

# Converting Colors

RGB(248, 242, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(248, 242, 225) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(248, 242, 225)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F2E1
RGB	248, 242, 225
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 88%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0510, 0.1176
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.09, 0.03
HSL	44°, 62%, 93%
HSV	44°, 9%, 97%
XYZ	84.0541, 88.8970, 83.9629
YIQ	241.8560, 9.0330, -4.0150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

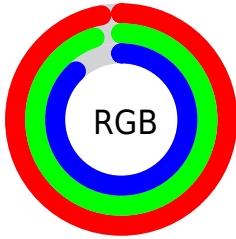
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	233, 248, 225
Decimal	16315105
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.54, -0.84, 8.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 8.942, 95.361
Yxy	88.8970, 0.3272, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294505185 (0xFF8F2E1)
YUV	241.8560, -8.3100, 5.3883
Hunter-Lab	94.2852, -5.8684, 13.2007

# Details

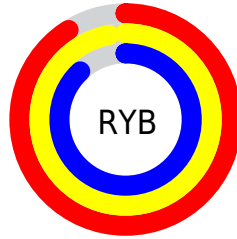
The RGB color **248, 242, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **225, 231, 248**, and the grayscale version is **242, 242, 242**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **192, 186, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 236, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 248, 250**.

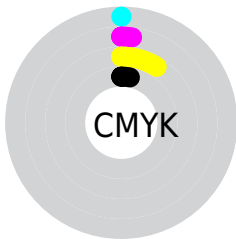
# Distribution



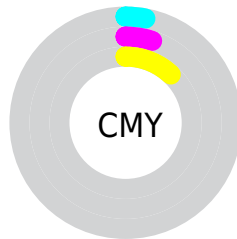
- Red (97%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 242, 225 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, 242, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 248, 242, 225

255, 255, 255

 248, 242, 225

 219, 214, 197

 192, 186, 170

 164, 159, 143

 138, 133, 118

 113, 108, 93

 88, 83, 69

 65, 60, 47

 42, 39, 26

 23, 18, 0

 248, 242, 225

 248, 242, 225

 248, 236, 200

 248, 248, 250

 248, 229, 175


 248, 255, 255


 248, 223, 151


 248, 255, 255

 248, 216, 126

 248, 210, 101

 248, 203, 76

 248, 197, 51

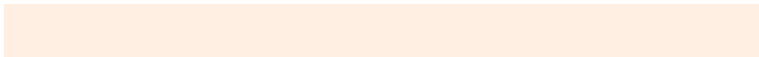
 248, 190, 27

 248, 184, 2

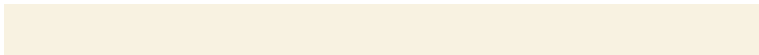
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



255, 239, 227



248, 242, 225



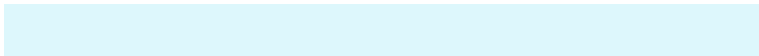
238, 245, 228

# Triad

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



248, 242, 225



221, 247, 252



255, 237, 250

# Complementary

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



248, 242, 225



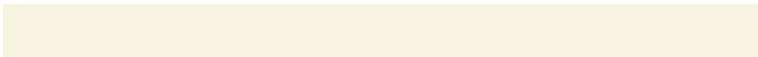
225, 231, 248

# Split Complementary

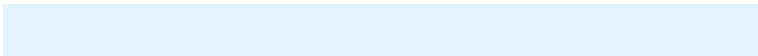
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



246, 239, 255



248, 242, 225



226, 245, 255

# Square

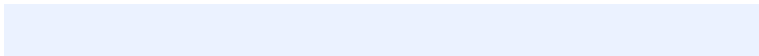
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



248, 242, 225



222, 247, 243



235, 242, 255



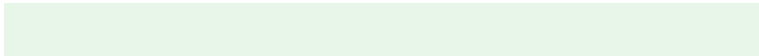
255, 236, 241

# Rectangle

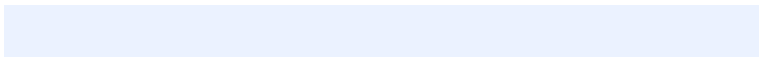
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



248, 242, 225



231, 246, 232



235, 242, 255



252, 238, 252



# Sweetspot

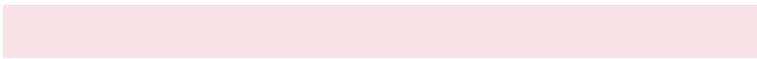
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



248, 242, 225



255, 253, 247



248, 225, 231



128, 126, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

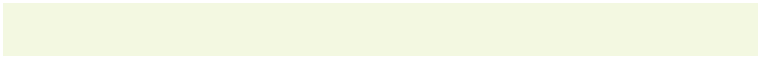
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



248, 242, 225



255, 248, 227



243, 248, 225



125, 122, 112



189, 139, 0



61, 45, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



225, 231, 248



227, 234, 255



230, 225, 248



112, 116, 125



0, 49, 189

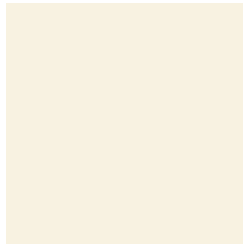


0, 16, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 242, 225 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

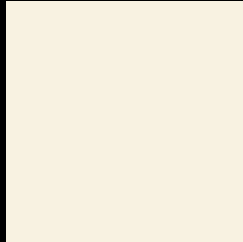
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 242, 225 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

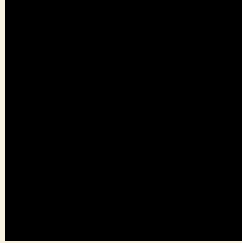
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 248, 242, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 242, 225.

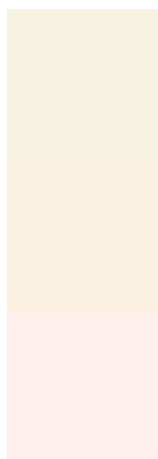


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 242, 225.

# 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, 242, 225

**Protanopia**

251, 241, 225

**Deuteranopia**

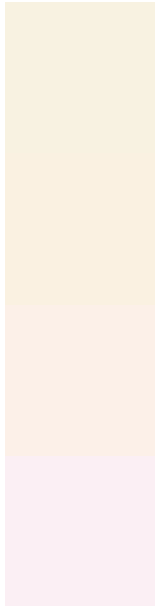
255, 239, 236



# Tritanopia

252, 238, 255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

248, 242, 225

## Protanomaly

250, 241, 225

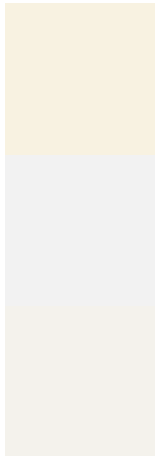
## Deuteranomaly

252, 240, 232

## Tritanomaly

251, 239, 244

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

248, 242, 225

## Achromatopsia

242, 242, 242

## Achromatomaly

244, 242, 236

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 242, 225 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, 242, 225) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 242, 225)  
}
```

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, 242, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 242, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 242, 225 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, 242, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 242, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 242, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 242, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 242, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 242, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
242, 225) }
```

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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