

Converting Colors

RGB(248, 214, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(248, 214, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(248, 214, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8D6D3
RGB	248, 214, 211
RGB Percent	97%, 84%, 83%
CMY	0.0275, 0.1608, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.15, 0.03
HSL	5°, 73%, 90%
HSV	5°, 15%, 97%
XYZ	74.5158, 72.7527, 71.7433
YIQ	223.8240, 21.2270, 6.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

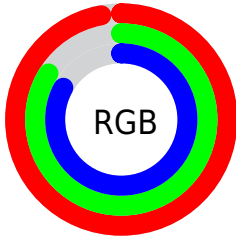
Format	Color
R _Y B	248, 214, 211
Decimal	16307923
CIE Lab	88.33, 11.34, 5.84
CIE LCh	88, 12.761, 27.252
Yxy	72.7527, 0.3402, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294498003 (0xFFFF8D6D3)
YUV	223.8240, -6.3222, 21.2024
Hunter-Lab	85.2952, 6.6750, 9.8368

Details

The RGB color **248, 214, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 245, 248**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **191, 159, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 191, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 237, 236**.

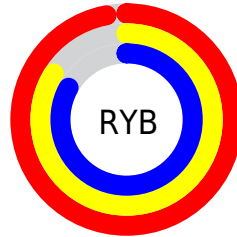
Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (84%)

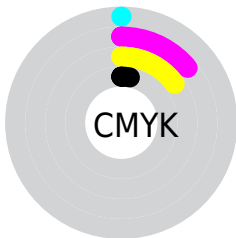
Blue (83%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (83%)

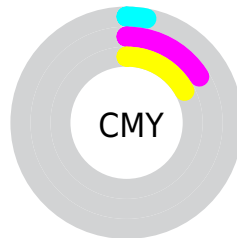


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 214, 211 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, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 248, 214, 211

 248, 214, 211

255, 255, 255

 219, 186, 183


 191, 159, 157


 164, 133, 130

 137, 108, 105

 112, 83, 81

 87, 60, 58


 63, 38, 37

 40, 18, 16

 11, 0, 0

 248, 214, 211

 248, 214, 211

 248, 191, 186


 248, 237, 236

 248, 168, 161

 248, 255, 255

 248, 146, 137

 248, 123, 112

 248, 100, 87

 248, 77, 62

 248, 54, 37

 248, 32, 13

 248, 20, 0

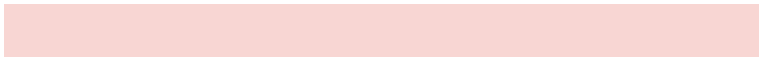
Harmonies

Analogous

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



246, 214, 223



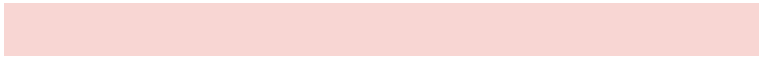
248, 214, 211



243, 217, 202

Triad

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



248, 214, 211



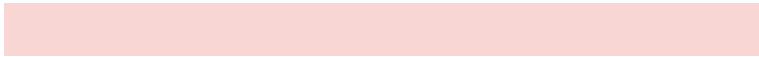
206, 227, 208



208, 223, 246

Complementary

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



248, 214, 211



211, 245, 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.



196, 226, 242



248, 214, 211



195, 229, 220

Square

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



248, 214, 211



219, 224, 200



191, 229, 232



223, 219, 243

Rectangle

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



248, 214, 211



237, 219, 198



191, 229, 232



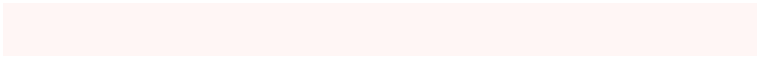
203, 224, 245

Sweetspot

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



248, 214, 211



255, 246, 245



248, 211, 246



128, 122, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

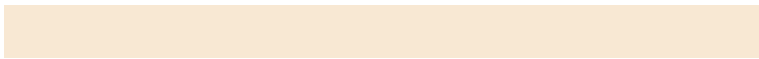
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



248, 214, 211



255, 213, 209



248, 232, 211



125, 113, 112



189, 15, 0



61, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



211, 245, 248



209, 251, 255



211, 227, 248



112, 124, 125



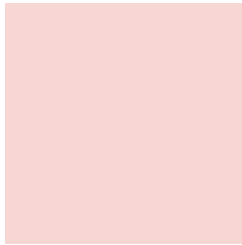
0, 173, 189



0, 56, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 214, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

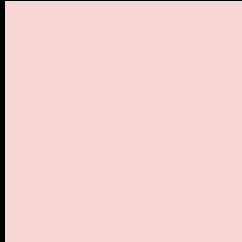
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211 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, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 214, 211.

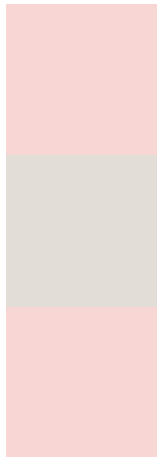


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 214, 211.

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, 211

Protanopia
227, 221, 215

Deuteranopia
247, 214, 211



Tritanopia
250, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

248, 214, 211

Protanomaly

235, 218, 214

Deuteranomaly

247, 214, 211

Tritanomaly

249, 212, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color

248, 214, 211

Achromatopsia

224, 224, 224

Achromatomaly

233, 220, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 214, 211 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, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 214, 211)  
}
```

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, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 214, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 214, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 214, 211) }
```

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, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 214, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 214, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 214,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 214, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
214, 211) }
```

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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