

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 180, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 180, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 180, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAB492
RGB	250, 180, 146
RGB Percent	98%, 71%, 57%
CMY	0.0196, 0.2941, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.42, 0.02
HSL	20°, 91%, 78%
HSV	20°, 42%, 98%
XYZ	60.9339, 55.0418, 34.6067
YIQ	197.0540, 52.6340, 4.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

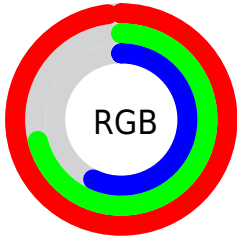
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 197, 146
Decimal	16430226
CIE Lab	79.07, 21.37, 27.42
CIE LCh	79, 34.760, 52.069
Yxy	55.0418, 0.4047, 0.3655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294620306 (0xFFFA492)
YUV	197.0540, -25.1696, 46.4336
Hunter-Lab	74.1902, 16.7729, 24.2768

Details

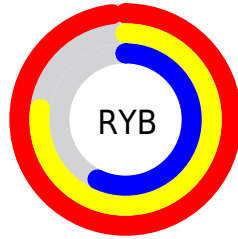
The RGB color **250, 180, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **146, 216, 250**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 236, 200**, and **191, 127, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 163, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 197, 171**.

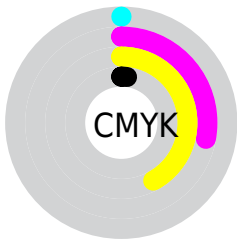
Distribution



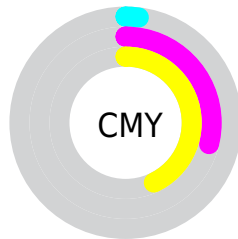
- Red (98%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 180, 146 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, 180, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250, 180, 146


255, 255, 255


 255, 236, 200

 255, 255, 228

 250, 180, 146


 220, 153, 120

 191, 127, 95

 163, 102, 71

 135, 77, 48

 107, 54, 26

 81, 32, 2


 55, 10, 0


 31, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 250, 180, 146


 250, 180, 146

 250, 163, 121


 250, 197, 171

 250, 146, 96

 250, 214, 196

 250, 130, 71

 250, 230, 221

 250, 113, 46

 250, 247, 246

 250, 96, 21

 250, 255, 255

 250, 82, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 173, 173



250, 180, 146



226, 191, 132

Triad

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



250, 180, 146



119, 213, 186



188, 191, 255

Complementary

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



250, 180, 146



146, 216, 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.



140, 201, 255



250, 180, 146



91, 213, 219

Square

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



250, 180, 146



156, 209, 155



98, 209, 246



229, 179, 236

Rectangle

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



250, 180, 146



205, 198, 132



98, 209, 246



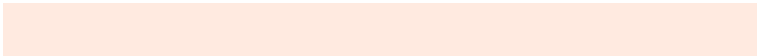
172, 194, 255

Sweetspot

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



250, 180, 146



255, 234, 224



250, 146, 217



128, 115, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 180, 146



255, 169, 128



250, 231, 146



125, 117, 112



189, 62, 0



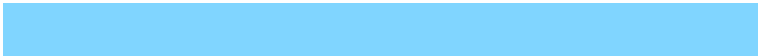
61, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 216, 250



128, 213, 255



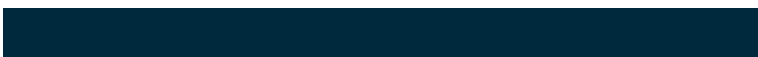
146, 165, 250



112, 121, 125



0, 127, 189



0, 41, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 180, 146 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, 180, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

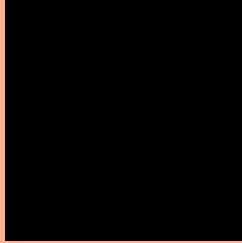
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 180, 146.

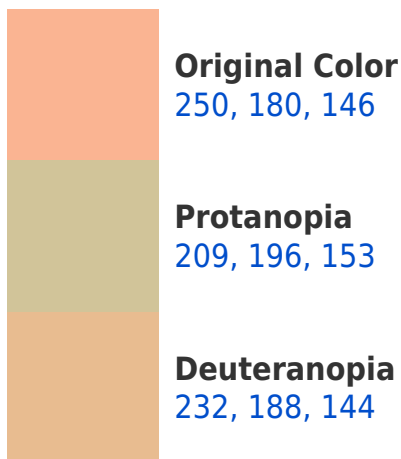


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 180, 146.

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](#).

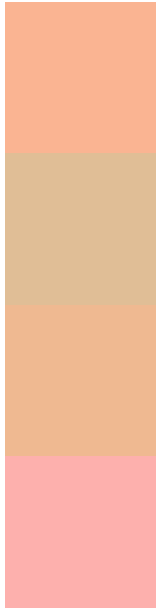
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
254, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
250, 180, 146

Protanomaly
224, 190, 150

Deuteranomaly
239, 185, 145

Tritanomaly
253, 176, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
250, 180, 146

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
216, 191, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 180, 146 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, 180, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 180, 146)  
}
```

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, 180, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 180, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 180, 146 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, 180, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 180, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 180, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 180, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 180, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 180,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 180, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 180, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
180, 146) }
```

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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