

# Converting Colors

RGB(246, 228, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(246, 228, 225) contains.

<b>RGB(246, 228, 225)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(246, 228, 225)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6E4E1
RGB	246, 228, 225
RGB Percent	96%, 89%, 88%
CMY	0.0353, 0.1059, 0.1176
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.09, 0.04
HSL	9°, 54%, 92%
HSV	9°, 9%, 96%
XYZ	79.3400, 80.5159, 82.5936
YIQ	233.0400, 11.6910, 2.8830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

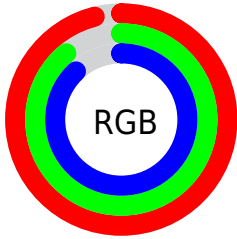
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	246, 229, 225
Decimal	16180449
CIE Lab	91.92, 5.63, 3.66
CIE LCh	92, 6.715, 33.042
Yxy	80.5159, 0.3272, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294370529 (0xFFFF6E4E1)
YUV	233.0400, -3.9637, 11.3659
Hunter-Lab	89.7306, 0.8015, 8.2373

# Details

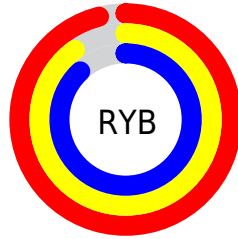
The RGB color **246, 228, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **225, 243, 246**, and the grayscale version is **233, 233, 233**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **190, 173, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **246, 207, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **246, 249, 250**.

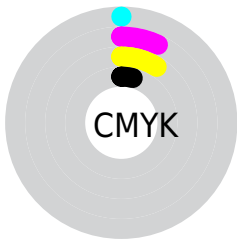
# Distribution



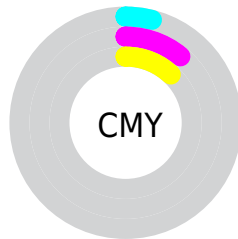
- Red (96%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (4%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 246, 228, 225 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, 228, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 246, 228, 225

 246, 228, 225


255, 255, 255

 217, 200, 197

 190, 173, 170


 163, 146, 143

 136, 120, 118

 111, 96, 93

 86, 72, 70

 63, 49, 47

 41, 28, 27


 21, 2, 0

 246, 228, 225

 246, 228, 225

 246, 207, 200

 246, 249, 250

 246, 186, 176

 246, 255, 255

 246, 165, 151

 246, 144, 127

 246, 123, 102

 246, 101, 77

 246, 80, 53

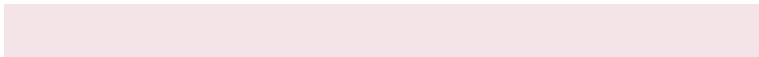
 246, 59, 28

 246, 38, 4

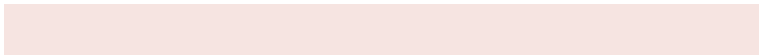
# Harmonies

## Analogous

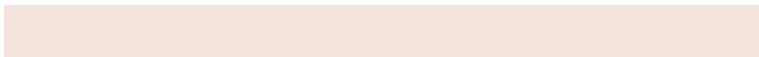
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



