

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 218, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 218, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 218, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEDABE
RGB	222, 218, 190
RGB Percent	87%, 85%, 75%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1451, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.14, 0.13
HSL	52°, 33%, 81%
HSV	52°, 14%, 87%
XYZ	64.4899, 69.3901, 58.7098
YIQ	216.0040, 11.3720, -7.8600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

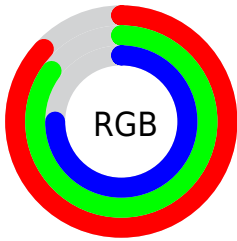
Format	Color
RYB	195, 222, 190
Decimal	14604990
CIELab	86.70, -3.30, 14.28
CIELCh	87, 14.655, 103.007
Yxy	69.3901, 0.3349, 0.3603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292795070 (0xFFDEDABE)
YUV	216.0040, -12.8200, 5.2585
Hunter-Lab	83.3007, -7.5849, 16.5233

Details

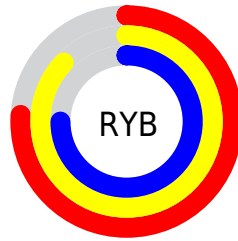
The RGB color **222, 218, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 194, 222**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 246**, and **167, 163, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 215, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 221, 212**.

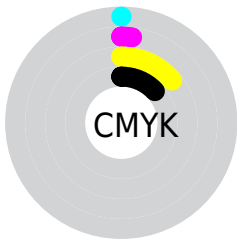
Distribution



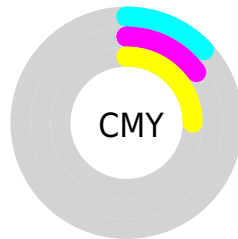
- Red (87%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 218, 190 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, 218, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222, 218, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 255, 246

■ 222, 218, 190

■ 194, 190, 163

■ 167, 163, 137

■ 140, 137, 111

■ 115, 112, 87

■ 90, 87, 63

■ 66, 64, 41

■ 44, 42, 21

■ 23, 22, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 222, 218, 190

 222, 218, 190

 222, 215, 168

 222, 221, 212

 222, 212, 146

 222, 224, 234

 222, 210, 123

 222, 226, 255

 222, 207, 101

 222, 229, 255

 222, 204, 79

 222, 232, 255

 222, 201, 57

 222, 235, 255

 222, 199, 35

 222, 237, 255

 222, 196, 12

 222, 240, 255

 222, 194, 0

 222, 243, 255

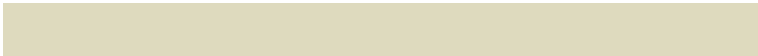
Harmonies

Analogous

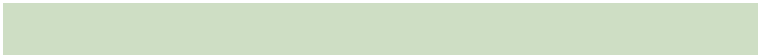
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



236, 213, 191



222, 218, 190



206, 222, 196

Triad

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



222, 218, 190



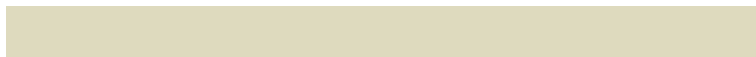
183, 224, 235



240, 208, 226

Complementary

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



222, 218, 190



190, 194, 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.



227, 212, 237



222, 218, 190



193, 221, 243

Square

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



222, 218, 190



183, 225, 223



210, 216, 244



247, 208, 211

Rectangle

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



222, 218, 190



196, 224, 204



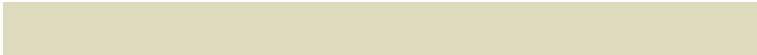
210, 216, 244



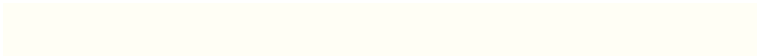
237, 209, 230

Sweetspot

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



222, 218, 190



255, 254, 245



222, 190, 194



128, 127, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 218, 190



255, 250, 212



210, 222, 190



112, 111, 101



176, 154, 0



48, 42, 0

Inverse Universe

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



190, 194, 222



212, 217, 255



202, 190, 222



101, 102, 112



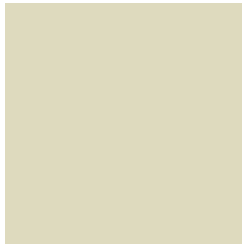
0, 22, 176



0, 6, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 218, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

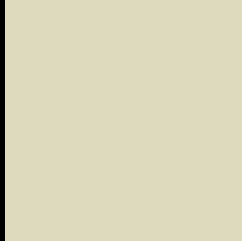
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

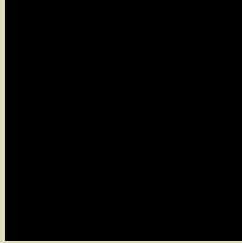
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 218, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 218, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 218, 190.

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](#).

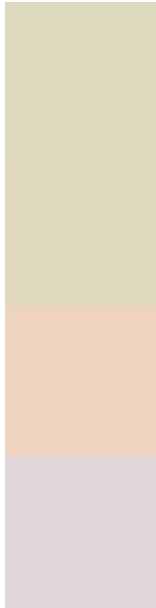
Dichromacy

	Original Color 222, 218, 190
	Protanopia 227, 216, 189
	Deuteranopia 247, 209, 192



Tritanopia
227, 212, 229

Trichromacy



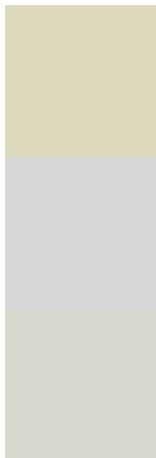
Original Color
222, 218, 190

Protanomaly
225, 217, 189

Deuteranomaly
238, 212, 191

Tritanomaly
225, 214, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 218, 190

Achromatopsia
216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly
218, 217, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 218, 190 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, 218, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 218, 190)  
}
```

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, 218, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 218, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 218, 190 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, 218, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 218, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 218, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 218, 190); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 218, 190); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 218, 190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 218, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 218, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
218, 190) }
```

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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