

# Converting Colors

`RYB(248, 222, 236)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(248, 222, 236) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(248, 222, 236)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8DEEC
RGB	248, 222, 236
RGB Percent	97%, 87%, 93%
CMY	0.0275, 0.1294, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.05, 0.03
HSL	328°, 65%, 92%
HSV	328°, 10%, 97%
XYZ	79.9730, 78.2551, 90.2466
YIQ	231.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

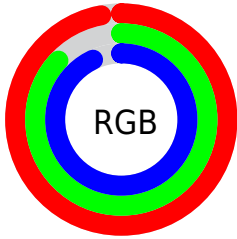
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 222, 236
Decimal	16309996
CIE Lab	90.90, 11.27, -3.56
CIE LCh	91, 11.823, 342.453
Yxy	78.2551, 0.3219, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294500076 (0xFFFF8DEEC)
YUV	231.3700, 2.2826, 14.5845
Hunter-Lab	88.4619, 6.5625, 1.4372

# Details

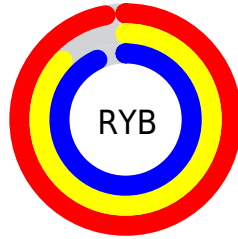
The RYB color **248, 222, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 240, 248**, and the grayscale version is **231, 231, 231**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **192, 167, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 197, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 247, 247**.

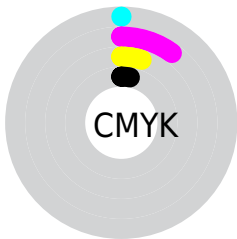
# Distribution



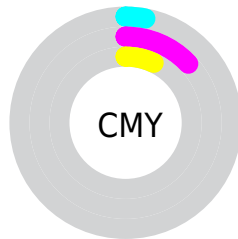
- Red (97%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 248, 222, 236 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 RYB color 248, 222, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 248, 222, 236

255, 255, 255

 248, 222, 236

 219, 194, 208

 192, 167, 180


 164, 140, 153

 138, 115, 128

 112, 90, 102

 88, 67, 79

 64, 44, 56

 42, 24, 34


 23, 0, 12

 248, 222, 236

 248, 222, 236

 248, 197, 225

 248, 247, 247


 248, 172, 213

 248, 252, 255


 248, 148, 202

 248, 123, 190

 248, 98, 179

 248, 73, 167

 248, 48, 156

 248, 24, 144

 248, 0, 134

# Harmonies

## Analogous

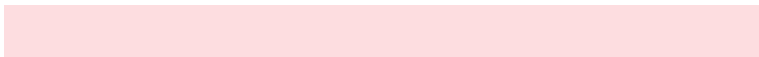
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



237, 225, 246



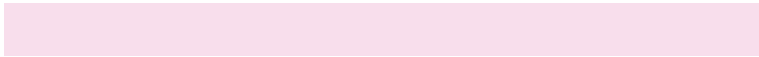
248, 222, 236



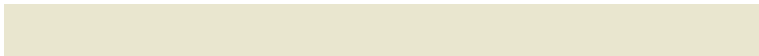
253, 221, 224

# Triad

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



248, 222, 236



210, 233, 207



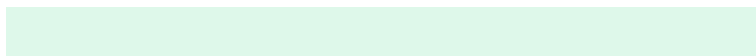
202, 220, 244

# Complementary

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



248, 222, 236



222, 240, 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.



202, 220, 236



248, 222, 236



212, 233, 225

# Square

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



248, 222, 236



245, 243, 208



208, 226, 235



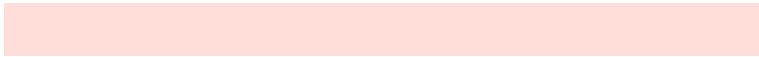
210, 224, 250

# Rectangle

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



248, 222, 236



253, 223, 217



208, 226, 235



201, 219, 241

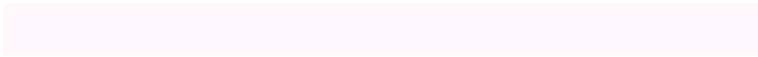


# Sweetspot

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



248, 222, 236



255, 247, 251



234, 222, 248



128, 122, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

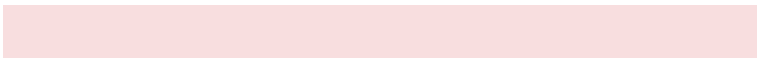
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



248, 222, 236



255, 222, 240



248, 222, 223



125, 112, 119



189, 0, 102



61, 0, 33



# Inverse Universe

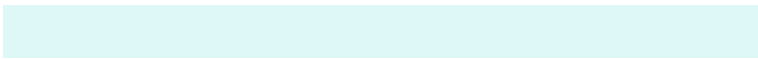
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



248, 222, 236



255, 222, 240



222, 235, 248



125, 112, 119



189, 0, 102

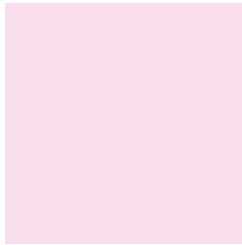


61, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 248, 222, 236 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

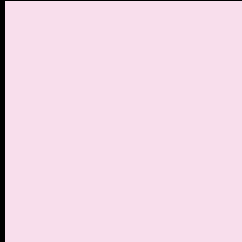
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 248, 222, 236 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

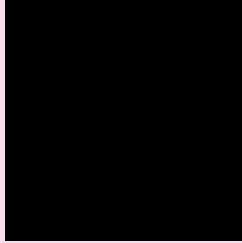
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 248, 222, 236 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 248, 222, 236.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 248, 222, 236.

# 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

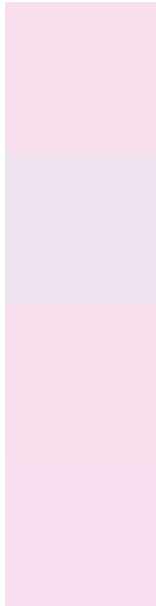
	<b>Original Color</b> 248, 222, 236
	<b>Protanopia</b> 230, 228, 239
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 248, 222, 236



# Tritanopia

248, 222, 239

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

248, 222, 236

**Protanomaly**

237, 226, 238

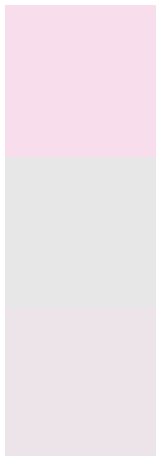
**Deuteranomaly**

248, 222, 236

**Tritanomaly**

248, 222, 238

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

248, 222, 236

**Achromatopsia**

231, 231, 231

**Achromatomaly**

237, 228, 233

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 222, 236 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, 222, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 222, 236)  
}
```

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, 222, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 222, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 248, 222, 236 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, 222, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 222, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 222, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 222, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 222, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 222,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 248, 222, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 222, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
222, 236) }
```

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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