

Converting Colors

RGB(248, 164, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(248, 164, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(248, 164, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8A4DC
RGB	248, 164, 220
RGB Percent	97%, 64%, 86%
CMY	0.0275, 0.3569, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.11, 0.03
HSL	320°, 86%, 81%
HSV	320°, 34%, 97%
XYZ	64.9051, 51.6747, 74.2635
YIQ	195.5000, 32.0880, 35.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

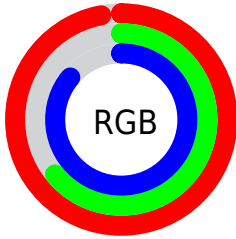
Format	Color
R _Y B	248, 164, 220
Decimal	16295132
CIE Lab	77.09, 39.07, -15.56
CIE LCh	77, 42.052, 338.288
Yxy	51.6747, 0.3401, 0.2708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294485212 (0xFFF8A4DC)
YUV	195.5000, 12.0785, 46.0425
Hunter-Lab	71.8851, 35.3689, -10.9321

Details

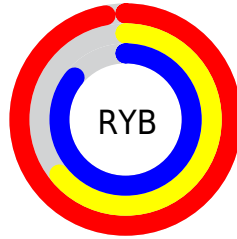
The RGB color **248, 164, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **164, 248, 192**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 220, 255**, and **190, 111, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 139, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 189, 228**.

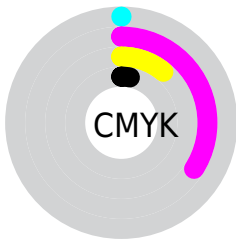
Distribution



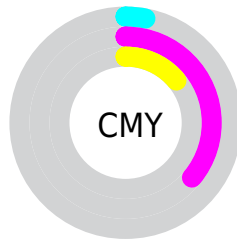
- Red (97%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 164, 220 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, 164, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 248, 164, 220

 248, 164, 220

255, 255, 255

 219, 137, 192

 255, 220, 255

 190, 111, 165

 255, 249, 255

 162, 85, 139

 135, 60, 113

 109, 35, 88

 83, 5, 65

 58, 0, 43

 36, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 248, 164, 220

■ 248, 164, 220

■ 248, 139, 212

■ 248, 189, 228

■ 248, 114, 203

■ 248, 214, 237

■ 248, 90, 195

■ 248, 238, 245

■ 248, 65, 187

■ 248, 255, 253

■ 248, 40, 179

■ 248, 255, 255

■ 248, 15, 170

■ 248, 0, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 176, 252



248, 164, 220



255, 160, 181

Triad

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



248, 164, 220



205, 192, 112



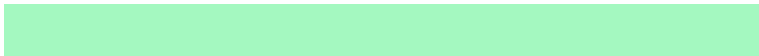
0, 209, 237

Complementary

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



248, 164, 220



164, 248, 192

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.



55, 211, 200



248, 164, 220



163, 202, 128

Square

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



248, 164, 220



240, 178, 118



114, 209, 160



80, 202, 255

Rectangle

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



248, 164, 220



255, 163, 155



114, 209, 160



0, 210, 226

Sweetspot

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



248, 164, 220



255, 230, 247



192, 164, 248



128, 112, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



248, 164, 220



255, 150, 220



248, 164, 178



125, 112, 121



189, 0, 126



61, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



248, 164, 220



255, 150, 220



164, 248, 234



125, 112, 121



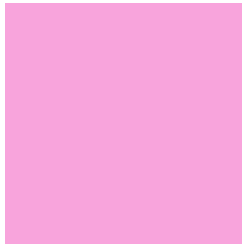
189, 0, 126



61, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 164, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

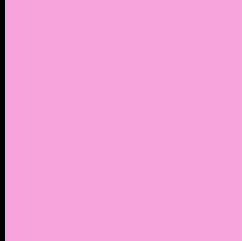
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 220 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, 164, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 164, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 164, 220.

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
248, 164, 220

Protanopia
179, 189, 237

Deuteranopia
197, 186, 216



Tritanopia
244, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

248, 164, 220



Protanomaly

204, 180, 231



Deuteranomaly

216, 178, 217



Tritanomaly

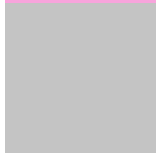
245, 168, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

248, 164, 220



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

215, 184, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 164, 220 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, 164, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 164, 220)  
}
```

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, 164, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 164, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 164, 220 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, 164, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 164, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 164, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 164, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 164, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 164,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 164, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 164, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
164, 220) }
```

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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