

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 180, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 180, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 180, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAB4A6
RGB	250, 180, 166
RGB Percent	98%, 71%, 65%
CMY	0.0196, 0.2941, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.34, 0.02
HSL	10°, 89%, 82%
HSV	10°, 34%, 98%
XYZ	62.6285, 55.7197, 43.5305
YIQ	199.3340, 46.2140, 10.4860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

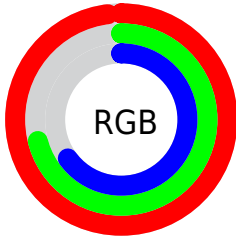
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 183, 166
Decimal	16430246
CIE Lab	79.45, 23.65, 17.24
CIE LCh	79, 29.269, 36.088
Yxy	55.7197, 0.3869, 0.3442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294620326 (0xFFFAB4A6)
YUV	199.3340, -16.4337, 44.4341
Hunter-Lab	74.6456, 19.1337, 17.6763

Details

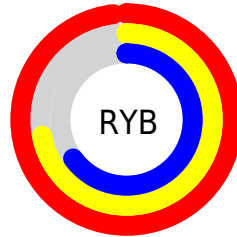
The RGB color **250, 180, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 236, 250**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 236, 221**, and **192, 127, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 159, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 201, 191**.

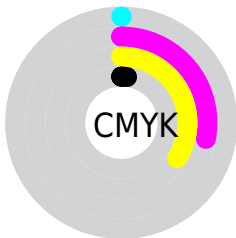
Distribution



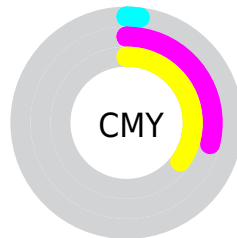
- Red (98%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 180, 166 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, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 250, 180, 166

 250, 180, 166

255, 255, 255

 221, 153, 140

 255, 236, 221

 192, 127, 114

 255, 255, 250

 164, 101, 90

 136, 77, 66

 109, 53, 44

 83, 31, 23

 58, 8, 0

 35, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 250, 180, 166

■ 250, 180, 166

■ 250, 159, 141

■ 250, 201, 191

■ 250, 138, 116

■ 250, 222, 216

■ 250, 118, 91

■ 250, 243, 241

■ 250, 97, 66

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 250, 76, 41

■ 250, 55, 16

■ 250, 42, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



251, 177, 192



250, 180, 166



236, 188, 148

Triad

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



250, 180, 166



150, 210, 174



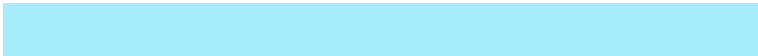
171, 197, 251

Complementary

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



250, 180, 166



166, 236, 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.



134, 206, 246



250, 180, 166



124, 212, 202

Square

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



250, 180, 166



181, 205, 152



115, 211, 228



208, 188, 241

Rectangle

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



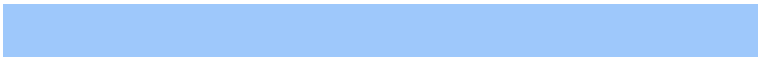
250, 180, 166



220, 194, 143



115, 211, 228



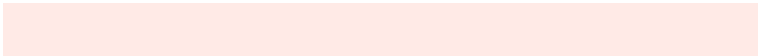
158, 200, 251

Sweetspot

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



250, 180, 166



255, 234, 230



250, 166, 236



128, 115, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 180, 166



255, 170, 153



250, 222, 166



125, 115, 112



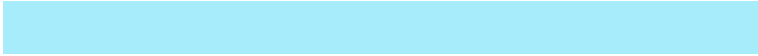
189, 31, 0



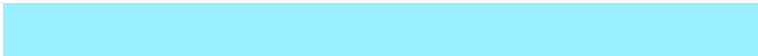
61, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 236, 250



153, 238, 255



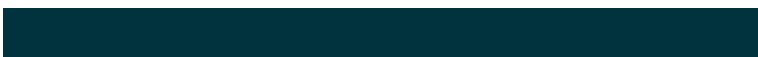
166, 194, 250



112, 123, 125



0, 157, 189



0, 51, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 180, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

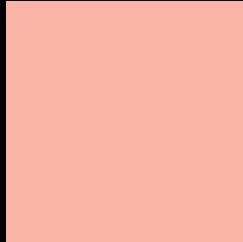
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166 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, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 180, 166.

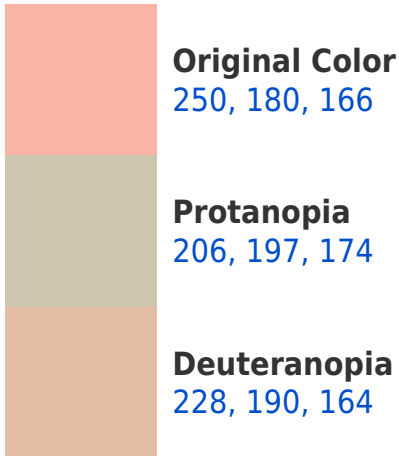



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 180, 166.

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





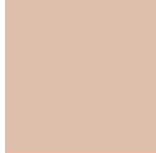
Tritanopia
252, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

250, 180, 166



Protanomaly

222, 191, 171



Deuteranomaly

236, 186, 165



Tritanomaly

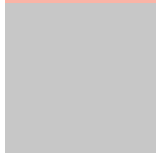
251, 177, 181

Monochromacy



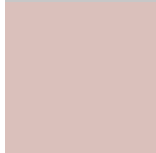
Original Color

250, 180, 166



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

218, 192, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 180, 166 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, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 180, 166)  
}
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 180, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 180, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 180, 166) }
```

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, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 180, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 180, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 180,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 180, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
180, 166) }
```

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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