

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 142, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 142, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 142, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA8E95
RGB	250, 142, 149
RGB Percent	98%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.0196, 0.4431, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.40, 0.02
HSL	356°, 92%, 77%
HSV	356°, 43%, 98%
XYZ	54.5222, 41.8399, 33.6360
YIQ	175.0900, 62.1210, 25.0730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

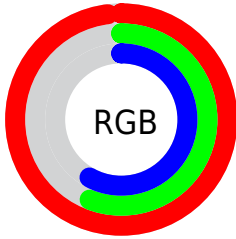
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 142, 149
Decimal	16420501
CIE Lab	70.76, 41.48, 14.39
CIE LCh	71, 43.903, 19.128
Yxy	41.8399, 0.4194, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294610581 (0xFFFA8E95)
YUV	175.0900, -12.8624, 65.6961
Hunter-Lab	64.6838, 37.2616, 14.4474

Details

The RGB color **250, 142, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 250, 243**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 203**, and **190, 89, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 117, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 167, 172**.

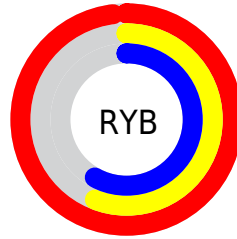
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (56%)

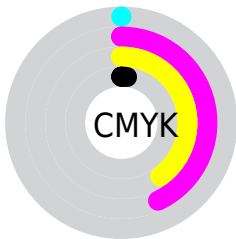
Blue (58%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

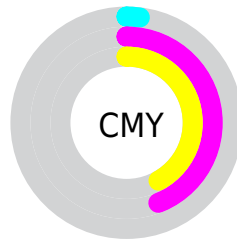


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)


Magenta (44%)


Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 142, 149 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 250, 142, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 250, 142, 149

 250, 142, 149


255, 255, 255

 220, 115, 123

 255, 197, 203

 190, 89, 98

 255, 226, 231

 161, 63, 75

255, 255, 255

 133, 37, 52


 105, 5, 31


 77, 0, 7


 52, 0, 1


 4, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 250, 142, 149

 250, 142, 149

 250, 117, 126

 250, 167, 172

 250, 92, 102

 250, 192, 196

 250, 67, 79

 250, 217, 219

 250, 42, 55

 250, 242, 243

 250, 17, 32

 250, 255, 255

 250, 0, 16

Harmonies

Analogous

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



241, 142, 189



250, 142, 149



238, 152, 114

Triad

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



250, 142, 149



127, 188, 119



78, 182, 251

Complementary

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



250, 142, 149



142, 250, 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.



0, 190, 232



250, 142, 149



68, 193, 157

Square

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



250, 142, 149



173, 179, 96



0, 194, 198



155, 168, 248

Rectangle

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



250, 142, 149



222, 161, 99



0, 194, 198



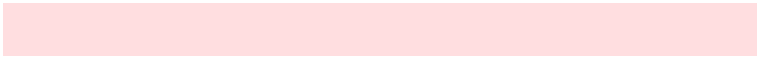
39, 185, 247

Sweetspot

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



250, 142, 149



255, 222, 224



243, 142, 250



128, 107, 108



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 142, 149



255, 122, 131



250, 189, 142



125, 112, 113



189, 0, 12



61, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



250, 142, 149



255, 122, 131



142, 203, 250



125, 112, 113



189, 0, 12



61, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 142, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

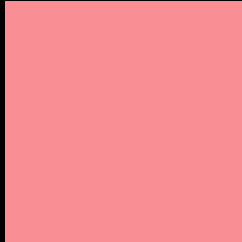
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 250, 142, 149 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 250, 142, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 142, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 142, 149.

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
250, 142, 149

Protanopia
179, 173, 165

Deuteranopia
200, 167, 145



Tritanopia
250, 142, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

250, 142, 149



Protanomaly

205, 162, 159



Deuteranomaly

218, 158, 146



Tritanomaly

250, 142, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

250, 142, 149



Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175



Achromatomaly

202, 163, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 142, 149 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(250, 142, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 142, 149)  
}
```

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(250, 142, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 142, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 142, 149 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(250, 142, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 142, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 142, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 142, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 142, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 142,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 142, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 142, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
142, 149) }
```

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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