

# Converting Colors

RGB(248, 252, 231)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(248, 252, 231) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(248, 252, 231)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F8FCE7
RGB	248, 252, 231
RGB Percent	97%, 99%, 91%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0118, 0.0941
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.08, 0.01
HSL	71°, 78%, 95%
HSV	71°, 8%, 99%
XYZ	87.9456, 95.3468, 89.3698
YIQ	248.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

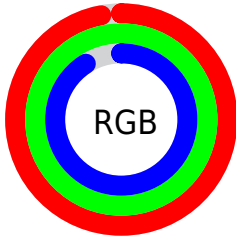
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	231, 252, 235
Decimal	16317671
CIE Lab	98.17, -4.90, 9.59
CIE LCh	98, 10.768, 117.050
Yxy	95.3468, 0.3225, 0.3497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294507751 (0xFFFF8FCE7)
YUV	248.4100, -8.5831, -0.3596
Hunter-Lab	97.6457, -10.1120, 14.0870

# Details

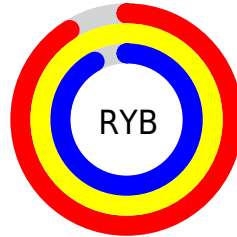
The RGB color **248, 252, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **235, 231, 252**, and the grayscale version is **248, 248, 248**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **192, 195, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **243, 252, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **253, 252, 255**.

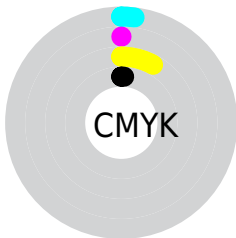
# Distribution



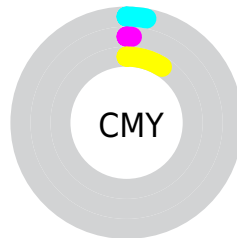
- Red (97%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 252, 231 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, 252, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 248, 252, 231

255, 255, 255

 248, 252, 231

 219, 223, 203

 192, 195, 175


 164, 168, 149

 138, 142, 123

 113, 116, 98

 88, 92, 74

 65, 68, 52

 43, 46, 30

 23, 25, 6

 248, 252, 231

 248, 252, 231

 243, 252, 206

 253, 252, 255

 238, 252, 181


 255, 252, 255


 234, 252, 155

 229, 252, 130

 224, 252, 105

 219, 252, 80

 214, 252, 55

 210, 252, 29

 205, 252, 4

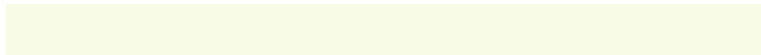
# Harmonies

## Analogous

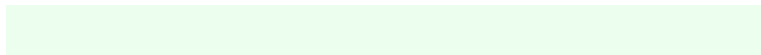
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 249, 229



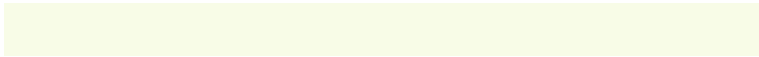
248, 252, 231



236, 255, 238

# Triad

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



248, 252, 231



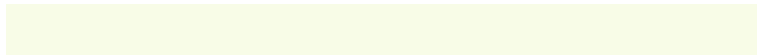
228, 254, 255



255, 243, 251

# Complementary

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



248, 252, 231



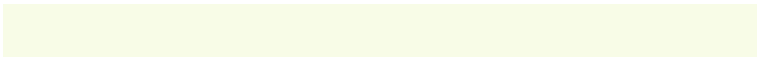
235, 231, 252

# Split Complementary

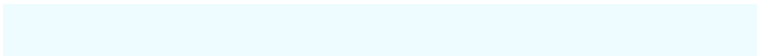
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 244, 255



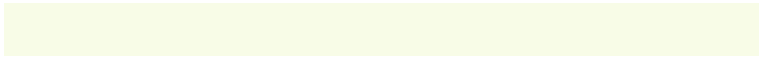
248, 252, 231



238, 251, 255

# Square

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



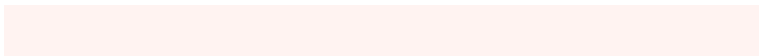
248, 252, 231



224, 255, 255



251, 247, 255



255, 243, 241

# Rectangle

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



248, 252, 231



230, 255, 245



251, 247, 255



255, 243, 255



# Sweetspot

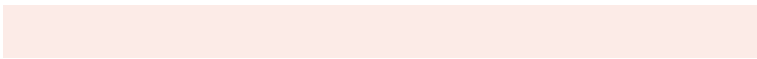
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



248, 252, 231



254, 255, 247



252, 235, 231



127, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



248, 252, 231



250, 255, 230



238, 252, 231



123, 125, 112



153, 189, 0



50, 61, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



235, 231, 252



234, 230, 255



245, 231, 252



115, 112, 125



36, 0, 189



12, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 252, 231 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

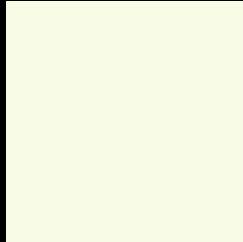
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 252, 231 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

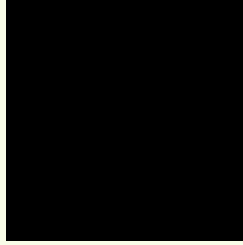
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

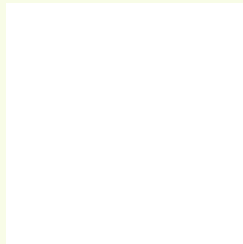
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 248, 252, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 252, 231.

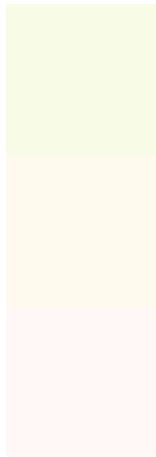


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 252, 231.

# 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, 252, 231

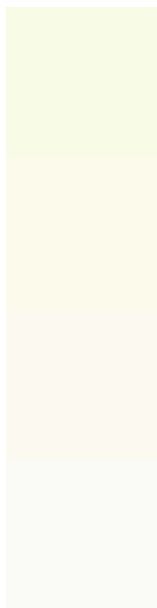
**Protanopia**  
255, 249, 238

**Deuteranopia**  
255, 248, 247

# Tritanopia

251, 249, 255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

248, 252, 231

## Protanomaly

252, 250, 235

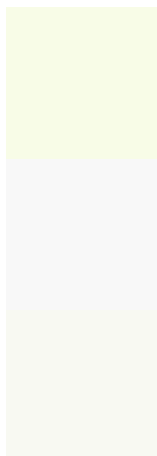
## Deuteranomaly

252, 249, 241

## Tritanomaly

250, 250, 246

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

248, 252, 231

## Achromatopsia

248, 248, 248

## Achromatomaly

248, 249, 242

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 252, 231 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, 252, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 252, 231)  
}
```

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, 252, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 252, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 252, 231 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, 252, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 252, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 252, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 252, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 252, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 252,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 252, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 252, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
252, 231) }
```

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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