

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 168, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 168, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 168, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA896
RGB	250, 168, 150
RGB Percent	98%, 66%, 59%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3412, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.40, 0.02
HSL	11°, 91%, 78%
HSV	11°, 40%, 98%
XYZ	58.9320, 50.5313, 35.5016
YIQ	190.4660, 54.6500, 11.7860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

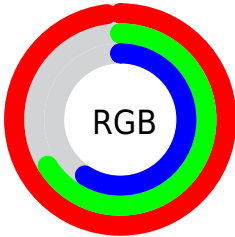
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 172, 150
Decimal	16427158
CIE Lab	76.39, 28.11, 21.65
CIE LCh	76, 35.476, 37.600
Yxy	50.5313, 0.4065, 0.3486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294617238 (0xFFFAA896)
YUV	190.4660, -19.9497, 52.2113
Hunter-Lab	71.0853, 23.5828, 20.1490

Details

The RGB color **250, 168, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 232, 250**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 204**, and **191, 115, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 147, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 188, 175**.

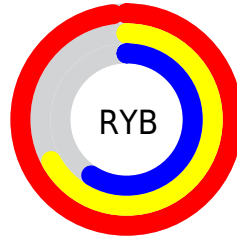
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (66%)

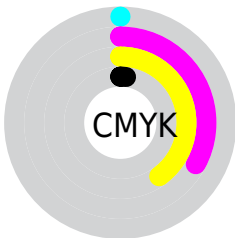
Blue (59%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (59%)

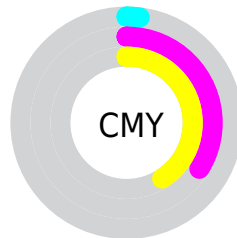


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)


Magenta (34%)


Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 168, 150 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, 168, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250, 168, 150

 250, 168, 150

255, 255, 255

 220, 141, 124

 255, 224, 204

 191, 115, 99

 255, 252, 232

 162, 90, 75

 134, 66, 52


 107, 42, 31


 80, 18, 8


 54, 0, 0


 25, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 250, 168, 150


 250, 168, 150

 250, 147, 125

 250, 188, 175

 250, 127, 100

 250, 209, 200

 250, 107, 75

 250, 229, 225

 250, 86, 50

 250, 250, 250

 250, 65, 25

 250, 255, 255

 250, 45, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



253, 164, 181



250, 168, 150



232, 178, 129

Triad

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



250, 168, 150



128, 204, 162



157, 189, 253

Complementary

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



250, 168, 150



150, 232, 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.



106, 199, 248



250, 168, 150



90, 206, 196

Square

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



250, 168, 150



167, 198, 136



75, 205, 227



204, 177, 240

Rectangle

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



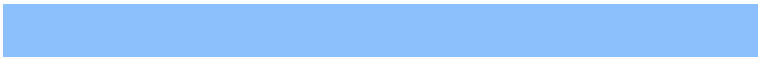
250, 168, 150



213, 185, 123



75, 205, 227



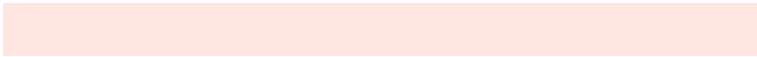
140, 192, 253

Sweetspot

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



250, 168, 150



255, 230, 224



250, 150, 233



128, 113, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 168, 150



255, 155, 133



250, 217, 150



125, 115, 112



189, 34, 0



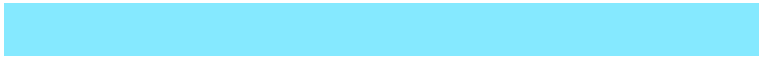
61, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 232, 250



133, 233, 255



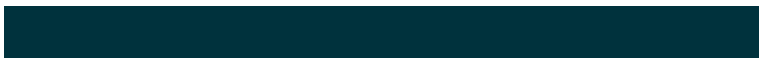
150, 183, 250



112, 123, 125



0, 155, 189



0, 50, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 168, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

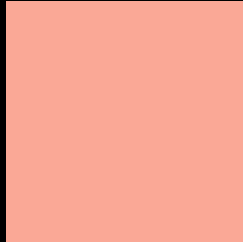
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 150 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, 168, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 168, 150.

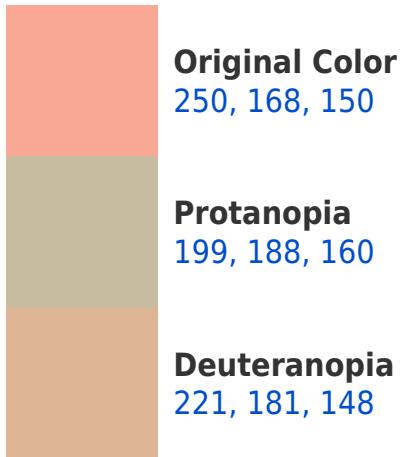



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 168, 150.

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, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

250, 168, 150



Protanomaly

218, 181, 156



Deuteranomaly

232, 176, 149



Tritanomaly

251, 165, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

250, 168, 150



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

212, 182, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 168, 150 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, 168, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 168, 150)  
}
```

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, 168, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 168, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 168, 150 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, 168, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 168, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 168, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 168, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 168, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 168,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 168, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 168, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
168, 150) }
```

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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