

# Converting Colors

RGB(251, 238, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(251, 238, 246) contains.

<b>RGB(251, 238, 246)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(251, 238, 246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBEEF6
RGB	251, 238, 246
RGB Percent	98%, 93%, 96%
CMY	0.0157, 0.0667, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.02, 0.02
HSL	323°, 62%, 96%
HSV	323°, 5%, 98%
XYZ	86.9927, 88.3121, 99.6497
YIQ	242.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

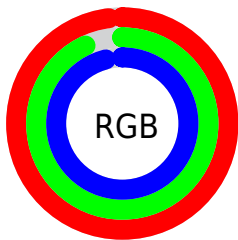
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 238, 246
Decimal	16510710
CIE Lab	95.29, 5.75, -2.30
CIE LCh	95, 6.191, 338.235
Yxy	88.3121, 0.3164, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294700790 (0xFFFBEEF6)
YUV	242.7990, 1.5781, 7.1923
Hunter-Lab	93.9745, 0.7830, 2.9116

# Details

The RGB color 251, 238, 246 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 238, 251, 243, and the grayscale version is 243, 243, 243.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and 194, 182, 190 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 251, 213, 236, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 251, 255, 255.

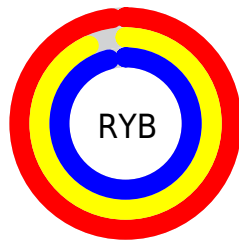
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (93%)

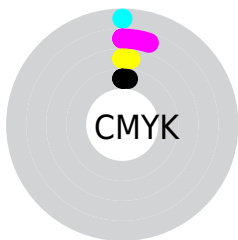
Blue (96%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (96%)

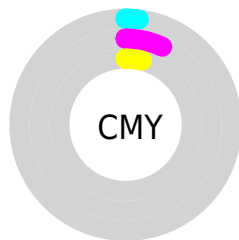


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 251, 238, 246 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, 238, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 251, 238, 246

255, 255, 255

 251, 238, 246


 222, 210, 218

 194, 182, 190


 167, 155, 163


 141, 129, 136

 115, 104, 111

 91, 80, 87


 67, 57, 64


 45, 36, 42


 25, 14, 21


 251, 238, 246


 251, 238, 246


 251, 213, 236


 251, 255, 255


 251, 188, 227


 251, 163, 217


 251, 138, 207

 251, 113, 198

 251, 87, 188

 251, 62, 178

 251, 37, 169

 251, 12, 159

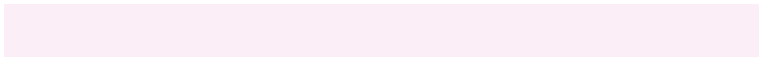
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



245, 239, 251



251, 238, 246



254, 238, 240

# Triad

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



251, 238, 246



245, 242, 230



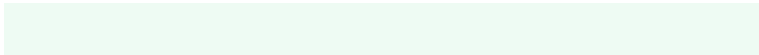
227, 245, 249

# Complementary

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



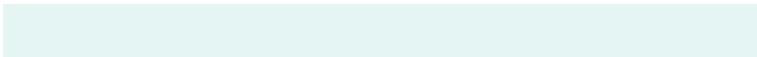
251, 238, 246



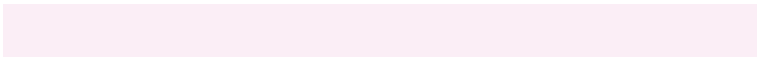
238, 251, 243

# 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.



228, 245, 243



251, 238, 246



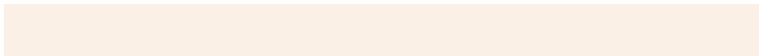
238, 243, 232

# Square

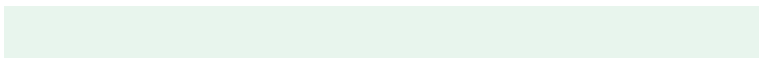
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



