



222, 196, 191



211, 200, 183



178, 207, 212



190, 203, 220

Sweetspot

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



222, 196, 191



255, 246, 245



222, 191, 217



128, 122, 121



0, 0, 0



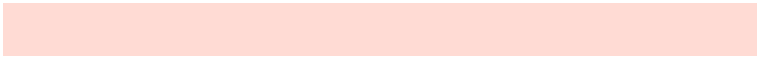
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 196, 191



255, 219, 212



222, 211, 191



112, 103, 101



176, 28, 0



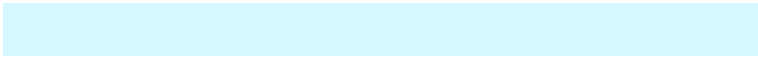
48, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



191, 217, 222



212, 248, 255



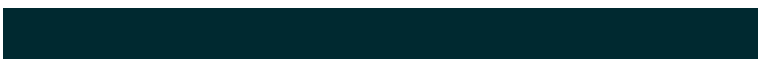
191, 202, 222



101, 110, 112



0, 148, 176



0, 41, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 196, 191 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, 196, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

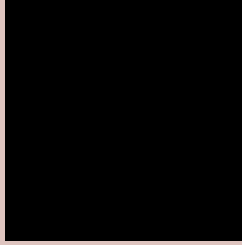
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 196, 191.





This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 196, 191.

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, 196, 191
	Protanopia 207, 201, 194
	Deuteranopia 225, 195, 191



Tritanopia
224, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 196, 191

Protanomaly

212, 199, 193

Deuteranomaly

224, 195, 191

Tritanomaly

223, 194, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 196, 191

Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly

210, 200, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 196, 191 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, 196, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 196, 191)  
}
```

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, 196, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 196, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 196, 191 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, 196, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 196, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 196, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 196, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 196, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 196,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 196, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 196, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
196, 191) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor