

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 160, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 160, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 160, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA098
RGB	250, 160, 152
RGB Percent	98%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3725, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.39, 0.02
HSL	5°, 91%, 79%
HSV	5°, 39%, 98%
XYZ	57.6626, 47.7326, 35.8799
YIQ	185.9980, 56.2080, 16.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

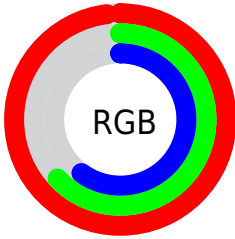
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 161, 152
Decimal	16425112
CIE Lab	74.66, 32.52, 18.16
CIE LCh	75, 37.244, 29.184
Yxy	47.7326, 0.4082, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294615192 (0xFFFAA098)
YUV	185.9980, -16.7610, 56.1298
Hunter-Lab	69.0888, 28.0737, 17.5710

Details

The RGB color **250, 160, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 242, 250**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 206**, and **191, 107, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 137, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 183, 177**.

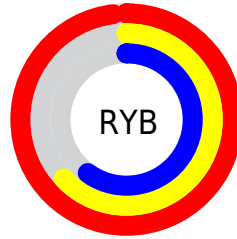
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (63%)

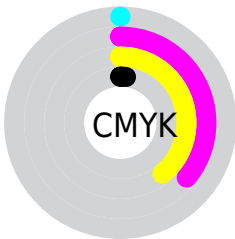
Blue (60%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (60%)

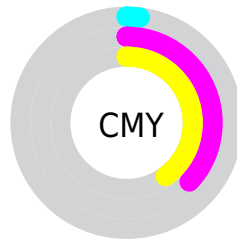


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)


Magenta (37%)


Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 160, 152 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, 160, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250, 160, 152

 250, 160, 152

255, 255, 255

 220, 133, 126

 255, 215, 206

 191, 107, 101

 255, 244, 234

 162, 82, 77

 134, 58, 54

 106, 33, 33


 79, 6, 11


 54, 0, 0


 21, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 250, 160, 152

 250, 160, 152

 250, 137, 127

 250, 183, 177

 250, 114, 102

 250, 206, 202

 250, 91, 77

 250, 229, 227

 250, 68, 52

 250, 252, 252

 250, 45, 27

 250, 255, 255

 250, 22, 2

 250, 20, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 158, 186



250, 160, 152



235, 169, 126

Triad

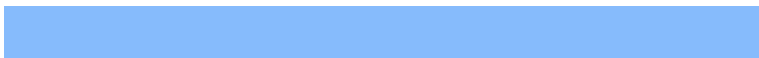
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



250, 160, 152



131, 199, 147



134, 187, 252

Complementary

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



250, 160, 152



152, 242, 250

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.



79, 196, 242



250, 160, 152



88, 202, 182

Square

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



250, 160, 152



172, 192, 123



55, 201, 216



187, 175, 243

Rectangle

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



250, 160, 152



218, 177, 116



55, 201, 216



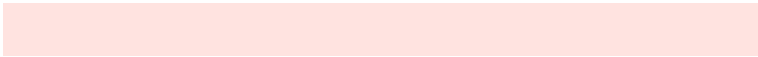
115, 191, 250

Sweetspot

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



250, 160, 152



255, 227, 224



250, 152, 243



128, 111, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 160, 152



255, 145, 135



250, 208, 152



125, 113, 112



189, 15, 0



61, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 242, 250



135, 245, 255



152, 194, 250



112, 124, 125



0, 173, 189



0, 56, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 160, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

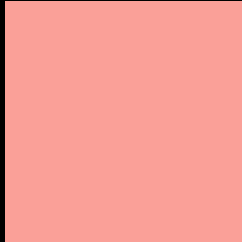
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 152 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, 160, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 160, 152.

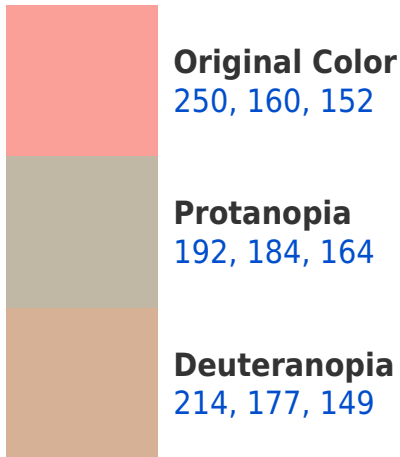


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 160, 152.

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





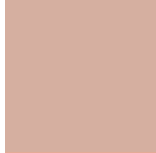
Tritanopia
252, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

250, 160, 152



Protanomaly

213, 175, 160



Deuteranomaly

227, 171, 150



Tritanomaly

251, 158, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

250, 160, 152



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

209, 177, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 160, 152 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, 160, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 160, 152)  
}
```

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, 160, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 160, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 160, 152 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, 160, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 160, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 160, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 160, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 160, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 160, 152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 160, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 160, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
160, 152) }
```

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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