

Converting Colors

RGB(246, 220, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(246, 220, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(246, 220, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | F6DCD8 |
| RGB | 246, 220, 216 |
| RGB Percent | 96%, 86%, 85% |
| CMY | 0.0353, 0.1373, 0.1529 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.11, 0.12, 0.04 |
| HSL | 8°, 63%, 91% |
| HSV | 8°, 12%, 96% |
| XYZ | 75.9939, 75.7371, 75.5792 |
| YIQ | 227.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

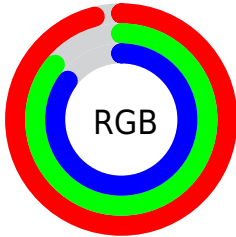
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 246, 221, 216 |
| Decimal | 16178392 |
| CIE Lab | 89.74, 8.31, 5.22 |
| CIE LCh | 90, 9.812, 32.157 |
| Yxy | 75.7371, 0.3343, 0.3332 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294368472 (0xFFF6DCD8) |
| YUV | 227.3180, -5.5798, 16.3841 |
| Hunter-Lab | 87.0271, 3.5727, 9.4282 |

Details

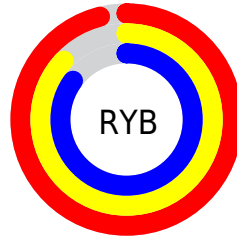
The RGB color **246, 220, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 242, 246**, and the grayscale version is **227, 227, 227**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **190, 165, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **246, 199, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **246, 241, 241**.

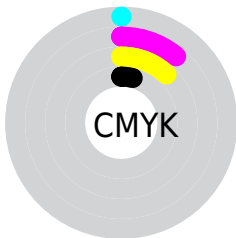
Distribution



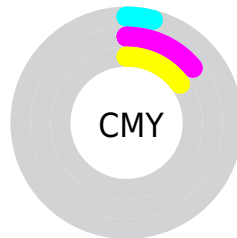
- Red (96%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 246, 220, 216 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 246, 220, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 246, 220, 216

255, 255, 255

 246, 220, 216

 217, 192, 188

 190, 165, 161

 162, 139, 135

 136, 113, 110

 110, 89, 85

 86, 65, 62


 62, 43, 40

 40, 23, 20

 17, 0, 0

 246, 220, 216

 246, 220, 216

 246, 199, 191


 246, 241, 241

 246, 177, 167

 246, 255, 255

 246, 156, 142

 246, 135, 118

 246, 113, 93

 246, 92, 68

 246, 71, 44

 246, 49, 19

 246, 33, 0

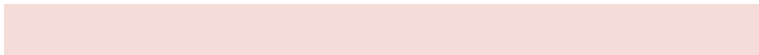
Harmonies

Analogous

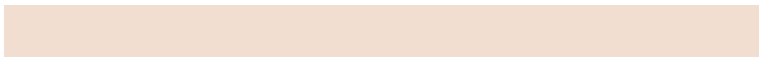
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



245, 219, 225



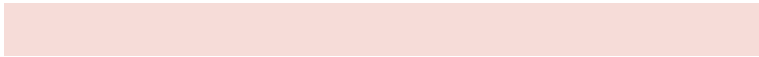
246, 220, 216



242, 222, 209

Triad

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



246, 220, 216



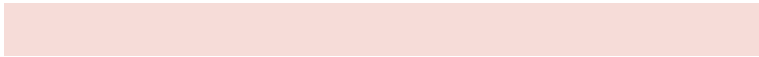
212, 230, 217



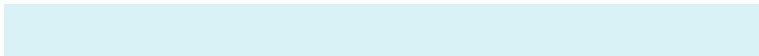
217, 226, 244

Complementary

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



246, 220, 216



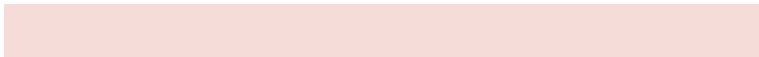
216, 242, 246

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.



