

# Converting Colors

RGB(248, 248, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(248, 248, 247) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(248, 248, 247)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F8F7
RGB	248, 248, 247
RGB Percent	97%, 97%, 97%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0275, 0.0314
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	60°, 7%, 97%
HSV	60°, 0%, 97%
XYZ	89.0673, 93.8067, 101.4078
YIQ	247.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

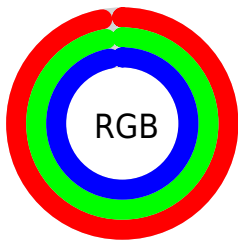
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	247, 248, 247
Decimal	16316663
CIE Lab	97.55, -0.17, 0.47
CIE LCh	98, 0.499, 109.988
Yxy	93.8067, 0.3133, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294506743 (0xFF8F8F7)
YUV	247.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000
Hunter-Lab	96.8538, -5.3447, 5.7199

# Details

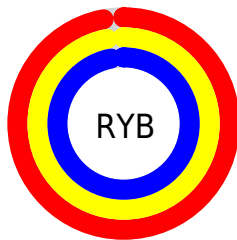
The RGB color 248, 248, 247 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 247, 247, 248, and the grayscale version is 248, 248, 248.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and 192, 192, 191 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 248, 248, 222, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 248, 248, 255.

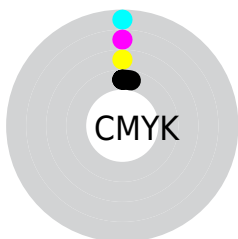
# Distribution



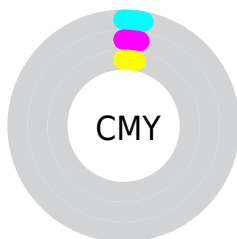
- Red (97%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (97%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 248, 247 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, 248, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 248, 248, 247

255, 255, 255

 248, 248, 247

 219, 219, 219

 192, 192, 191

 165, 165, 164

 138, 138, 137

 113, 113, 112

 88, 88, 88

 65, 65, 64

 43, 43, 42

 23, 23, 22

 248, 248, 247

 248, 248, 247

 248, 248, 222


 248, 248, 255


 248, 248, 197


 248, 248, 173


 248, 248, 148

 248, 248, 123

 248, 248, 98

 248, 248, 73

 248, 248, 49

 248, 248, 24

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



249, 248, 247



248, 248, 247



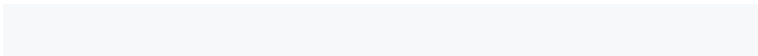
247, 248, 247

# Triad

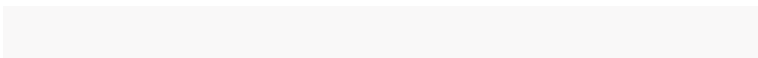
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



248, 248, 247



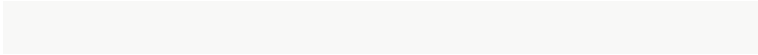
247, 248, 249



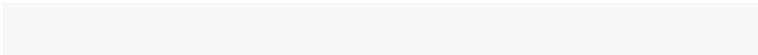
249, 248, 248

# Complementary

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



248, 248, 247



247, 247, 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.



248, 248, 249



248, 248, 247



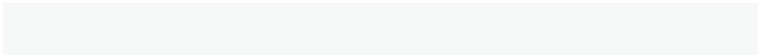
247, 248, 249

# Square

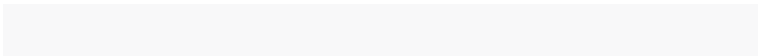
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



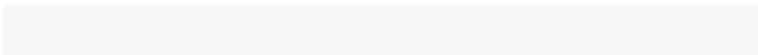
248, 248, 247



247, 248, 248



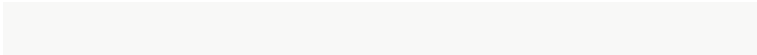
248, 248, 249



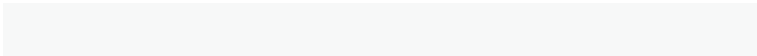
249, 248, 248

# Rectangle

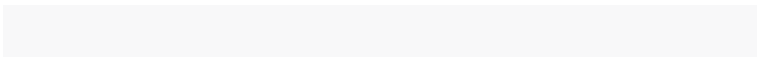
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



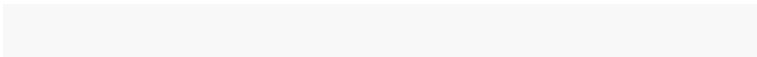
248, 248, 247



247, 248, 248



248, 248, 249

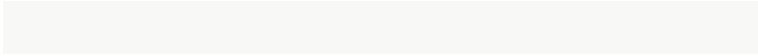


249, 248, 248



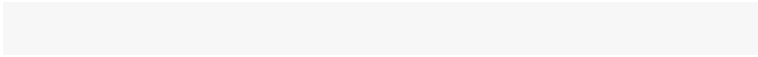
# Sweetspot

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



248, 248, 247

255, 255, 255



248, 247, 247



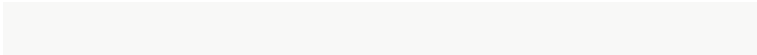
128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Same Dimension

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



248, 248, 247

255, 255, 255



248, 248, 247



125, 125, 125



189, 189, 0



61, 61, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



247, 247, 248

255, 255, 255



248, 247, 248



125, 125, 125



0, 0, 189

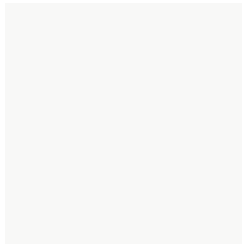


0, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 248, 247 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

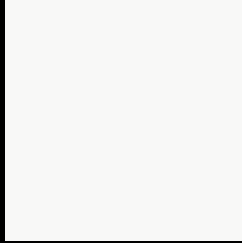
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 248, 247 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

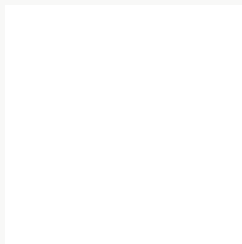
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## RGB 248, 248, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 248, 247.



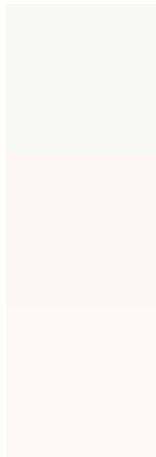
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 248, 247.



# 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](#), [248](#), [247](#)

**Protanopia**

[252](#), [247](#), [246](#)

**Deuteranopia**

[255](#), [246](#), [248](#)



**Tritanopia**  
249, 247, 255

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

248, 248, 247

**Protanomaly**

251, 247, 246

**Deuteranomaly**

252, 247, 248

**Tritanomaly**

249, 247, 252

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

248, 248, 247

**Achromatopsia**

248, 248, 248

**Achromatomaly**

248, 248, 248

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 248, 247 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, 248, 247) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 248, 247)  
}
```

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, 248, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 248, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 248, 247 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, 248, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 248, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 248, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 248, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 248, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 248,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 248, 247 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 248, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
248, 247) }
```

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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