

# Converting Colors

RGB(248, 236, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(248, 236, 243) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(248, 236, 243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8ECF3
RGB	248, 236, 243
RGB Percent	97%, 93%, 95%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0745, 0.0471
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.02, 0.03
HSL	325°, 46%, 95%
HSV	325°, 5%, 97%
XYZ	84.8845, 86.4184, 97.0005
YIQ	240.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

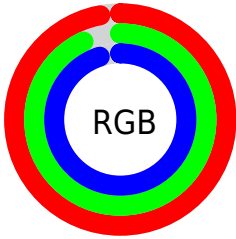
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 236, 243
Decimal	16313587
CIE Lab	94.49, 5.25, -1.94
CIE LCh	94, 5.597, 339.710
Yxy	86.4184, 0.3164, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294503667 (0xFF8ECF3)
YUV	240.3860, 1.2887, 6.6775
Hunter-Lab	92.9615, 0.3083, 3.2070

# Details

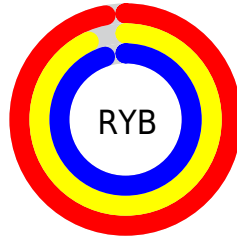
The RGB color `248, 236, 243` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `236, 248, 241`, and the grayscale version is `240, 240, 240`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 255, 255`, and `192, 180, 187` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `248, 211, 233`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `248, 255, 253`.

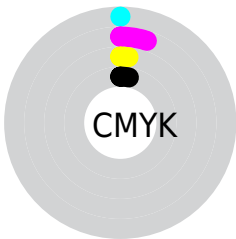
# Distribution



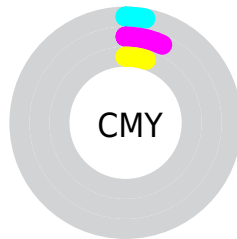
- Red (97%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 236, 243 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, 236, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 248, 236, 243

255, 255, 255

 248, 236, 243

 219, 208, 215

 192, 180, 187

 165, 153, 160

 138, 127, 134

 113, 102, 109

 88, 78, 84

 65, 56, 61

 43, 34, 39

 23, 12, 19

 248, 236, 243


 248, 236, 243

 248, 211, 233

 248, 255, 253


 248, 186, 222


 248, 255, 255


 248, 162, 212


 248, 137, 202

 248, 112, 191

 248, 87, 181

 248, 62, 171

 248, 38, 160

 248, 13, 150

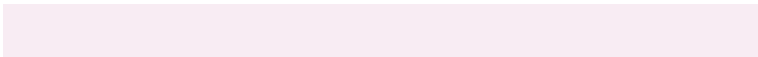
# Harmonies

## Analogous

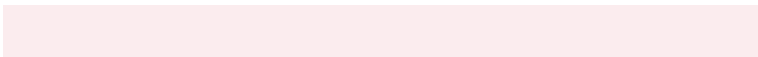
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



242, 237, 247



248, 236, 243



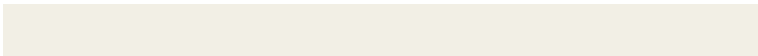
251, 236, 238

# Triad

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



248, 236, 243



242, 239, 229



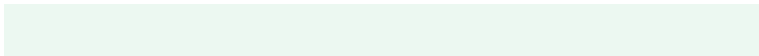
227, 242, 246

# Complementary

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



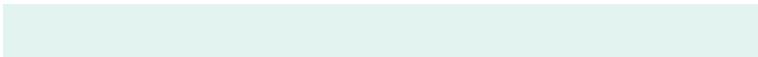
248, 236, 243



236, 248, 241

# 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.



227, 243, 241



248, 236, 243



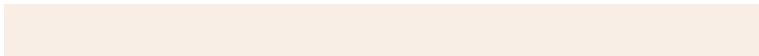
236, 241, 231

# Square

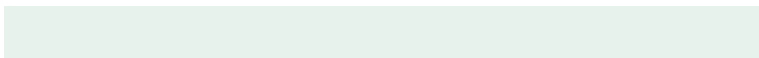
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



