

Converting Colors

RGB(22, 0, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(22, 0, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(22, 0, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1600A6
RGB	22, 0, 166
RGB Percent	9%, 0%, 65%
CMY	0.9137, 1.0000, 0.3490
CMYK	0.87, 1.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	248°, 100%, 33%
HSV	248°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	7.2138, 2.9237, 36.2605
YIQ	25.5020, -40.1740, 56.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

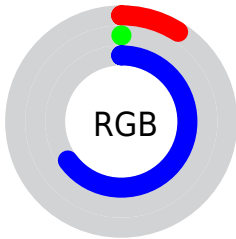
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 0, 166
Decimal	1441958
CIE Lab	19.74, 57.66, -77.02
CIE LCh	20, 96.210, 306.822
Yxy	2.9237, 0.1555, 0.0630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279632038 (0xFF1600A6)
YUV	25.5020, 69.2655, -3.0713
Hunter-Lab	17.0990, 45.3834, -113.7627

Details

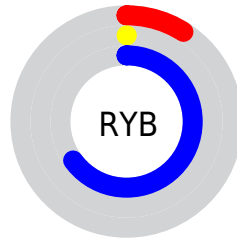
The RGB color **22, 0, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **144, 166, 0**, and the grayscale version is **25, 25, 25**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101, 58, 223**, and **0, 0, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22, 0, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36, 17, 166**.

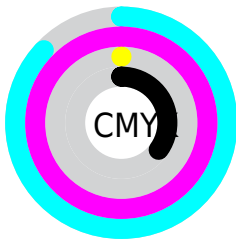
Distribution



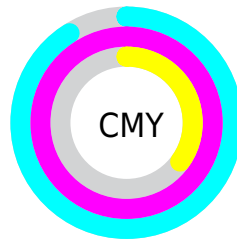
- Red (9%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 22, 0, 166 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 22, 0, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 22, 0, 166  22, 0, 166

 255, 249, 255  0, 0, 139

 101, 58, 223  0, 0, 112

 132, 84, 252  0, 2, 87

 162, 110, 255  0, 6, 62

 192, 136, 255  0, 3, 39

 223, 163, 255  0, 1, 17

 254, 191, 255  0, 0, 0

 255, 220, 255

 22, 0, 166

■ 36, 17, 166

■ 51, 33, 166

■ 65, 50, 166

■ 80, 66, 166

■ 94, 83, 166

■ 108, 100, 166

■ 123, 116, 166

■ 137, 133, 166

■ 152, 149, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 59, 196



22, 0, 166



134, 0, 105

Triad

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



22, 0, 166



101, 9, 0



0, 68, 63

Complementary

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



22, 0, 166



144, 166, 0

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, 66, 0



22, 0, 166



45, 51, 0

Square

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



22, 0, 166



139, 0, 0



0, 62, 0



0, 71, 134

Rectangle

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



22, 0, 166



153, 0, 59



0, 62, 0



0, 67, 38

Sweetspot

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



22, 0, 166



160, 152, 217



0, 147, 166



75, 70, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



22, 0, 166



29, 0, 217



102, 0, 166



77, 76, 84



20, 0, 148



3, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 0, 144



217, 0, 188



64, 166, 0



84, 76, 83



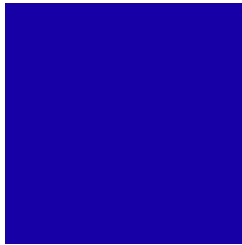
148, 0, 128



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 22, 0, 166 looks on a white 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

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

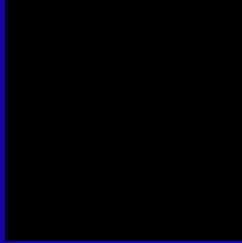
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 22, 0, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 22, 0, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 22, 0, 166.

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


22, 0, 166

Protanopia

0, 49, 103

Deuteranopia

0, 53, 87



Tritanopia
0, 57, 59

Trichromacy



Original Color

22, 0, 166

Protanomaly

8, 31, 126

Deuteranomaly

8, 34, 116

Tritanomaly

8, 36, 98

Monochromacy



Original Color

22, 0, 166

Achromatopsia

26, 26, 26

Achromatomaly

25, 17, 77

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 22, 0, 166 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(22, 0, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 0, 166)  
}
```

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(22, 0, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 0, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 22, 0, 166 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(22, 0, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 0, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(22, 0, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 0, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 0, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 0, 166)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 22, 0, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 0, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 0,  
166) }
```

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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