

# Converting Colors

RGB(250, 238, 235)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(250, 238, 235) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(250, 238, 235)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAEEEE
RGB	250, 238, 235
RGB Percent	98%, 93%, 92%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0667, 0.0784
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.06, 0.02
HSL	12°, 60%, 95%
HSV	12°, 6%, 98%
XYZ	84.9943, 87.4712, 91.0012
YIQ	241.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

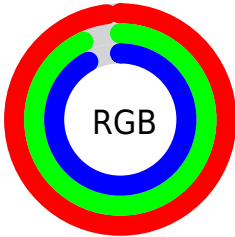
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	250, 239, 235
Decimal	16445163
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.94, 3.53, 2.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 4.558, 39.216
Y <sub>xy</sub>	87.4712, 0.3226, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294635243 (0xFFFAEEEEB)
YUV	241.2460, -3.0793, 7.6773
Hunter-Lab	93.5261, -1.4540, 7.7788

# Details

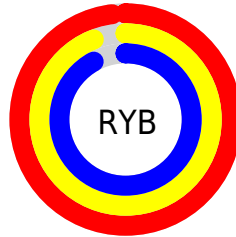
The RGB color **250, 238, 235** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **235, 247, 250**, and the grayscale version is **241, 241, 241**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **194, 182, 179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 218, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 255, 255**.

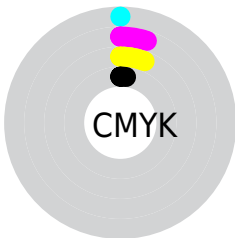
# Distribution



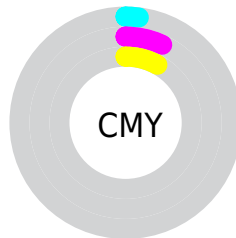
- Red (98%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 238, 235 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, 238, 235 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 250, 238, 235

255, 255, 255

 250, 238, 235

 221, 210, 207

 194, 182, 179

 166, 155, 153


 140, 129, 127

 114, 104, 102

 90, 80, 78

 66, 57, 55

 44, 36, 34


 24, 14, 11


 250, 238, 235


 250, 238, 235


 250, 218, 210


 250, 255, 255

 250, 198, 185

 250, 178, 160

 250, 158, 135

 250, 138, 110

 250, 118, 85

 250, 98, 60

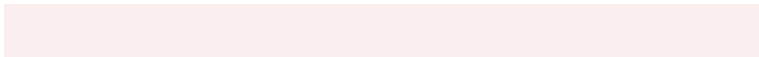
 250, 78, 35

 250, 58, 10

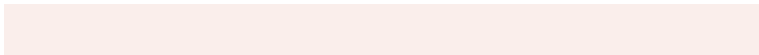
# Harmonies

## Analogous

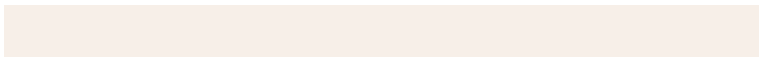
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



250, 238, 239



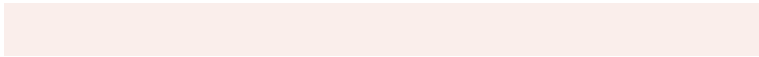
250, 238, 235



247, 239, 232

# Triad

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



250, 238, 235



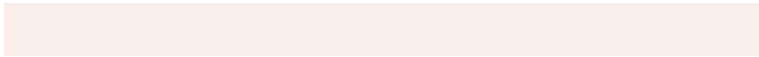
233, 243, 237



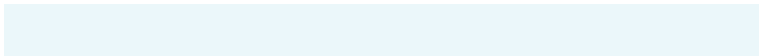
238, 240, 249

# Complementary

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



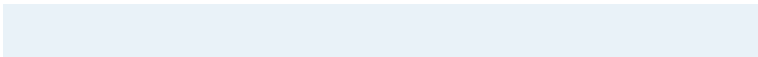
250, 238, 235



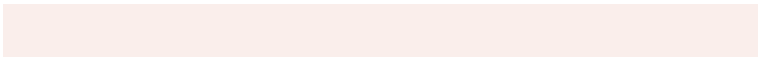
235, 247, 250

# Split Complementary

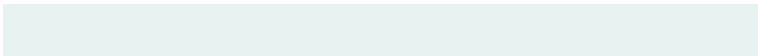
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



233, 242, 248



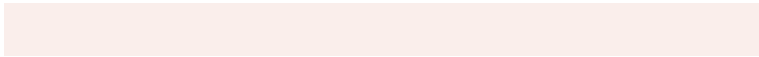
250, 238, 235



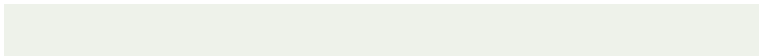
230, 243, 242

# Square

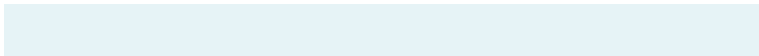
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



