

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 233, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 233, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(222, 233, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEE9E4
RGB	222, 233, 228
RGB Percent	87%, 91%, 89%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0863, 0.1059
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.02, 0.09
HSL	153°, 20%, 89%
HSV	153°, 5%, 91%
XYZ	73.2667, 79.4089, 84.8647
YIQ	229.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

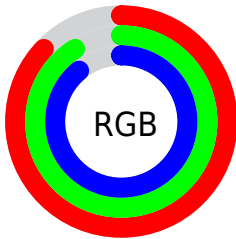
Format	Color
RYB	222, 229, 233
Decimal	14608868
CIELab	91.42, -4.56, 1.15
CIElCh	91, 4.704, 165.873
Yxy	79.4089, 0.3084, 0.3343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292798948 (0xFFDEE9E4)
YUV	229.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627
Hunter-Lab	89.1116, -9.1845, 5.9139

Details

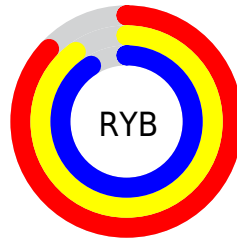
The RGB color **222, 233, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **233, 222, 227**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **167, 177, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 233, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **245, 233, 239**.

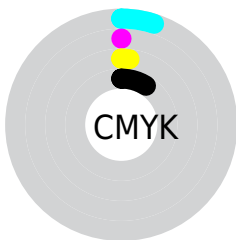
Distribution



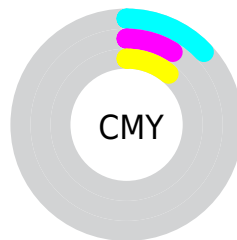
- Red (87%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 233, 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, 233, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222, 233, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 233, 228

■ 194, 205, 200

■ 167, 177, 173

■ 141, 151, 146

■ 115, 125, 120

■ 90, 100, 96

■ 67, 76, 72

■ 45, 53, 50

■ 24, 32, 29

■ 0, 9, 2

 222, 233, 228

 222, 233, 228

 199, 233, 217

 245, 233, 239

 175, 233, 207

 255, 233, 249

 152, 233, 196

 255, 233, 255

 129, 233, 186

 106, 233, 175

 82, 233, 164

 59, 233, 154

 36, 233, 143

 12, 233, 133

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 232, 224



222, 233, 228



220, 233, 233

Triad

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



222, 233, 228



229, 230, 239



240, 228, 224

Complementary

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



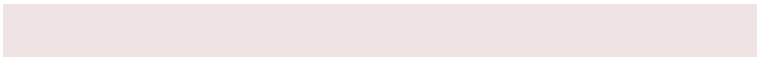
222, 233, 228



233, 222, 227

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.



240, 227, 228



222, 233, 228



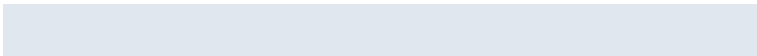
234, 229, 237

Square

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



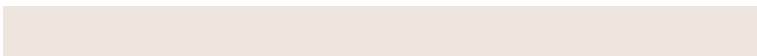
222, 233, 228



224, 231, 239



238, 228, 233



237, 229, 222

Rectangle

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



222, 233, 228



220, 233, 235



238, 228, 233



240, 228, 225

Sweetspot

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



222, 233, 228



252, 255, 254



227, 233, 222



126, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 233, 228



240, 255, 248



222, 233, 233



109, 117, 114



0, 181, 99



0, 54, 29

Inverse Universe

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



233, 222, 227



255, 240, 247



233, 222, 222



117, 109, 113



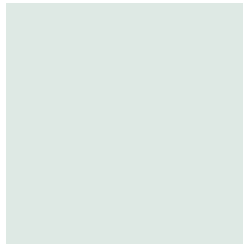
181, 0, 82



54, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 233, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

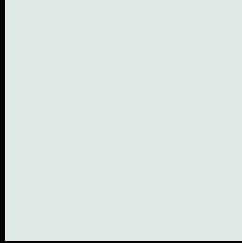
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

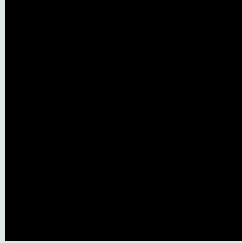
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

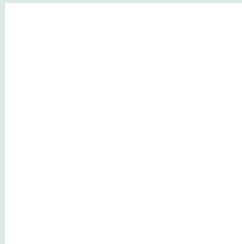
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 222, 233, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 233, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 233, 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

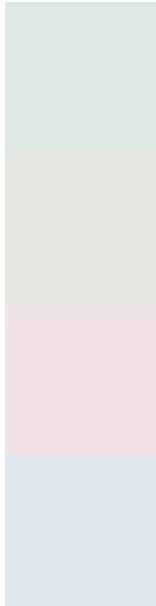




Tritanopia

225, 230, 248

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 233, 228

Protanomaly

230, 230, 227

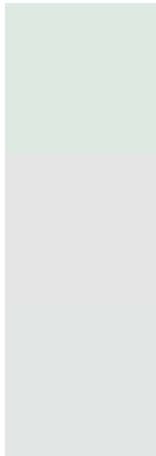
Deuteranomaly

241, 227, 229

Tritanomaly

224, 231, 241

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 233, 228

Achromatopsia

229, 229, 229

Achromatomaly

226, 230, 229

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 233, 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, 233, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 233, 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, 233, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 233, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 233, 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, 233, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 233, 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, 233, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 233, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 233, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 233,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 233, 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, 233, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
233, 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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