245, 228, 231



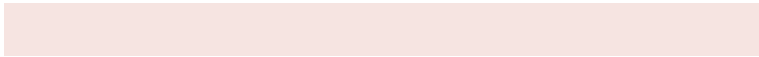
246, 228, 225



243, 229, 220

# Triad

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



246, 228, 225



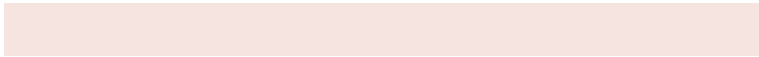
222, 235, 226



226, 232, 245

# Complementary

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



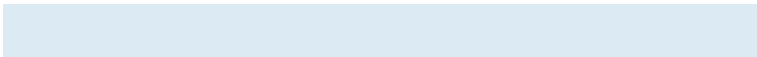
246, 228, 225



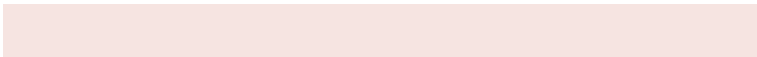
225, 243, 246

# 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.



220, 234, 243



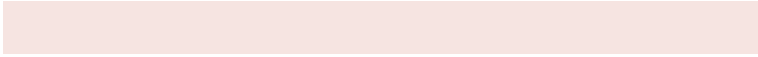
246, 228, 225



217, 236, 232

# Square

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



246, 228, 225



229, 234, 221



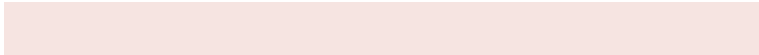
216, 235, 239



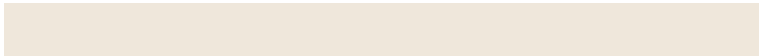
234, 230, 243

# Rectangle

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



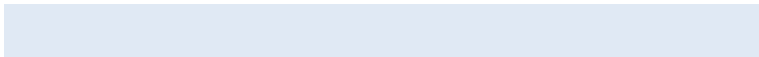
246, 228, 225



239, 231, 219



216, 235, 239

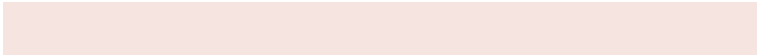


224, 233, 244



# Sweetspot

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



246, 228, 225



255, 248, 247



246, 225, 243



128, 123, 122



0, 0, 0

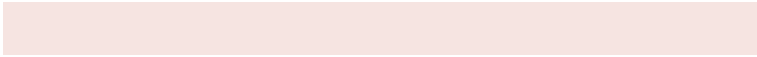


128, 128, 128

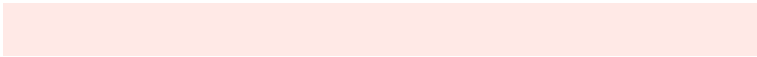


# Same Dimension

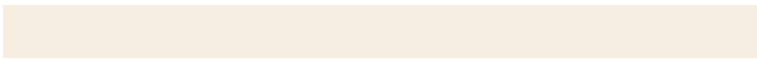
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



246, 228, 225



255, 233, 230



246, 238, 225



122, 112, 110



186, 27, 0



59, 8, 0

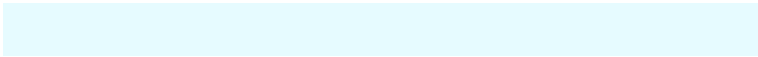


# Inverse Universe

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



225, 243, 246



230, 251, 255



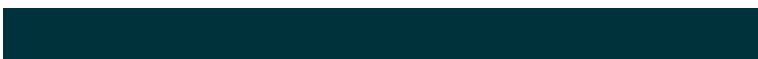
225, 233, 246



110, 121, 122



0, 160, 186

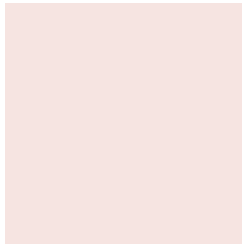


0, 50, 59



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 246, 228, 225 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

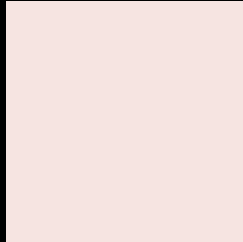
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 225 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

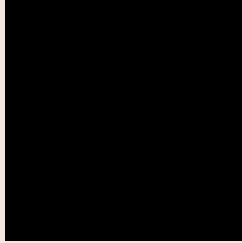
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

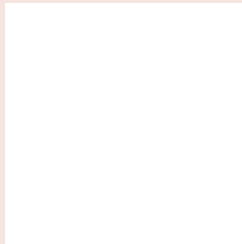
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 246, 228, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 246, 228, 225.

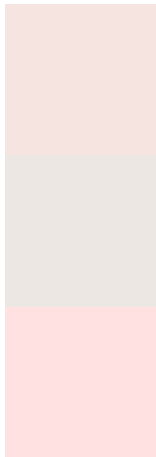


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 246, 228, 225.

# 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, 228, 225

**Protanopia**  
237, 231, 227

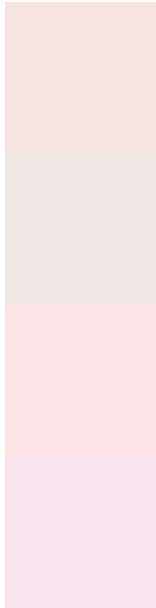
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 225, 226



# Tritanopia

249, 225, 243

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

246, 228, 225

**Protanomaly**

240, 230, 226

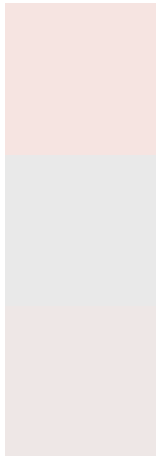
**Deuteranomaly**

252, 226, 226

**Tritanomaly**

248, 226, 236

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

246, 228, 225

**Achromatopsia**

233, 233, 233

**Achromatomaly**

238, 231, 230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 246, 228, 225 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, 228, 225) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 228, 225)  
}
```

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, 228, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 228, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 246, 228, 225 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, 228, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 228, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(246, 228, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 228, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 228, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 228,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 246, 228, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 228, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
228, 225) }
```

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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