

# Converting Colors

`RYB(248, 234, 226)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(248, 234, 226) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(248, 234, 226)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8E8E2
RGB	248, 232, 226
RGB Percent	97%, 91%, 89%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0907, 0.1137
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.09, 0.03
HSL	16°, 61%, 93%
HSV	16°, 9%, 97%
XYZ	81.2580, 83.0856, 83.7059
YIQ	236.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

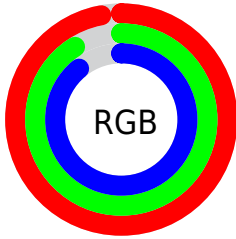
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	248, 234, 226
Decimal	16312546
CIE Lab	93.05, 4.50, 4.81
CIE LCh	93, 6.580, 46.906
Yxy	83.0856, 0.3276, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294502626 (0xFFFF8E8E2)
YUV	236.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363
Hunter-Lab	91.1513, -0.3888, 9.3589

# Details

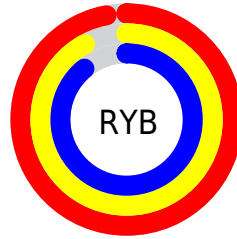
The RYB color **248, 234, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **226, 235, 248**, and the grayscale version is **236, 236, 236**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **192, 178, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 219, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 249, 251**.

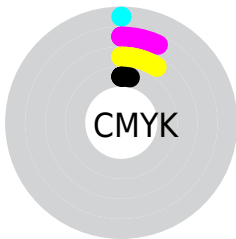
# Distribution



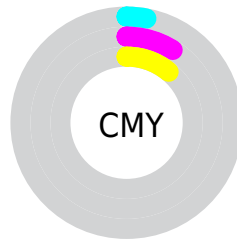
- Red (97%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 248, 234, 226 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, 234, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 248, 234, 226

255, 255, 255

 248, 234, 226


 219, 206, 198

 192, 178, 171

 164, 153, 144

 138, 126, 119

 112, 101, 94

 88, 77, 70

 64, 53, 48

 42, 32, 27

 23, 10, 0

 248, 234, 226

 248, 234, 226

 248, 219, 201

 248, 249, 251


 248, 202, 176


 248, 252, 255


 248, 186, 152

 248, 171, 127

 248, 155, 102

 248, 140, 77

 248, 125, 52

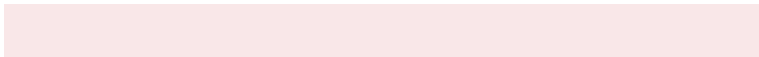
 248, 107, 28

 248, 91, 3

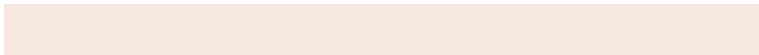
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



249, 231, 232



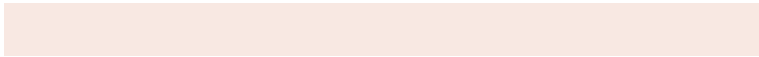
248, 234, 226



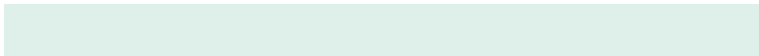
239, 243, 223

# Triad

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



248, 234, 226



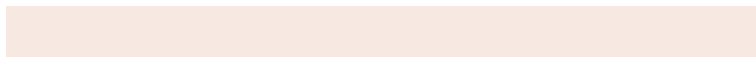
223, 233, 239



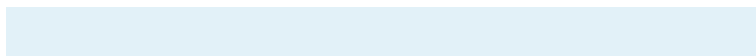
233, 234, 247

# Complementary

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



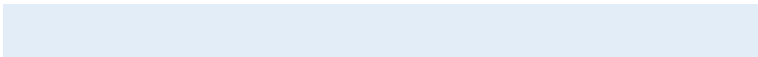
248, 234, 226



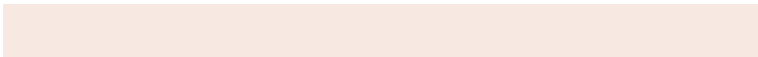
226, 235, 248

# Split Complementary

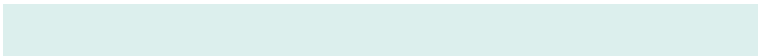
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



