

# Converting Colors

RGB(250, 169, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(250, 169, 183) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(250, 169, 183)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA9B7
RGB	250, 169, 183
RGB Percent	98%, 66%, 72%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3373, 0.2824
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.27, 0.02
HSL	350°, 89%, 82%
HSV	350°, 32%, 98%
XYZ	62.1596, 52.1188, 51.5835
YIQ	194.8150, 43.7820, 21.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

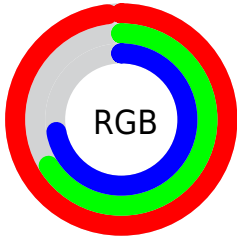
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 169, 183
Decimal	16427447
CIE Lab	77.35, 31.62, 5.04
CIE LCh	77, 32.024, 9.054
Yxy	52.1188, 0.3748, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294617527 (0xFFFAA9B7)
YUV	194.8150, -5.8248, 48.3972
Hunter-Lab	72.1934, 27.3527, 8.1715

# Details

The RGB color **250, 169, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 250, 236**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 225, 239**, and **192, 116, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 144, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 194, 204**.

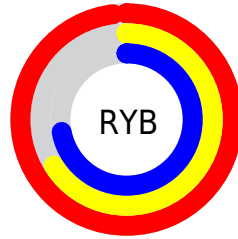
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (66%)

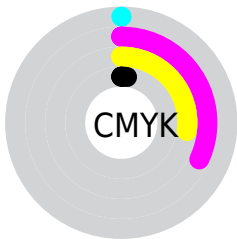
Blue (72%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (72%)

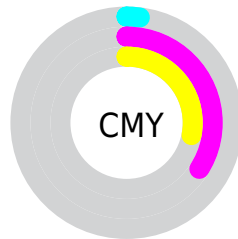


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 169, 183 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, 169, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 250, 169, 183

255, 255, 255

 255, 225, 239

255, 254, 255

 250, 169, 183


 221, 142, 156

 192, 116, 130

 164, 91, 105

 136, 66, 81

 109, 42, 58


 83, 17, 37


 58, 0, 15


 34, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 250, 169, 183


 250, 169, 183

 250, 144, 162


 250, 194, 204

 250, 119, 142

 250, 219, 224

 250, 94, 121

 250, 244, 245

 250, 69, 100

 250, 255, 255

 250, 44, 80

 250, 19, 59

 250, 0, 43

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



236, 172, 213



250, 169, 183



247, 173, 155

# Triad

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



250, 169, 183



170, 200, 144



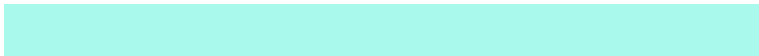
123, 200, 246

# Complementary

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



250, 169, 183



169, 250, 236

# 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, 206, 227



250, 169, 183



136, 206, 169

# Square

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



250, 169, 183



203, 192, 132



106, 208, 199



166, 191, 249

# Rectangle

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



250, 169, 183



237, 179, 141



106, 208, 199



112, 202, 241

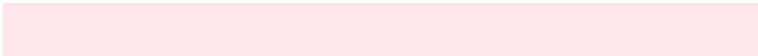


# Sweetspot

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



250, 169, 183



255, 230, 234



235, 169, 250



128, 112, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



250, 169, 183



255, 156, 173



250, 195, 169



125, 112, 115



189, 0, 33



61, 0, 11



# Inverse Universe

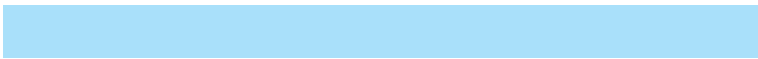
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 169, 183



255, 156, 173



169, 224, 250



125, 112, 115



189, 0, 33



61, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 169, 183 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

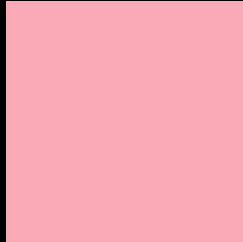
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 183 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, 169, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 169, 183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 169, 183.

# 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, 169, 183

**Protanopia**  
194, 190, 195

**Deuteranopia**  
214, 185, 180



**Tritanopia**  
250, 169, 182

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

250, 169, 183



**Protanomaly**

214, 182, 191



**Deuteranomaly**

227, 179, 181



**Tritanomaly**

250, 169, 182

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

250, 169, 183



**Achromatopsia**

195, 195, 195



**Achromatomaly**

215, 186, 191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 169, 183 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, 169, 183) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 169, 183)  
}
```

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, 169, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 169, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 169, 183 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, 169, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 169, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 169, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 169, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 169, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 169, 183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 169, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 169, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
169, 183) }
```

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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