

Converting Colors

RGB(250, 220, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(250, 220, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(250, 220, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FADCA7
RGB	250, 220, 167
RGB Percent	98%, 86%, 65%
CMY	0.0196, 0.1373, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.33, 0.02
HSL	38°, 89%, 82%
HSV	38°, 33%, 98%
XYZ	71.9926, 74.3004, 47.1062
YIQ	222.9280, 34.8930, -10.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

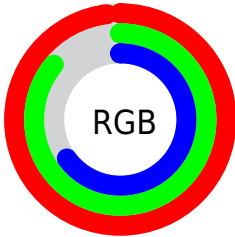
Format	Color
RYB	214, 250, 167
Decimal	16440487
CIELab	89.06, 2.91, 29.88
CIElCh	89, 30.023, 84.429
Yxy	74.3004, 0.3722, 0.3842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294630567 (0xFFFADCA7)
YUV	222.9280, -27.5725, 23.7421
Hunter-Lab	86.1977, -1.7622, 27.9370

Details

The RGB color **250, 220, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 197, 250**, and the grayscale version is **223, 223, 223**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 222**, and **192, 165, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 211, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 229, 192**.

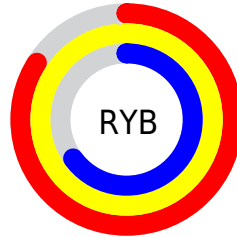
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (86%)

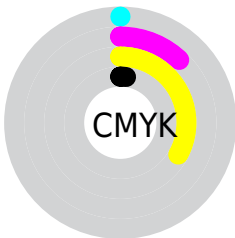
Blue (65%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (65%)

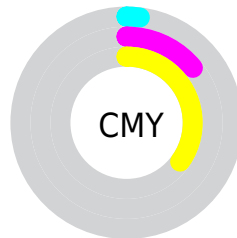


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 220, 167 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, 220, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250, 220, 167


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 222

 255, 255, 251


 250, 220, 167

 221, 192, 140

 192, 165, 115

 165, 139, 90

 137, 113, 66

 111, 89, 43

 85, 66, 20

 61, 44, 0


 37, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 250, 220, 167

 250, 220, 167

 250, 211, 142


 250, 229, 192

 250, 202, 117


 250, 238, 217


 250, 193, 92

 250, 247, 242

 250, 184, 67

 250, 255, 255

 250, 175, 42

 250, 166, 17

 250, 160, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 211, 178



250, 220, 167



220, 229, 171

Triad

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



250, 220, 167



141, 239, 246



255, 209, 255

Complementary

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



250, 220, 167



167, 197, 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.



221, 218, 255



250, 220, 167



149, 235, 255

Square

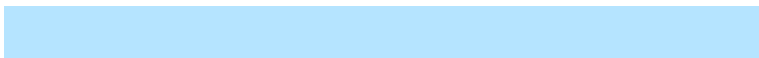
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



250, 220, 167



157, 240, 217



181, 228, 255



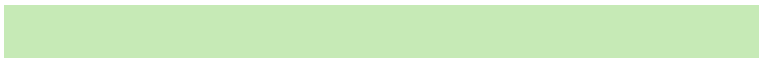
255, 203, 230

Rectangle

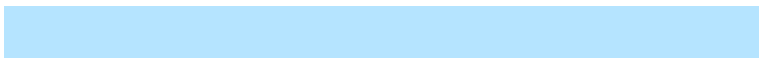
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



250, 220, 167



198, 234, 182



181, 228, 255



245, 212, 255

Sweetspot

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



250, 220, 167



255, 246, 230



250, 167, 197



128, 122, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 220, 167



255, 218, 153



239, 250, 167



125, 120, 112



189, 120, 0



61, 39, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 197, 250



153, 190, 255



178, 167, 250



112, 117, 125



0, 68, 189



0, 22, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 220, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

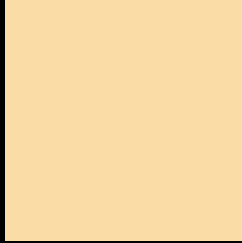
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

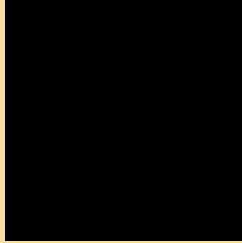
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 220, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 220, 167.

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, 220, 167

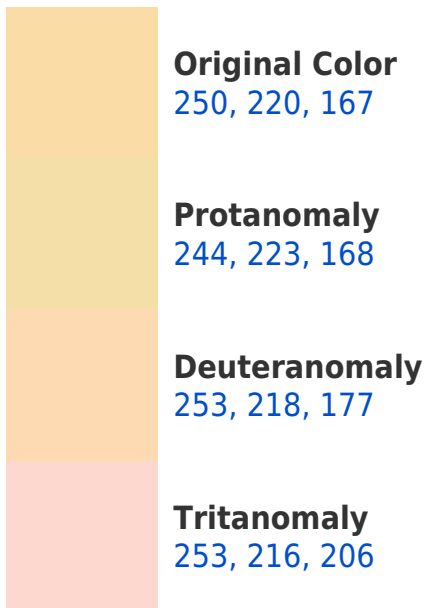
Protanopia
240, 224, 169

Deuteranopia
255, 217, 183



Tritanopia
255, 213, 228

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 220, 167 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, 220, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 220, 167)  
}
```

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, 220, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 220, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 220, 167 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, 220, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 220, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 220, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 220, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 220, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 220,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 220, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 220, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
220, 167) }
```

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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