207, 229, 242



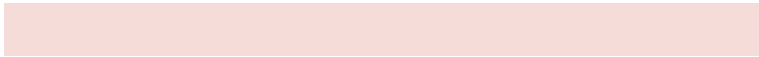
246, 220, 216



205, 231, 226

Square

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



246, 220, 216



222, 228, 210



203, 231, 235



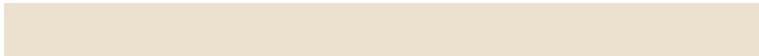
229, 223, 241

Rectangle

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



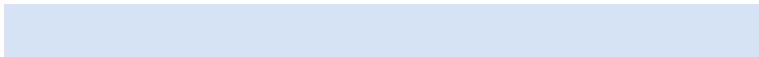
246, 220, 216



236, 224, 207



203, 231, 235



213, 227, 244

Sweetspot

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



246, 220, 216



255, 246, 245



246, 216, 242



128, 122, 121



0, 0, 0



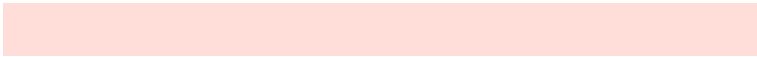
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



246, 220, 216



255, 222, 217



246, 235, 216



122, 112, 110



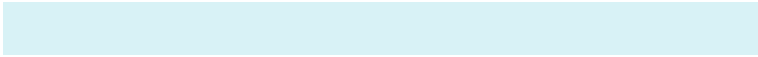
186, 25, 0



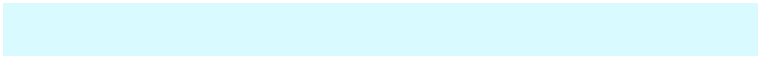
59, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



216, 242, 246



217, 250, 255



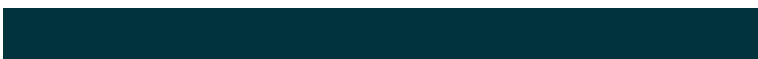
216, 227, 246



110, 121, 122



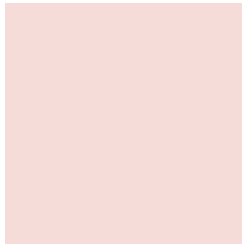
0, 161, 186



0, 51, 59

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 246, 220, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

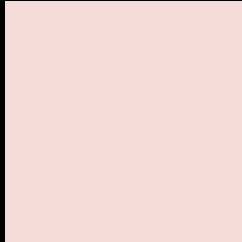
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 246, 220, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

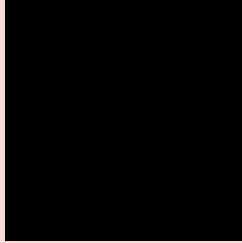
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

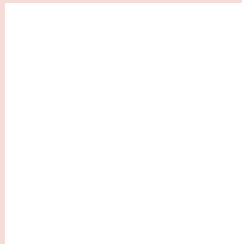
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 246, 220, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 246, 220, 216.

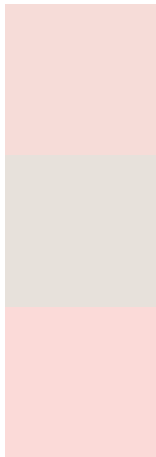


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 246, 220, 216.

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
246, 220, 216

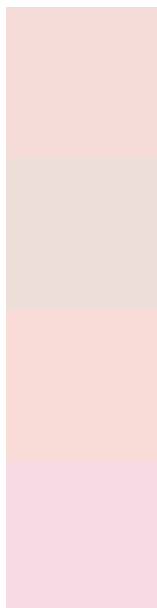
Protanopia
231, 225, 219

Deuteranopia
251, 218, 216



Tritanopia
248, 217, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

246, 220, 216

Protanomaly

236, 223, 218

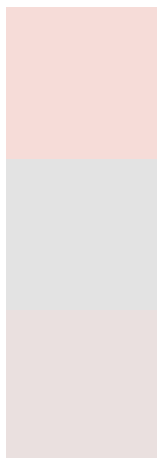
Deuteranomaly

249, 219, 216

Tritanomaly

247, 218, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

246, 220, 216

Achromatopsia

227, 227, 227

Achromatomaly

234, 224, 223

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 246, 220, 216 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(246, 220, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 220, 216)  
}
```

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(246, 220, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 220, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 246, 220, 216 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(246, 220, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 220, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(246, 220, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 220, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 220, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 220,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 246, 220, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 220, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
220, 216) }
```

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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