

Converting Colors

RGB(222, 236, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(222, 236, 210) contains.

RGB(222, 236, 210)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(222, 236, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEECD2
RGB	222, 236, 210
RGB Percent	87%, 93%, 82%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0745, 0.1765
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.11, 0.07
HSL	92°, 41%, 87%
HSV	92°, 11%, 93%
XYZ	71.7525, 80.1736, 72.6661
YIQ	228.8500, 0.0020, -11.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

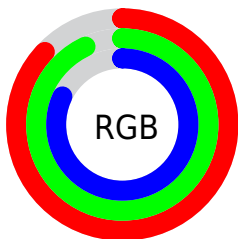
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 236, 224
Decimal	14609618
CIE Lab	91.76, -9.22, 11.02
CIE LCh	92, 14.371, 129.931
Yxy	80.1736, 0.3195, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292799698 (0xFFDEECD2)
YUV	228.8500, -9.2930, -6.0074
Hunter-Lab	89.5397, -13.6539, 14.5610

Details

The RGB color **222, 236, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 210, 236**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **167, 180, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 236, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **235, 236, 234**.

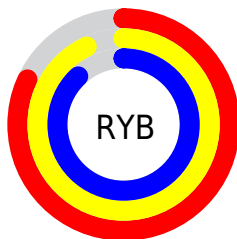
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (93%)

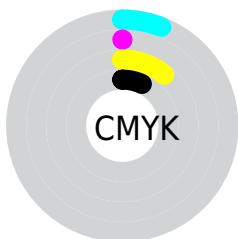
Blue (82%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (88%)

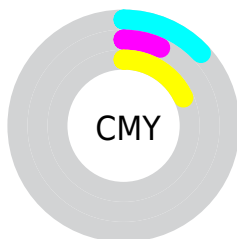


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 222, 236, 210 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, 236, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222, 236, 210

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 236, 210

■ 194, 208, 182

■ 167, 180, 156

■ 140, 153, 129

■ 115, 127, 104

■ 90, 102, 80

■ 67, 78, 57

■ 44, 56, 36

■ 24, 34, 15

■ 0, 12, 0

 222, 236, 210

 222, 236, 210

 209, 236, 186

 235, 236, 234


 197, 236, 163

 247, 236, 255


 184, 236, 139

 255, 236, 255

 171, 236, 116

 158, 236, 92

 146, 236, 68

 133, 236, 45

 120, 236, 21

 109, 236, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



238, 232, 204



222, 236, 210



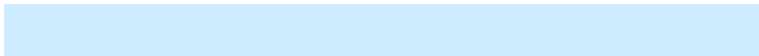
207, 239, 221

Triad

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



222, 236, 210



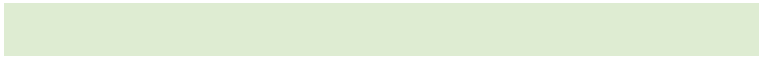
207, 235, 255



255, 222, 227

Complementary

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



222, 236, 210



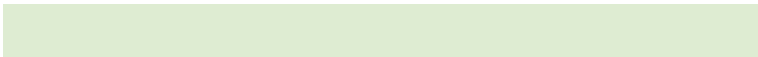
224, 210, 236

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.



254, 223, 241



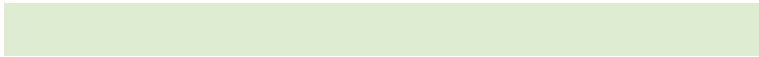
222, 236, 210



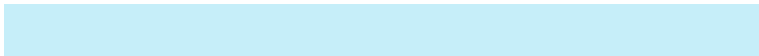
223, 231, 255

Square

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



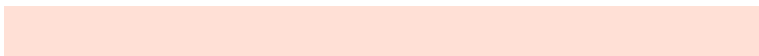
222, 236, 210



198, 238, 249



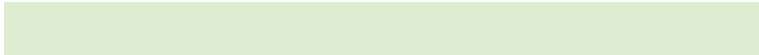
240, 226, 253



255, 224, 214

Rectangle

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



222, 236, 210



200, 240, 231



240, 226, 253



255, 222, 232

Sweetspot

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



222, 236, 210



251, 255, 247



236, 224, 210



125, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 236, 210



237, 255, 222



210, 236, 211



111, 117, 106



84, 181, 0



25, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



224, 210, 236



240, 222, 255



236, 210, 235



112, 106, 117



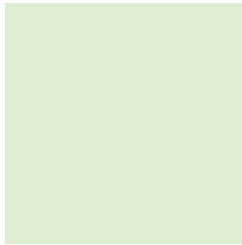
97, 0, 181



29, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 222, 236, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

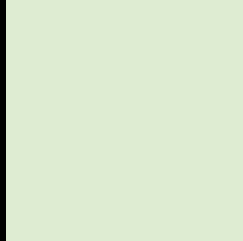
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

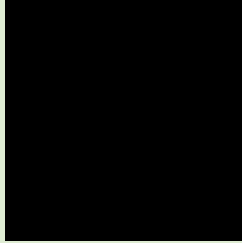
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

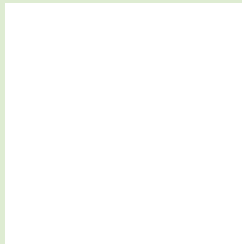
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 222, 236, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 236, 210.

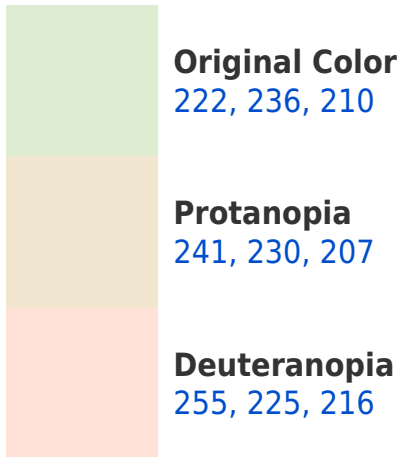


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 222, 236, 210.

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

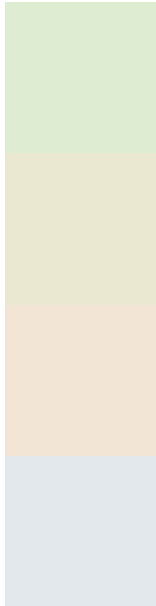




Tritanopia

228, 230, 249

Trichromacy



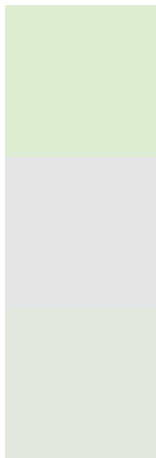
Original Color
222, 236, 210

Protanomaly
234, 232, 208

Deuteranomaly
243, 229, 214

Tritanomaly
226, 232, 235

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 236, 210

Achromatopsia
229, 229, 229

Achromatomaly
226, 232, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 222, 236, 210 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, 236, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 236, 210)  
}
```

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, 236, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 236, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 222, 236, 210 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, 236, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 236, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 236, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 236, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 236, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 236,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 236, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 236, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
236, 210) }
```

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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