

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 166, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 166, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 166, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA69F
RGB	250, 166, 159
RGB Percent	98%, 65%, 62%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3490, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.36, 0.02
HSL	5°, 90%, 80%
HSV	5°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	59.3186, 50.0996, 39.3447
YIQ	190.3180, 52.3110, 15.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

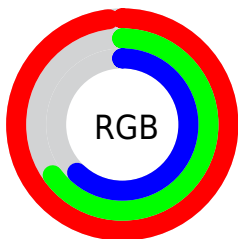
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 167, 159
Decimal	16426655
CIE Lab	76.13, 30.17, 16.39
CIE LCh	76, 34.340, 28.513
Yxy	50.0996, 0.3987, 0.3368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294616735 (0xFFFAA69F)
YUV	190.3180, -15.4398, 52.3411
Hunter-Lab	70.7811, 25.7262, 16.5896

Details

The RGB color **250, 166, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 243, 250**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 214**, and **191, 113, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 143, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 189, 184**.

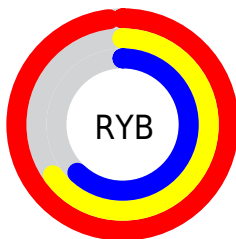
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (65%)

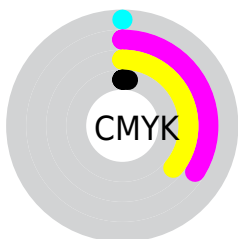
Blue (62%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (62%)

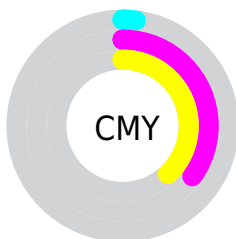


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)


Magenta (35%)


Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 166, 159 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, 166, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250, 166, 159

 250, 166, 159

255, 255, 255

 220, 139, 133

 255, 222, 214


 191, 113, 108

 255, 250, 242

 163, 88, 83

 135, 64, 60

 107, 40, 39

 81, 15, 18

 55, 0, 0

 27, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 250, 166, 159

■ 250, 166, 159

■ 250, 143, 134

■ 250, 189, 184

■ 250, 120, 109

■ 250, 212, 209

■ 250, 97, 84

■ 250, 235, 234

■ 250, 74, 59

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 250, 51, 34

■ 250, 28, 9

■ 250, 19, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



247, 164, 191



250, 166, 159



237, 174, 135

Triad

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



250, 166, 159



141, 202, 154



143, 191, 251

Complementary

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



250, 166, 159



159, 243, 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.



98, 200, 241



250, 166, 159



104, 205, 185

Square

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



250, 166, 159



178, 195, 131



81, 204, 217



190, 180, 243

Rectangle

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



250, 166, 159



221, 182, 126



81, 204, 217



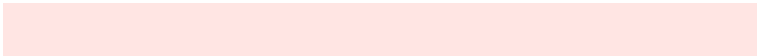
127, 194, 249

Sweetspot

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



250, 166, 159



255, 229, 227



250, 159, 244



128, 112, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 166, 159



255, 151, 143



250, 211, 159



125, 113, 112



189, 15, 0



61, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 243, 250



143, 246, 255



159, 198, 250



112, 124, 125



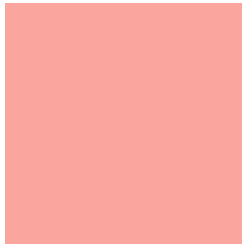
0, 174, 189



0, 56, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 166, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

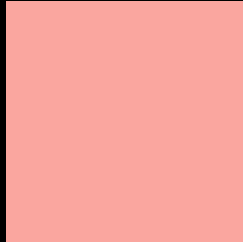
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 159 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, 166, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 166, 159.

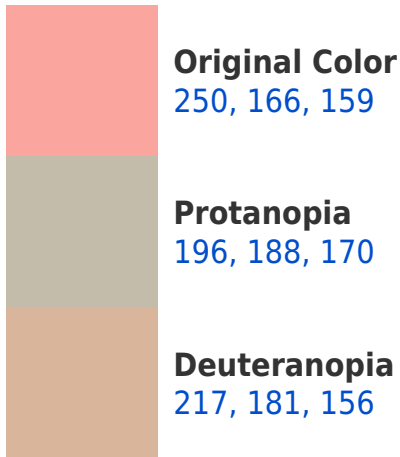


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 166, 159.

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, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

250, 166, 159



Protanomaly

216, 180, 166



Deuteranomaly

229, 176, 157



Tritanomaly

251, 164, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

250, 166, 159



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

212, 181, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 166, 159 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, 166, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 166, 159)  
}
```

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, 166, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 166, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 166, 159 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, 166, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 166, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 166, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 166, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 166, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 166,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 166, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 166, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
166, 159) }
```

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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