

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 211, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 211, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 211, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DED3FA
RGB	222, 211, 250
RGB Percent	87%, 83%, 98%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1725, 0.0196
CMYK	0.11, 0.16, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	257°, 80%, 90%
HSV	257°, 16%, 98%
XYZ	70.6738, 69.0203, 100.0398
YIQ	218.7350, -5.9630, 14.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

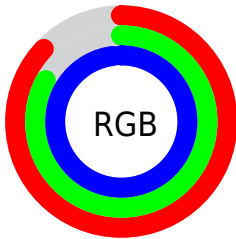
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 211, 250
Decimal	14603258
CIE _{Lab}	86.51, 11.11, -17.68
CIE _{LCh}	87, 20.882, 302.132
Yxy	69.0203, 0.2948, 0.2879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292793338 (0xFFDED3FA)
YUV	218.7350, 15.4136, 2.8634
Hunter-Lab	83.0784, 6.4605, -13.2398

Details

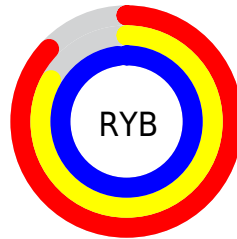
The RGB color **222, 211, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **239, 250, 211**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **167, 156, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **204, 186, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 236, 250**.

Distribution



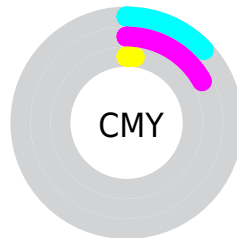
- Red (87%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 211, 250 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, 211, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222, 211, 250

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 211, 250

■ 194, 183, 221

■ 167, 156, 193

■ 140, 130, 166

■ 114, 105, 140

■ 90, 81, 114

■ 66, 58, 90


■ 43, 37, 66

■ 22, 16, 44


■ 0, 1, 23

 222, 211, 250


 222, 211, 250


 204, 186, 250

 240, 236, 250

 186, 161, 250

 255, 255, 250

 168, 136, 250


 150, 111, 250

 132, 86, 250

 114, 61, 250

 96, 36, 250

 78, 11, 250

 71, 0, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 218, 255



222, 211, 250



244, 205, 235

Triad

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



222, 211, 250



248, 209, 182



169, 228, 217

Complementary

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



222, 211, 250



239, 250, 211

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.



186, 226, 197



222, 211, 250



231, 216, 177

Square

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



222, 211, 250



255, 204, 196



209, 222, 183



164, 227, 237

Rectangle

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



222, 211, 250



253, 203, 223



209, 222, 183



174, 228, 210

Sweetspot

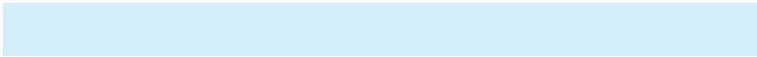
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



222, 211, 250



246, 242, 255



211, 240, 250



122, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 211, 250



220, 207, 255



241, 211, 250



116, 112, 125



53, 0, 189



17, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

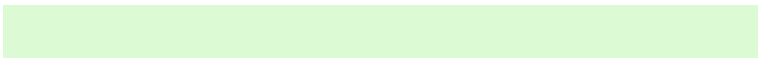
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 211, 239



255, 207, 241



220, 250, 211



125, 112, 121



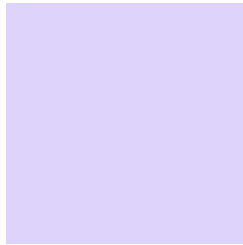
189, 0, 135



61, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 211, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

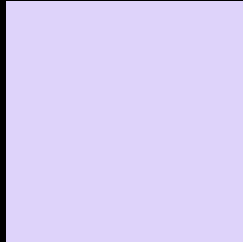
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 250 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, 211, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 211, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 211, 250.

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, 211, 250
	Protanopia 209, 215, 252
	Deuteranopia 222, 211, 250



Tritanopia
219, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 211, 250

Protanomaly

214, 214, 251

Deuteranomaly

222, 211, 250

Tritanomaly

220, 213, 238

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 211, 250

Achromatopsia

219, 219, 219

Achromatomaly

220, 216, 230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 211, 250 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, 211, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 211, 250)  
}
```

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, 211, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 211, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 211, 250 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, 211, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 211, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 211, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 211, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 211, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 211,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 211, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 211, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
211, 250) }
```

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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