

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 204, 229)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 204, 229) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 204, 229)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DECCE5
RGB	222, 204, 229
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 90%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2000, 0.1020
CMYK	0.03, 0.11, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	283°, 32%, 85%
HSV	283°, 11%, 90%
XYZ	65.8599, 64.3725, 83.0827
YIQ	212.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

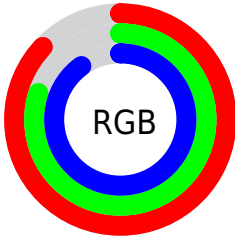
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 204, 229
Decimal	14601445
CIE Lab	84.16, 10.73, -10.07
CIE LCh	84, 14.715, 316.811
Yxy	64.3725, 0.3087, 0.3018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292791525 (0xFFDECCE5)
YUV	212.2320, 8.2666, 8.5665
Hunter-Lab	80.2325, 6.1174, -5.2335

Details

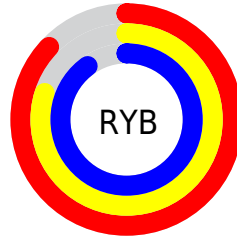
The RGB color **222, 204, 229** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 229, 204**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **167, 150, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 181, 229**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 227, 229**.

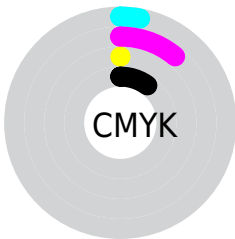
Distribution



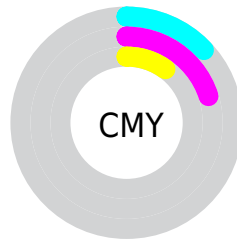
- Red (87%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 204, 229 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, 204, 229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222, 204, 229

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 204, 229

■ 194, 177, 201

■ 167, 150, 174

■ 140, 124, 147

■ 115, 99, 121

■ 90, 75, 96

■ 67, 52, 73

■ 44, 31, 50

■ 25, 8, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

 222, 204, 229

 222, 204, 229

 216, 181, 229

 228, 227, 229

 209, 158, 229


 235, 250, 229

 203, 135, 229


 241, 255, 229

 196, 112, 229

 248, 255, 229


 190, 90, 229

 254, 255, 229

 184, 67, 229

 255, 255, 229

 177, 44, 229

 171, 21, 229

 165, 0, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 208, 236



222, 204, 229



235, 201, 217

Triad

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



222, 204, 229



227, 207, 183



175, 218, 217

Complementary

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



222, 204, 229



211, 229, 204

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.



183, 218, 203



222, 204, 229



213, 211, 183

Square

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



222, 204, 229



237, 203, 190



197, 215, 191



177, 216, 230

Rectangle

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



222, 204, 229



239, 200, 207



197, 215, 191



177, 218, 213

Sweetspot

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



222, 204, 229



253, 247, 255



204, 211, 229



126, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 204, 229



246, 222, 255



229, 204, 224



112, 103, 115



129, 0, 179



37, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



229, 204, 211



255, 222, 231



204, 229, 209



115, 103, 106



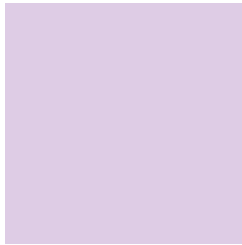
179, 0, 50



51, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 204, 229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

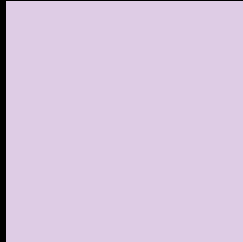
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 229 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

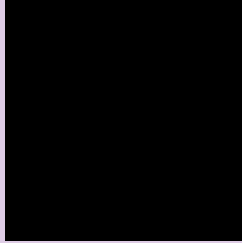
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

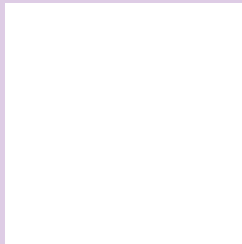
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 222, 204, 229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 204, 229.

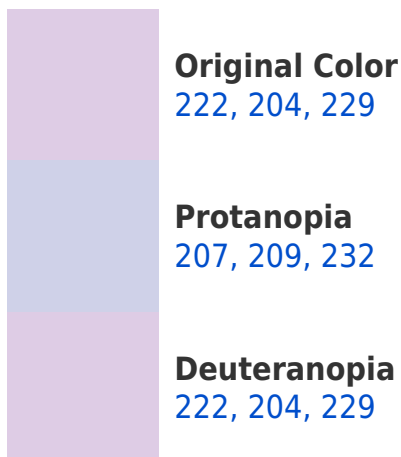


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 204, 229.

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
221, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 204, 229

Protanomaly

212, 207, 231

Deuteranomaly

222, 204, 229

Tritanomaly

221, 205, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 204, 229

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

216, 209, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 204, 229 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, 204, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 204, 229)  
}
```

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, 204, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 204, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 204, 229 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, 204, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 204, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 204, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 204, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 204, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 204,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 204, 229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 204, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
204, 229) }
```

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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