

Converting Colors

RGB(248, 214, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(248, 214, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(248, 214, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8D66A
RGB	248, 214, 106
RGB Percent	97%, 84%, 42%
CMY	0.0275, 0.1608, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.57, 0.03
HSL	46°, 91%, 69%
HSV	46°, 57%, 97%
XYZ	65.3595, 69.0902, 23.5266
YIQ	211.8540, 54.9320, -26.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

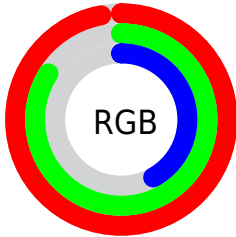
Format	Color
RYB	151, 248, 106
Decimal	16307818
CIELab	86.55, -0.69, 56.79
CIELCh	87, 56.799, 90.700
Yxy	69.0902, 0.4137, 0.4373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294497898 (0xFFF8D66A)
YUV	211.8540, -52.1860, 31.7000
Hunter-Lab	83.1205, -5.1024, 41.4028

Details

The RGB color **248, 214, 106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **106, 140, 248**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 160**, and **189, 160, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 208, 81**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 220, 131**.

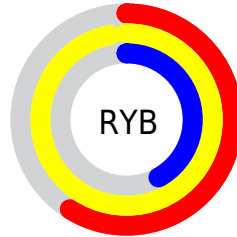
Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (84%)

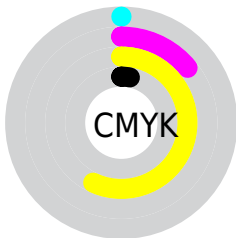
Blue (42%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (42%)

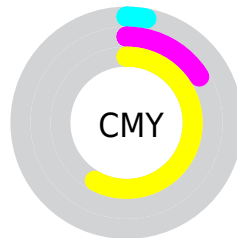


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 214, 106 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, 214, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 248, 214, 106

 248, 214, 106

255, 255, 255

 218, 186, 80

 255, 255, 160

 189, 160, 53

 255, 255, 188

 160, 134, 23


 255, 255, 216

 132, 109, 0

 255, 255, 246

 104, 84, 0

 77, 62, 0

 51, 40, 0

 26, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 248, 214, 106

■ 248, 214, 106

■ 248, 208, 81

■ 248, 220, 131

■ 248, 202, 56

■ 248, 226, 156

■ 248, 196, 32

■ 248, 232, 180

■ 248, 190, 7

■ 248, 238, 205

■ 248, 189, 0

■ 248, 244, 230

■ 248, 250, 255

■ 248, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 195, 123



248, 214, 106



193, 230, 121

Triad

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



248, 214, 106



0, 243, 255



255, 182, 255

Complementary

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



248, 214, 106



106, 140, 248

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.



222, 202, 255



248, 214, 106



0, 236, 255

Square

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



248, 214, 106



0, 244, 216



127, 222, 255



255, 172, 217

Rectangle

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



248, 214, 106



149, 237, 146



127, 222, 255



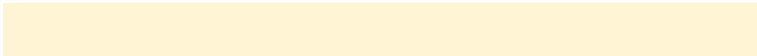
255, 188, 255

Sweetspot

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



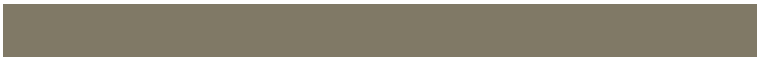
248, 214, 106



255, 245, 212



248, 106, 142



128, 121, 102



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



248, 214, 106



255, 213, 79



212, 248, 106



125, 122, 112



189, 144, 0



61, 47, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 140, 248



79, 121, 255



142, 106, 248



112, 115, 125



0, 45, 189



0, 15, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 214, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

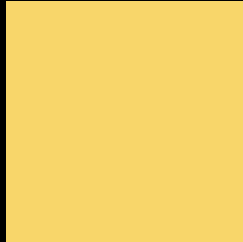
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 106 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, 214, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 214, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 214, 106.

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, 214, 106

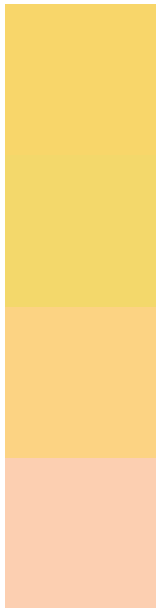
Protanopia
240, 217, 107

Deuteranopia
255, 209, 146



Tritanopia
255, 203, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

248, 214, 106

Protanomaly

243, 216, 107

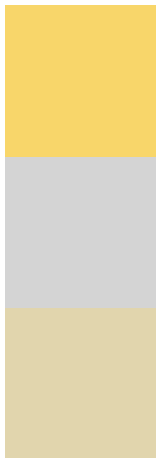
Deuteranomaly

252, 211, 131

Tritanomaly

252, 207, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

248, 214, 106

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

225, 213, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 214, 106 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, 214, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 214, 106)  
}
```

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, 214, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 214, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 214, 106 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, 214, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 214, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 214, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 214, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 214, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 214,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 214, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 214, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
214, 106) }
```

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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