

Converting Colors

RGB(251, 216, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(251, 216, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(251, 216, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBD8E8
RGB	251, 216, 232
RGB Percent	98%, 85%, 91%
CMY	0.0157, 0.1529, 0.0902
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.08, 0.02
HSL	333°, 81%, 92%
HSV	333°, 14%, 98%
XYZ	78.9050, 75.4472, 86.7479
YIQ	228.2890, 15.7240, 12.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

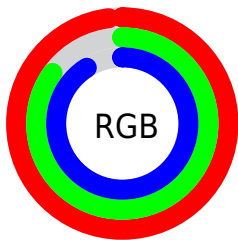
Format	Color
R _Y B	251, 216, 232
Decimal	16505064
CIE Lab	89.60, 14.74, -3.34
CIE LCh	90, 15.113, 347.248
Yxy	75.4472, 0.3273, 0.3129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294695144 (0xFFFFBD8E8)
YUV	228.2890, 1.8295, 19.9175
Hunter-Lab	86.8603, 10.1461, 1.5889

Details

The RGB color **251, 216, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 251, 235**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **194, 161, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **251, 191, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 251, 241, 246.

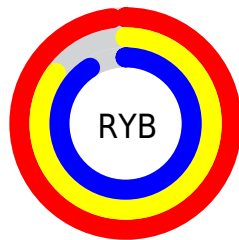
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (85%)

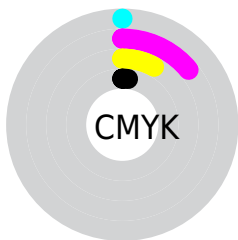
Blue (91%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (91%)

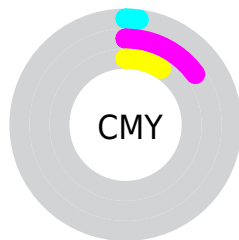


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 251, 216, 232 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 251, 216, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 251, 216, 232

255, 255, 255

 251, 216, 232

 222, 188, 204

 194, 161, 176

 167, 135, 150

 140, 109, 124

 115, 85, 99

 90, 62, 75


 66, 39, 53


 43, 19, 31


 24, 0, 7


 251, 216, 232


 251, 216, 232


 251, 191, 218


 251, 241, 246


 251, 166, 205


 251, 255, 255


 251, 141, 191

 251, 116, 177

 251, 91, 164

 251, 65, 150

 251, 40, 137

 251, 15, 123

 251, 0, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

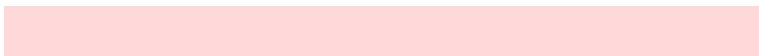
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



238, 219, 245



251, 216, 232



255, 216, 217

Triad

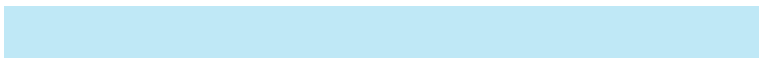
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



251, 216, 232



228, 227, 198



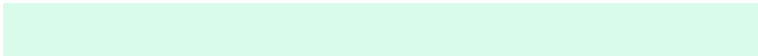
191, 232, 246

Complementary

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



251, 216, 232



216, 251, 235

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.



189, 234, 233



251, 216, 232



211, 231, 205

Square

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



251, 216, 232



243, 222, 197



197, 233, 218



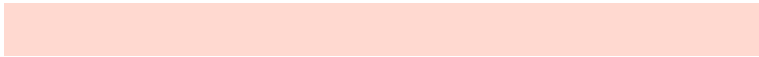
203, 228, 253

Rectangle

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



251, 216, 232



255, 217, 208



197, 233, 218



189, 233, 242

Sweetspot

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



251, 216, 232



255, 245, 249



235, 216, 251



128, 121, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

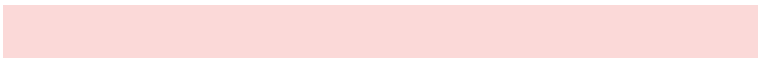
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



251, 216, 232



255, 212, 231



251, 217, 216



125, 112, 118



189, 0, 86



61, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



251, 216, 232



255, 212, 231



216, 250, 251



125, 112, 118



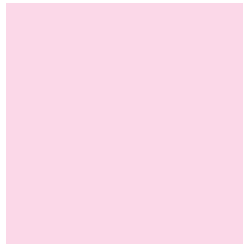
189, 0, 86



61, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 251, 216, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

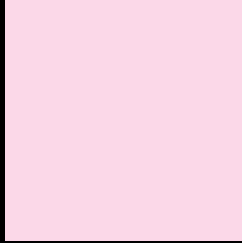
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 251, 216, 232 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 251, 216, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 251, 216, 232.

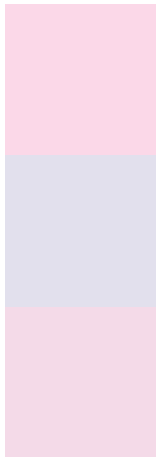


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 251, 216, 232.

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
251, 216, 232

Protanopia
226, 224, 237

Deuteranopia
244, 218, 232



Tritanopia
251, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

251, 216, 232

Protanomaly

235, 221, 235

Deuteranomaly

247, 217, 232

Tritanomaly

251, 216, 233

Monochromacy



Original Color

251, 216, 232

Achromatopsia

228, 228, 228

Achromatomaly

236, 224, 229

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 251, 216, 232 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(251, 216, 232) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 216, 232)  
}
```

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(251, 216, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 216, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 251, 216, 232 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(251, 216, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 216, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 216, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 216, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 216, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 216,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 251, 216, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 216, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
216, 232) }
```

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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