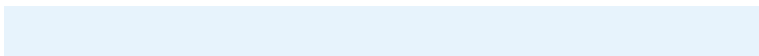
251, 238, 246



251, 240, 230



232, 245, 237



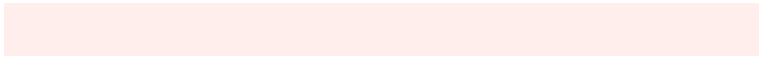
231, 243, 252

# Rectangle

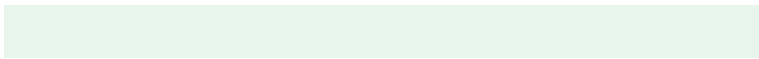
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



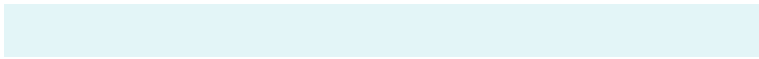
251, 238, 246



255, 238, 236



232, 245, 237



227, 245, 247



# Sweetspot

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



251, 238, 246



255, 250, 253



243, 238, 251



128, 125, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

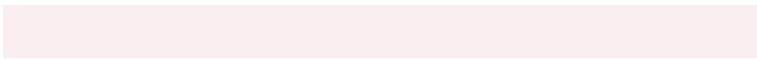
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



251, 238, 246



255, 240, 249



251, 238, 240



125, 116, 122



189, 0, 116



61, 0, 38



# Inverse Universe

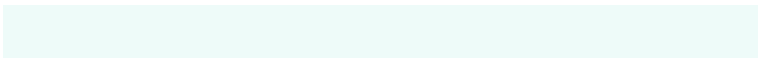
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



251, 238, 246



255, 240, 249



238, 251, 249



125, 116, 122



189, 0, 116

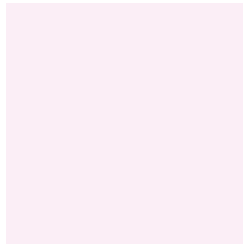


61, 0, 38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 251, 238, 246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

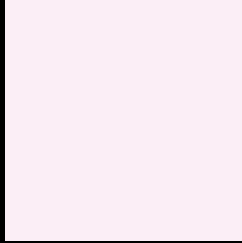
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 238, 246 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

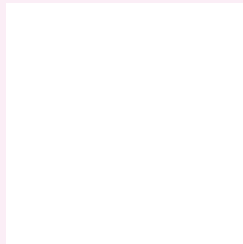
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 251, 238, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 251, 238, 246.

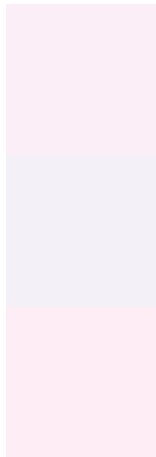


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 251, 238, 246.

# 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, 238, 246

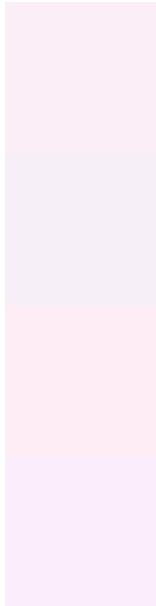
**Protanopia**  
244, 240, 247

**Deuteranopia**  
255, 237, 245



**Tritanopia**  
252, 237, 255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

251, 238, 246

## Protanomaly

247, 239, 247

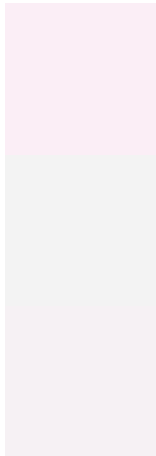
## Deuteranomaly

254, 237, 245

## Tritanomaly

252, 237, 252

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

251, 238, 246

## Achromatopsia

243, 243, 243

## Achromatomaly

246, 241, 244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 251, 238, 246 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, 238, 246) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 238, 246)  
}
```

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, 238, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 238, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 251, 238, 246 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, 238, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 238, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 238, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 238, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 238, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 238,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 251, 238, 246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 238, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
238, 246) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor