

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 21, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 21, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 21, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE159C
RGB	222, 21, 156
RGB Percent	87%, 8%, 61%
CMY	0.1294, 0.9176, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.30, 0.13
HSL	320°, 83%, 48%
HSV	320°, 91%, 87%
XYZ	36.3931, 18.4662, 33.0987
YIQ	96.4890, 76.4610, 84.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

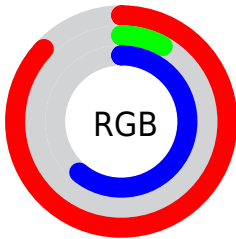
Format	Color
R_{YB}	222, 21, 156
Decimal	14554524
CIE _{Lab}	50.06, 78.35, -20.59
CIE _{LCh}	50, 81.007, 345.278
Yxy	18.4662, 0.4138, 0.2099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292744604 (0xFFDE159C)
YUV	96.4890, 29.3389, 110.0731
Hunter-Lab	42.9723, 75.9694, -15.5864

Details

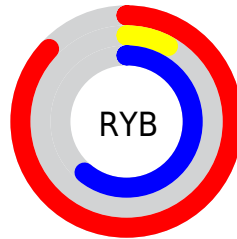
The RGB color **222, 21, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **21, 222, 87**, and the grayscale version is **96, 96, 96**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 99, 211**, and **162, 0, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 0, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 43, 163**.

Distribution



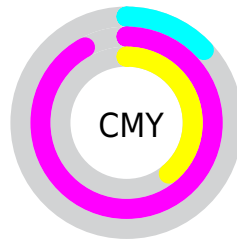
- Red (87%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 21, 156 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, 21, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



222, 21, 156



222, 21, 156

255, 255, 255



192, 0, 130



255, 99, 211



162, 0, 105



255, 130, 239



132, 0, 80



255, 160, 255



103, 0, 57



255, 190, 255



76, 0, 36



255, 220, 255



46, 0, 10



255, 250, 255



0, 0, 0



222, 21, 156



222, 21, 156



222, 0, 149



222, 43, 163

■ 222, 65, 171

■ 222, 88, 178

■ 222, 110, 185

■ 222, 132, 192

■ 222, 154, 200

■ 222, 176, 207

■ 222, 199, 214

■ 222, 221, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 79, 217



222, 21, 156



236, 0, 88

Triad

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



222, 21, 156



112, 127, 0



0, 146, 217

Complementary

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



222, 21, 156



21, 222, 87

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.



0, 148, 154



222, 21, 156



0, 140, 0

Square

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



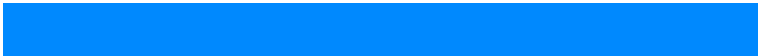
222, 21, 156



172, 103, 0



0, 146, 81



0, 137, 254

Rectangle

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



222, 21, 156



226, 48, 43



0, 146, 81



0, 147, 198

Sweetspot

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



222, 21, 156



255, 186, 232



85, 21, 222



128, 87, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 21, 156



255, 0, 171



222, 21, 58



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 118



48, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



222, 21, 156



255, 0, 171



21, 222, 185



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 118



48, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 21, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

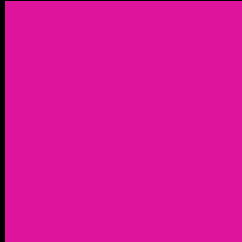
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 21, 156 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 × Fail

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

RGB 222, 21, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 21, 156.

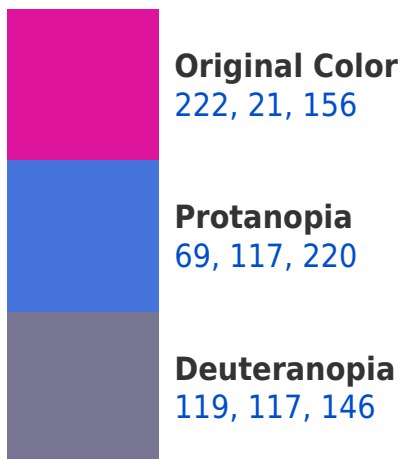


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 21, 156.

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
216, 64, 67

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 21, 156



Protanomaly

125, 82, 197



Deuteranomaly

156, 82, 150



Tritanomaly

218, 48, 99

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 21, 156



Achromatopsia

96, 96, 96



Achromatomaly

142, 69, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 21, 156 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, 21, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 21, 156)  
}
```

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, 21, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 21, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 21, 156 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, 21, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 21, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 21, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 21, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 21, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 21,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 21, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 21, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222, 21,  
156) }
```

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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