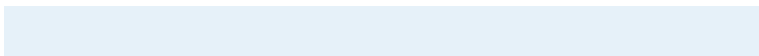
248, 236, 243



248, 238, 229



230, 242, 235



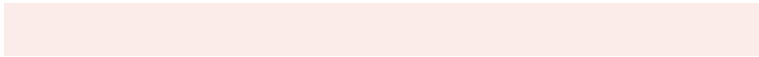
230, 241, 249

# Rectangle

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



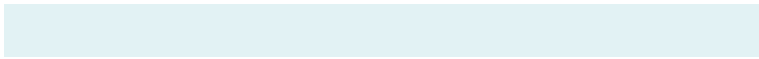
248, 236, 243



251, 236, 234



230, 242, 235



226, 242, 244



# Sweetspot

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



248, 236, 243



255, 252, 254



241, 236, 248



128, 126, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

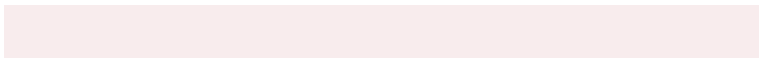
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



248, 236, 243



255, 240, 249



248, 236, 237



125, 116, 121



189, 0, 110



61, 0, 36



# Inverse Universe

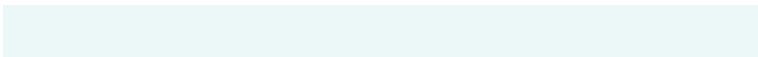
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



248, 236, 243



255, 240, 249



236, 248, 247



125, 116, 121



189, 0, 110

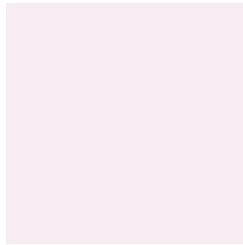


61, 0, 36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 236, 243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

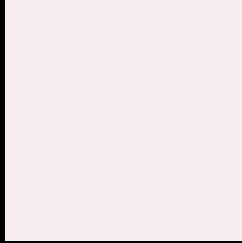
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 243 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

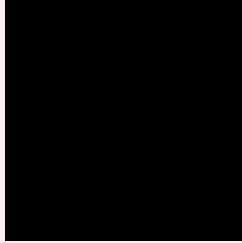
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

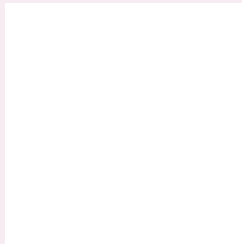
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 248, 236, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 236, 243.

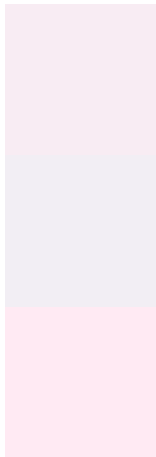


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 236, 243.

# 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](#), [236](#), [243](#)

**Protanopia**  
[242](#), [238](#), [244](#)

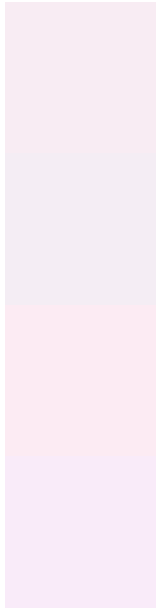
**Deuteranopia**  
[255](#), [234](#), [243](#)



# Tritanopia

249, 234, 253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

248, 236, 243

## Protanomaly

244, 237, 244

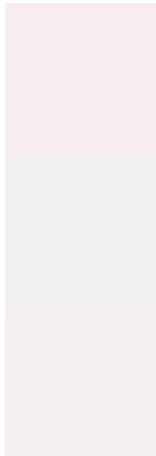
## Deuteranomaly

252, 235, 243

## Tritanomaly

249, 235, 249

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

248, 236, 243

## Achromatopsia

240, 240, 240

## Achromatomaly

243, 239, 241

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 236, 243 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, 236, 243) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 236, 243)  
}
```

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, 236, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 236, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 236, 243 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, 236, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 236, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 236, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 236, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 236, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 236,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 236, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 236, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
236, 243) }
```

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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