

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 231, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 231, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 231, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEE7B4
RGB	222, 231, 180
RGB Percent	87%, 91%, 71%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0941, 0.2941
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.22, 0.09
HSL	71°, 52%, 81%
HSV	71°, 22%, 91%
XYZ	66.9383, 75.9767, 54.3170
YIQ	222.4950, 11.0070, -17.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

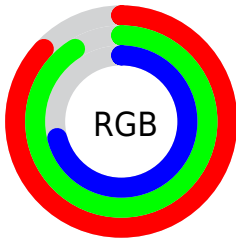
Format	Color
R _Y B	180, 231, 189
Decimal	14608308
CIE Lab	89.85, -11.39, 23.88
CIE LCh	90, 26.457, 115.504
Yxy	75.9767, 0.3394, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292798388 (0xFFDEE7B4)
YUV	222.4950, -20.9500, -0.4341
Hunter-Lab	87.1646, -15.4585, 24.0684

Details

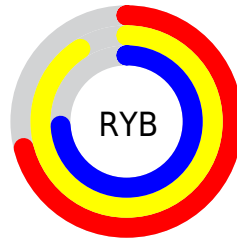
The RGB color **222, 231, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **189, 180, 231**, and the grayscale version is **223, 223, 223**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 236**, and **166, 175, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 231, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 231, 203**.

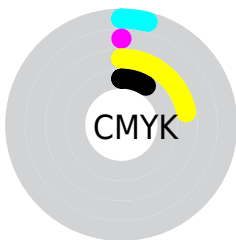
Distribution



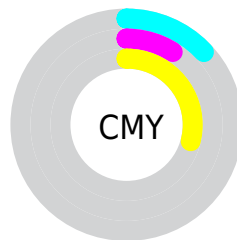
- Red (87%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 231, 180 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, 231, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 231, 180


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 236

 222, 231, 180

 194, 203, 153

 166, 175, 127


 140, 149, 102

 114, 123, 77

 89, 98, 54

 65, 74, 32

 42, 52, 9

 21, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 222, 231, 180

 222, 231, 180

 218, 231, 157

 226, 231, 203

 214, 231, 134


 230, 231, 226

 210, 231, 111

 234, 231, 249

 206, 231, 88


 238, 231, 255


 202, 231, 65

 242, 231, 255

 198, 231, 41

 246, 231, 255

 193, 231, 18

 251, 231, 255

 190, 231, 0

 255, 231, 255

 255, 231, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

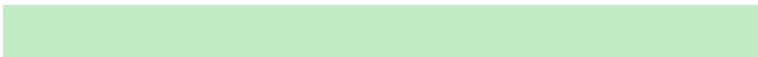
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



249, 223, 176



222, 231, 180



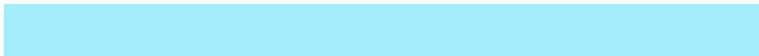
193, 237, 197

Triad

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



222, 231, 180



164, 236, 255



255, 208, 231

Complementary

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



222, 231, 180



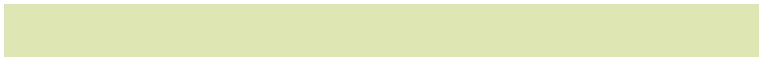
189, 180, 231

Split Complementary

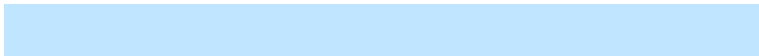
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 213, 255



222, 231, 180



191, 229, 255

Square

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



222, 231, 180



155, 240, 247



225, 221, 255



255, 209, 205

Rectangle

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



222, 231, 180



175, 240, 212



225, 221, 255



255, 209, 239

Sweetspot

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



222, 231, 180



252, 255, 237



231, 189, 180



126, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



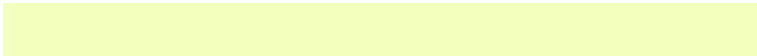
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 231, 180



243, 255, 189



197, 231, 180



113, 115, 103



147, 179, 0



42, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



189, 180, 231



200, 189, 255



214, 180, 231



105, 103, 115



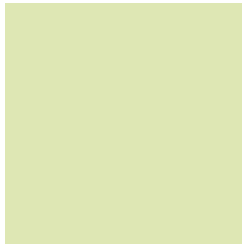
31, 0, 179



9, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 231, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

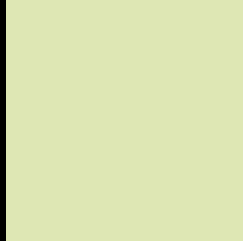
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 231, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

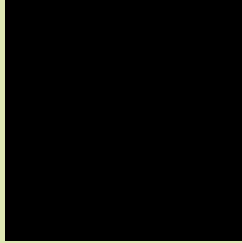
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 231, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 231, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 231, 180.

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

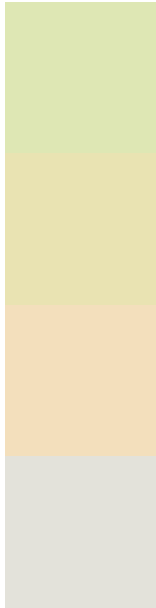




Tritanopia

230, 223, 240

Trichromacy



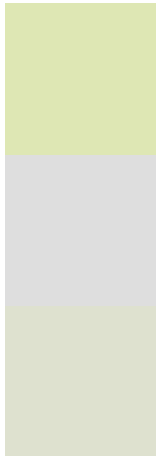
Original Color
222, 231, 180

Protanomaly
233, 227, 178

Deuteranomaly
243, 223, 188

Tritanomaly
227, 226, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 231, 180

Achromatopsia
222, 222, 222

Achromatomaly
222, 225, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 231, 180 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, 231, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 231, 180)  
}
```

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, 231, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 231, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 231, 180 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, 231, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 231, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 231, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 231, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 231, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 231,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 231, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 231, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
231, 180) }
```

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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