

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 214, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 214, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 214, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DED6E4
RGB	222, 214, 228
RGB Percent	87%, 84%, 89%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1608, 0.1059
CMYK	0.03, 0.06, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	274°, 21%, 87%
HSV	274°, 6%, 89%
XYZ	68.1744, 69.2242, 83.1672
YIQ	217.9880, 0.2740, 6.0500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

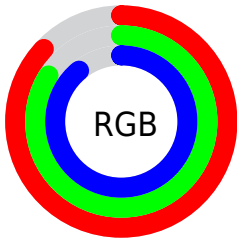
Format	Color
R_{YB}	222, 214, 228
Decimal	14604004
CIE Lab	86.61, 5.27, -5.90
CIE LCh	87, 7.909, 311.763
Yxy	69.2242, 0.3091, 0.3138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292794084 (0xFFDED6E4)
YUV	217.9880, 4.9359, 3.5185
Hunter-Lab	83.2011, 0.6598, -1.0251

Details

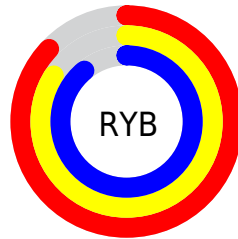
The RGB color **222, 214, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 228, 214**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **167, 159, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 191, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 237, 228**.

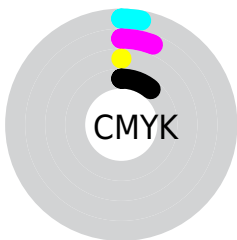
Distribution



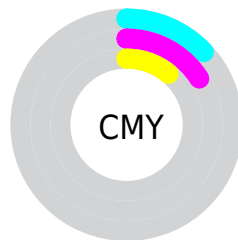
- Red (87%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 214, 228 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, 214, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222, 214, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 214, 228

■ 194, 186, 200

■ 167, 159, 173

■ 141, 133, 146

■ 115, 108, 120

■ 90, 84, 96

■ 67, 61, 72

■ 45, 39, 49

■ 24, 18, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 222, 214, 228

■ 222, 214, 228

■ 212, 191, 228

■ 232, 237, 228

■ 202, 168, 228

■ 242, 255, 228

■ 193, 146, 228

■ 251, 255, 228

■ 183, 123, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

■ 173, 100, 228

■ 163, 77, 228

■ 154, 54, 228

■ 144, 32, 228

■ 134, 9, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 216, 231



222, 214, 228



229, 212, 222

Triad

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



222, 214, 228



228, 215, 203



199, 221, 220

Complementary

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



222, 214, 228



220, 228, 214

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.



204, 221, 212



222, 214, 228



220, 217, 202

Square

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



222, 214, 228



233, 213, 207



211, 219, 205



199, 221, 226

Rectangle

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



222, 214, 228



232, 212, 217



211, 219, 205



200, 221, 217

Sweetspot

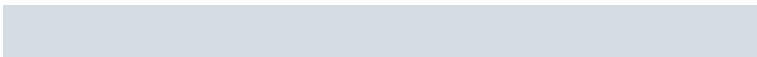
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



222, 214, 228



253, 250, 255



214, 220, 228



126, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 214, 228



247, 237, 255



228, 214, 227



111, 106, 115



102, 0, 179



29, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 214, 220



255, 237, 245



214, 228, 215



115, 106, 110



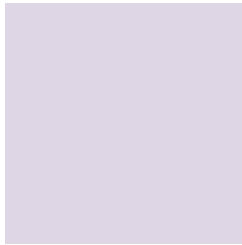
179, 0, 77



51, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 214, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

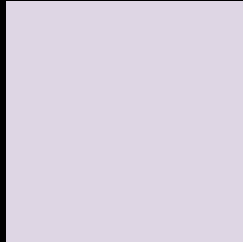
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

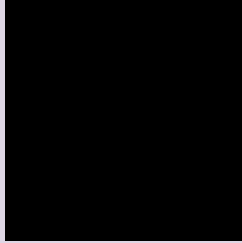
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

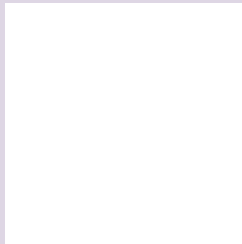
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 222, 214, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 214, 228.

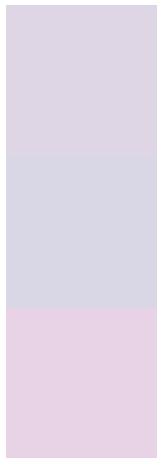


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 214, 228.

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, 214, 228

Protanopia
217, 215, 229

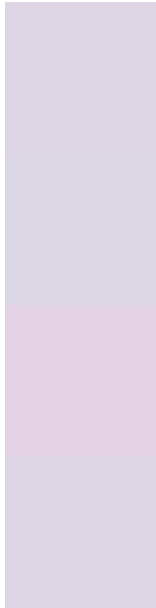
Deuteranopia
232, 210, 229



Tritanopia

222, 214, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 214, 228

Protanomaly

219, 215, 229

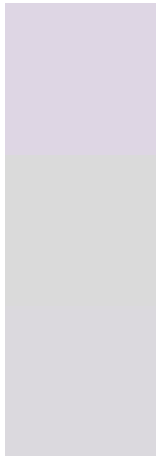
Deuteranomaly

228, 211, 229

Tritanomaly

222, 214, 229

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 214, 228

Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly

219, 217, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 214, 228 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, 214, 228) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 214, 228)  
}
```

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, 214, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 214, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 214, 228 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, 214, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 214, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 214, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 214, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 214, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 214,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 214, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 214, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
214, 228) }
```

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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