226, 233, 247



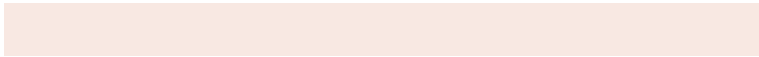
248, 234, 226



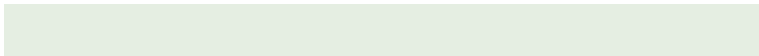
220, 230, 239

# Square

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



248, 234, 226



226, 238, 235



221, 231, 244



241, 232, 244

# Rectangle

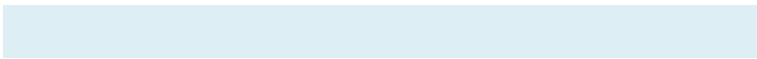
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



248, 234, 226



228, 239, 223



221, 231, 244

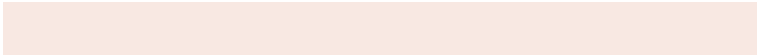


230, 234, 247



# Sweetspot

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



248, 234, 226



255, 250, 247



248, 226, 242



128, 125, 122



0, 0, 0

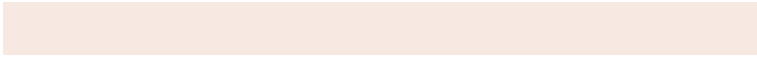


128, 128, 128

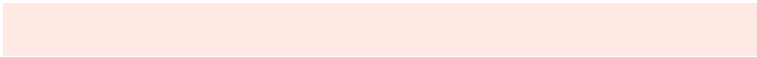


# Same Dimension

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



248, 234, 226



255, 236, 227



232, 248, 226



125, 118, 112



189, 68, 0



61, 22, 0

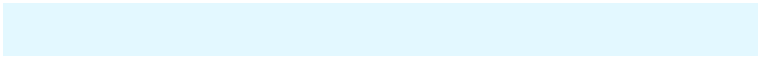


# Inverse Universe

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



226, 235, 248



227, 239, 255



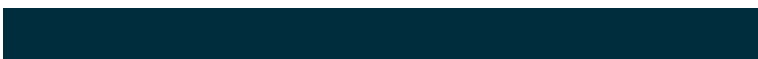
226, 230, 248



112, 118, 125



0, 80, 189

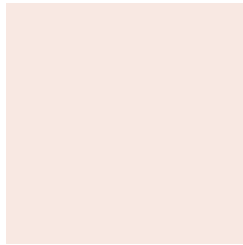


0, 26, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 248, 234, 226 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

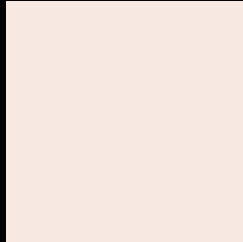
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 234, 226 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

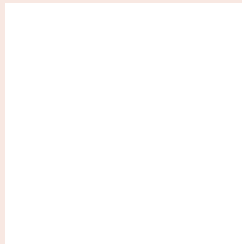
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 248, 234, 226 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 248, 234, 226.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 248, 234, 226.

# 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

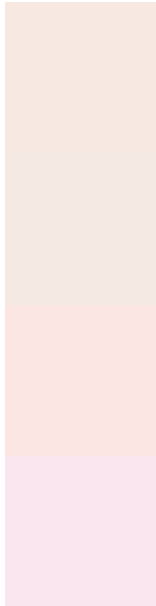
	<b>Original Color</b> 248, 234, 226
	<b>Protanopia</b> 241, 241, 227
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 255, 229, 229



# Tritanopia

251, 229, 247

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

248, 234, 226

**Protanomaly**

244, 236, 227

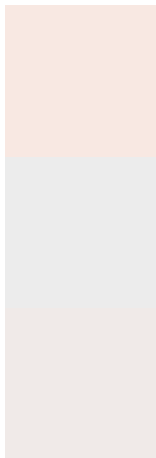
**Deuteranomaly**

252, 230, 228

**Tritanomaly**

250, 230, 239

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

248, 234, 226

**Achromatopsia**

236, 236, 236

**Achromatomaly**

240, 235, 232

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 248, 234, 226 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, 232, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 232, 226)  
}
```

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, 232, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 232, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 248, 234, 226 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, 232, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 232, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(248, 232, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 232, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 232, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 232,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 248, 234, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 232, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
232, 226) }
```

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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