

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 206, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 206, 157) contains.

RGB(222, 206, 157)	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, 206, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DECE9D
RGB	222, 206, 157
RGB Percent	87%, 81%, 62%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1922, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.29, 0.13
HSL	45°, 50%, 74%
HSV	45°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	58.2813, 62.1065, 40.8143
YIQ	205.1980, 25.2650, -11.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

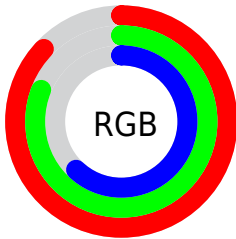
Format	Color
R _{YB}	178, 222, 157
Decimal	14601885
CIE Lab	82.97, -1.81, 26.43
CIE LCh	83, 26.495, 93.922
Yxy	62.1065, 0.3615, 0.3853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292791965 (0xFFDECE9D)
YUV	205.1980, -23.7616, 14.7354
Hunter-Lab	78.8077, -5.9059, 24.4593

Details

The RGB color **222, 206, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 173, 222**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 212**, and **166, 152, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 201, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 211, 179**.

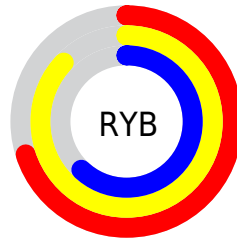
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (81%)

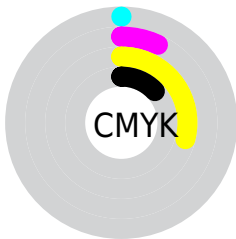
Blue (62%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (62%)

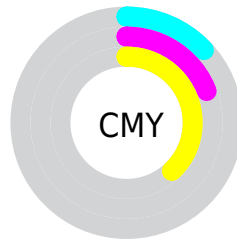


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 206, 157 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, 206, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 222, 206, 157

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 212

 255, 255, 240


 222, 206, 157

 194, 179, 131

 166, 152, 105

 139, 126, 81

 113, 101, 57

 88, 77, 35

 63, 55, 13

 41, 33, 0

 12, 12, 0


 0, 0, 0

 222, 206, 157

 222, 206, 157

 222, 201, 135

 222, 211, 179

 222, 195, 113

 222, 217, 201

 222, 190, 90

 222, 222, 224

 222, 184, 68

 222, 228, 246

 222, 179, 46

 222, 233, 255

 222, 173, 24

 222, 239, 255

 222, 168, 2

 222, 244, 255

 222, 167, 0

 222, 250, 255

 222, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



244, 198, 163



222, 206, 157



195, 214, 165

Triad

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



222, 206, 157



136, 220, 233



242, 192, 229

Complementary

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



222, 206, 157



157, 173, 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.



215, 199, 248



222, 206, 157



150, 215, 251

Square

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



222, 206, 157



143, 221, 209



181, 208, 255



255, 189, 204

Rectangle

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



222, 206, 157



176, 217, 177



181, 208, 255



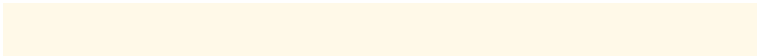
234, 194, 236

Sweetspot

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



222, 206, 157



255, 249, 232



222, 157, 173



128, 124, 113



0, 0, 0



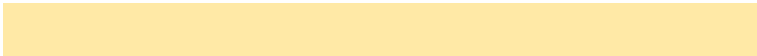
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 206, 157



255, 233, 166



206, 222, 157



112, 109, 101



176, 133, 0



48, 37, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 173, 222



166, 188, 255



173, 157, 222



101, 104, 112



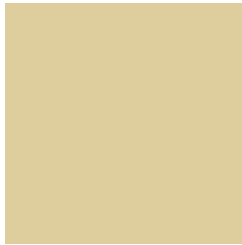
0, 43, 176



0, 12, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 206, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

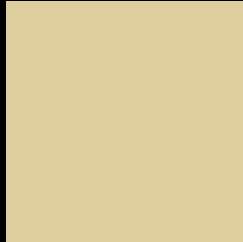
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

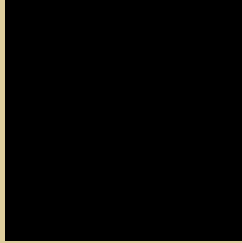
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 206, 157.

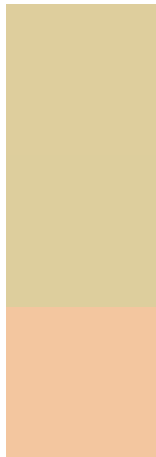


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 206, 157.

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, 206, 157

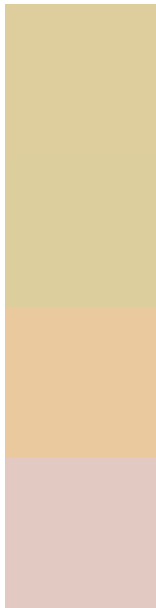
Protanopia
221, 206, 157

Deuteranopia
243, 198, 159



Tritanopia
229, 198, 214

Trichromacy



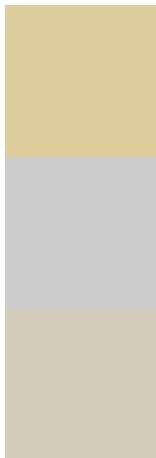
Original Color
222, 206, 157

Protanomaly
221, 206, 157

Deuteranomaly
235, 201, 158

Tritanomaly
226, 201, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 206, 157

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
211, 205, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 206, 157 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, 206, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 206, 157)  
}
```

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, 206, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 206, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 206, 157 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, 206, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 206, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 206, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 206, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 206, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 206, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 206, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 206, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
206, 157) }
```

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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