250, 238, 235



238, 242, 234



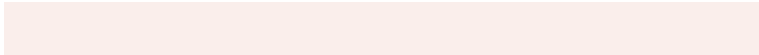
230, 243, 246



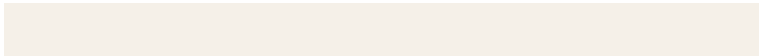
243, 239, 247

# Rectangle

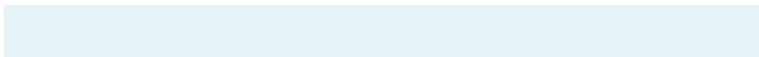
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



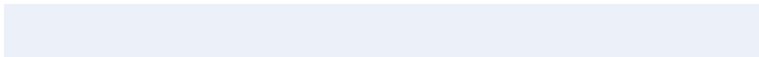
250, 238, 235



245, 240, 232



230, 243, 246

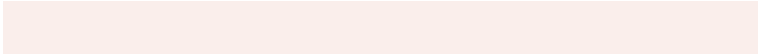


236, 241, 249

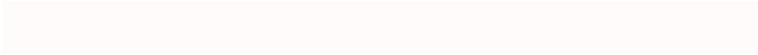


# Sweetspot

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



250, 238, 235



255, 251, 250



250, 235, 247



128, 125, 125



0, 0, 0

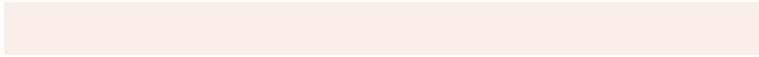


128, 128, 128

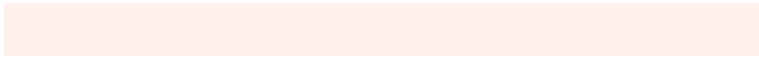


# Same Dimension

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



250, 238, 235



255, 241, 237



250, 245, 235



125, 117, 115



189, 38, 0

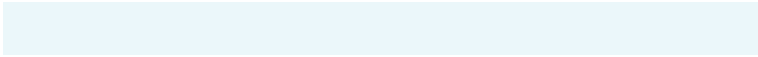


61, 12, 0

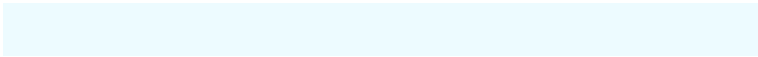


# Inverse Universe

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



235, 247, 250



237, 251, 255



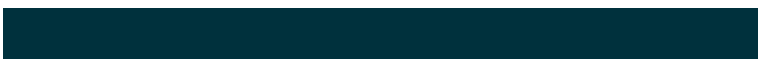
235, 239, 250



115, 123, 125



0, 151, 189

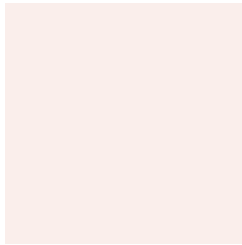


0, 49, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 238, 235 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

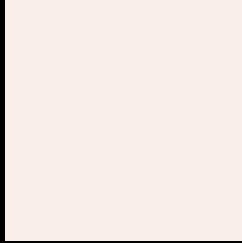
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 238, 235 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

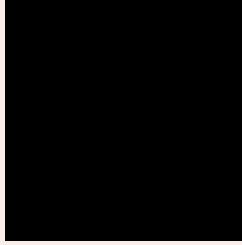
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

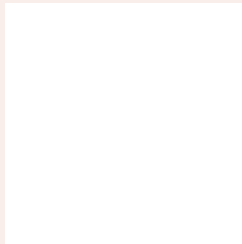
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 250, 238, 235 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 238, 235.

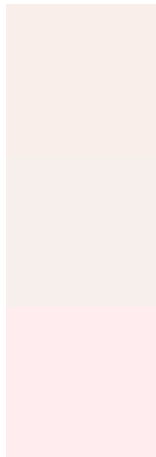


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 238, 235.

# 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, 238, 235

**Protanopia**  
246, 239, 236

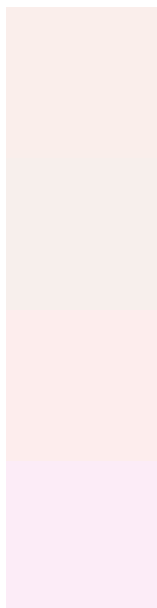
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 236, 238



# Tritanopia

253, 235, 254

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

250, 238, 235

## Protanomaly

247, 239, 236

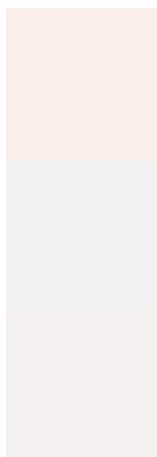
## Deuteranomaly

253, 237, 237

## Tritanomaly

252, 236, 247

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

250, 238, 235

## Achromatopsia

241, 241, 241

## Achromatomaly

244, 240, 239

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 238, 235 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, 238, 235) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 238, 235)  
}
```

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, 238, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 238, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 238, 235 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, 238, 235) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 238, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 238, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 238, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 238, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 238,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 238, 235 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 238, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
238, 235) }
```

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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