

Converting Colors

RGB(248, 161, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(248, 161, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(248, 161, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8A1D8
RGB	248, 161, 216
RGB Percent	97%, 63%, 85%
CMY	0.0275, 0.3686, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.13, 0.03
HSL	322°, 86%, 80%
HSV	322°, 35%, 97%
XYZ	63.8509, 50.4041, 71.3294
YIQ	193.2830, 34.1970, 35.5490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

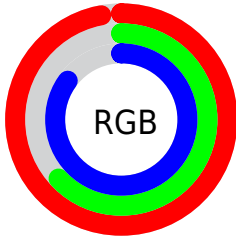
Format	Color
R _Y B	248, 161, 216
Decimal	16294360
CIE Lab	76.32, 39.99, -14.53
CIE LCh	76, 42.547, 340.027
Yxy	50.4041, 0.3441, 0.2716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294484440 (0xFFF8A1D8)
YUV	193.2830, 11.1995, 47.9868
Hunter-Lab	70.9958, 36.2934, -9.8715

Details

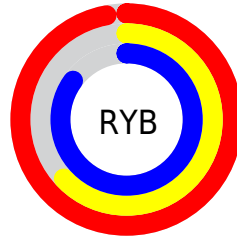
The RGB color **248, 161, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 248, 193**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 217, 255**, and **190, 108, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 136, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 186, 225**.

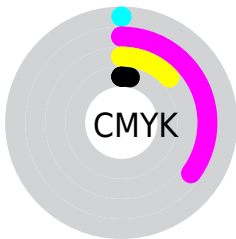
Distribution



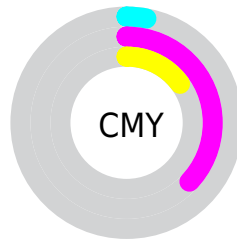
- Red (97%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 161, 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 248, 161, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 248, 161, 216

 248, 161, 216

255, 255, 255

 219, 134, 188

 255, 217, 255

 190, 108, 161

 255, 246, 255

 162, 82, 135

 135, 57, 110

 108, 31, 85

 82, 0, 62

 57, 0, 40

 34, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

■ 248, 161, 216

■ 248, 161, 216

■ 248, 136, 207

■ 248, 186, 225

■ 248, 111, 198

■ 248, 211, 234

■ 248, 87, 189

■ 248, 235, 243

■ 248, 62, 180

■ 248, 255, 252

■ 248, 37, 170

■ 248, 255, 255

■ 248, 12, 161

■ 248, 0, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



210, 173, 249



248, 161, 216



255, 157, 176

Triad

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



248, 161, 216



201, 190, 109



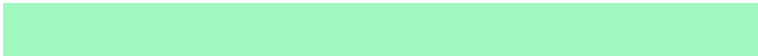
0, 207, 238

Complementary

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



248, 161, 216



161, 248, 193

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.



42, 209, 201



248, 161, 216



158, 201, 127

Square

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



248, 161, 216



236, 177, 115



108, 207, 160



79, 200, 255

Rectangle

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



248, 161, 216



255, 161, 151



108, 207, 160



0, 208, 226

Sweetspot

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



248, 161, 216



255, 227, 245



193, 161, 248



128, 111, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



248, 161, 216



255, 148, 216



248, 161, 173



125, 112, 120



189, 0, 119



61, 0, 39

Inverse Universe

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



248, 161, 216



255, 148, 216



161, 248, 236



125, 112, 120



189, 0, 119



61, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 161, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

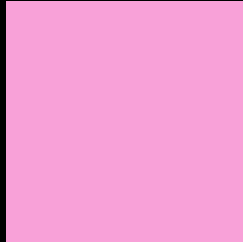
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 248, 161, 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 248, 161, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 161, 216.

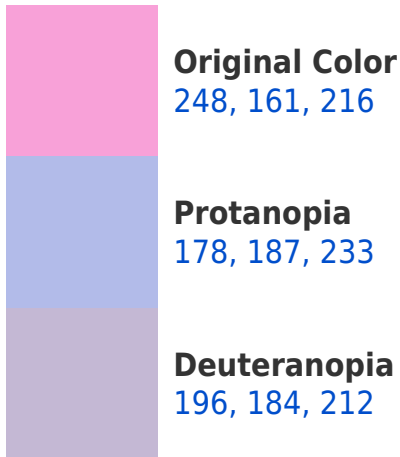



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 161, 216.

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





Tritanopia
244, 168, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

248, 161, 216



Protanomaly

203, 178, 227



Deuteranomaly

215, 176, 213



Tritanomaly

245, 165, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

248, 161, 216



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

213, 181, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 161, 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(248, 161, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 161, 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(248, 161, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 161, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 161, 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(248, 161, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 161, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(248, 161, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 161, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 161, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 161,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 161, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 161, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
161, 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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