

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 161, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 161, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 161, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA1C3
RGB	250, 161, 195
RGB Percent	98%, 63%, 76%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3686, 0.2353
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.22, 0.02
HSL	337°, 90%, 81%
HSV	337°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	62.0195, 49.7539, 57.9644
YIQ	191.4870, 42.1300, 29.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

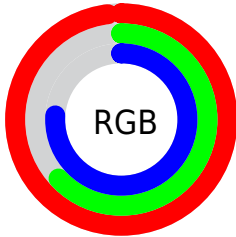
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 161, 195
Decimal	16425411
CIE Lab	75.92, 37.48, -3.61
CIE LCh	76, 37.653, 354.493
Yxy	49.7539, 0.3654, 0.2931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294615491 (0xFFFAA1C3)
YUV	191.4870, 1.7319, 51.3159
Hunter-Lab	70.5364, 33.5084, 0.6530

Details

The RGB color **250, 161, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 250, 216**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 217, 252**, and **192, 108, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 136, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 186, 210**.

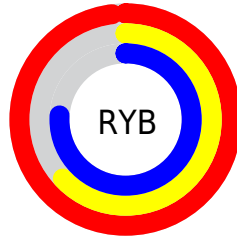
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (63%)

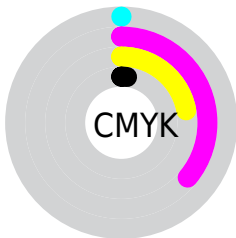
Blue (76%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (76%)

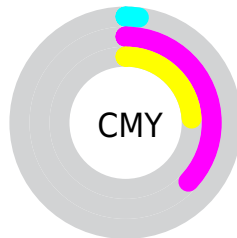


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 161, 195 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, 161, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250, 161, 195

255, 255, 255

 255, 217, 252

 255, 246, 255

 250, 161, 195

 221, 134, 168

 192, 108, 141

 164, 82, 116

 136, 57, 91

 109, 32, 68


 83, 2, 46


 58, 0, 25


 34, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 250, 161, 195


 250, 161, 195

 250, 136, 180


 250, 186, 210

 250, 111, 164


 250, 211, 226


 250, 86, 149

 250, 236, 241

 250, 61, 133

 250, 255, 255

 250, 36, 118

 250, 11, 102

 250, 0, 96

Harmonies

Analogous

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



225, 168, 228



250, 161, 195



255, 162, 160

Triad

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



250, 161, 195



181, 194, 123



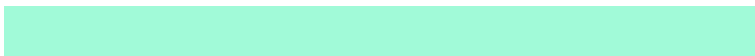
74, 201, 243

Complementary

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



250, 161, 195



161, 250, 216

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.



60, 205, 215



250, 161, 195



141, 202, 146

Square

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



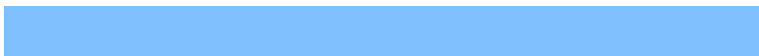
250, 161, 195



216, 183, 118



97, 206, 179



128, 192, 255

Rectangle

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



250, 161, 195



249, 167, 140



97, 206, 179



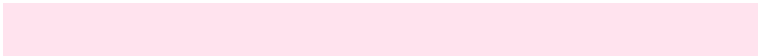
62, 203, 235

Sweetspot

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



250, 161, 195



255, 227, 238



216, 161, 250



128, 111, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 161, 195



255, 145, 187



250, 171, 161



125, 112, 117



189, 0, 72



61, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

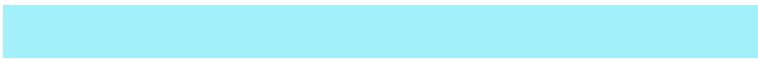
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 161, 195



255, 145, 187



161, 240, 250



125, 112, 117



189, 0, 72



61, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 161, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

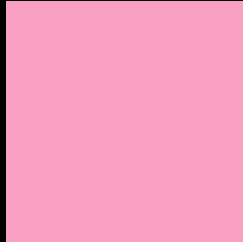
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 195 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, 161, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 161, 195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 161, 195.

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, 161, 195

Protanopia
184, 186, 210

Deuteranopia
204, 182, 191



Tritanopia
248, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

250, 161, 195



Protanomaly

208, 177, 205



Deuteranomaly

221, 174, 192



Tritanomaly

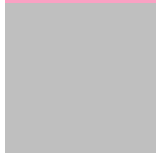
249, 163, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

250, 161, 195



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

212, 180, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 161, 195 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, 161, 195) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 161, 195)  
}
```

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, 161, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 161, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 161, 195 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, 161, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 161, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 161, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 161, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 161, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 161,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 161, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 161, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
161, 195) }
```

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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