

# Converting Colors

RGB(250, 56, 238)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(250, 56, 238) contains.

<b>RGB(250, 56, 238)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(250, 56, 238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA38EE
RGB	250, 56, 238
RGB Percent	98%, 22%, 93%
CMY	0.0196, 0.7804, 0.0667
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.05, 0.02
HSL	304°, 95%, 60%
HSV	304°, 78%, 98%
XYZ	56.2711, 29.3254, 83.5835
YIQ	134.7540, 57.2020, 97.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

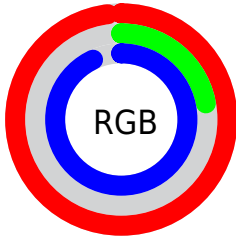
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 56, 238
Decimal	16398574
CIE Lab	61.07, 87.65, -50.25
CIE LCh	61, 101.036, 330.175
Yxy	29.3254, 0.3326, 0.1733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294588654 (0xFFFA38EE)
YUV	134.7540, 50.9003, 101.0707
Hunter-Lab	54.1529, 90.7145, -53.6054

# Details

The RGB color **250, 56, 238** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33FF**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **56, 250, 68**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 124, 255**, and **189, 0, 181** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 31, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 81, 240**.

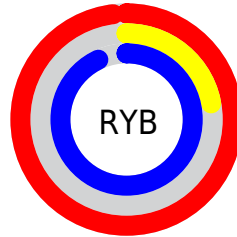
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (22%)

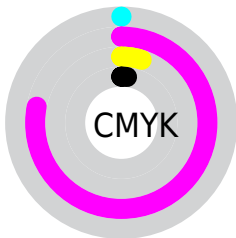
Blue (93%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (93%)

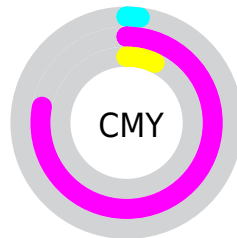


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (78%)


















Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 250, 56, 238 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, 56, 238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 250, 56, 238	 250, 56, 238
 255, 255, 255	 219, 0, 209
 255, 124, 255	 189, 0, 181
 255, 155, 255	 159, 0, 154
 255, 185, 255	 130, 0, 127
 255, 216, 255	 101, 0, 102
 255, 247, 255	 73, 0, 77
	 43, 0, 53
	 0, 0, 31
	 0, 0, 1


 250, 56, 238

 250, 56, 238


 250, 31, 236


 250, 81, 240


 250, 6, 235

 250, 106, 241

 250, 0, 235

 250, 131, 243

 250, 156, 244

 250, 181, 246

 250, 206, 247

 250, 231, 249

 250, 255, 250

 250, 255, 252

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126, 123, 255



250, 56, 238



255, 0, 151

# Triad

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



250, 56, 238



179, 144, 0



0, 184, 236

# Complementary

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



250, 56, 238



56, 250, 68

# 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.



0, 183, 145



250, 56, 238



85, 167, 0

# Square

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



250, 56, 238



246, 104, 0



0, 178, 46



0, 178, 255

# Rectangle

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



250, 56, 238



255, 0, 93



0, 178, 46



0, 184, 207



# Sweetspot

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



250, 56, 238



255, 196, 251



66, 56, 250



128, 92, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



250, 56, 238



255, 18, 240



250, 56, 143



125, 112, 124



189, 0, 177



61, 0, 57



# Inverse Universe

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



250, 56, 238



255, 18, 240



56, 250, 163



125, 112, 124



189, 0, 177

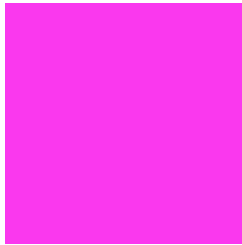


61, 0, 57



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 250, 56, 238 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

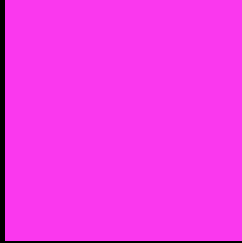
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 56, 238 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 × Fail

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



## RGB 250, 56, 238 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 56, 238.

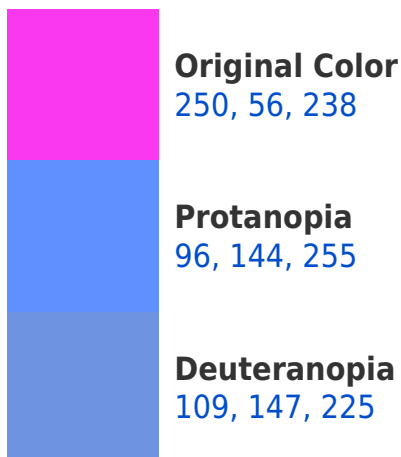


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 250, 56, 238.

# 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**  
237, 104, 111

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

250, 56, 238



**Protanomaly**

152, 112, 249



**Deuteranomaly**

160, 114, 230



**Tritanomaly**

242, 87, 157

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

250, 56, 238



**Achromatopsia**

135, 135, 135



**Achromatomaly**

177, 106, 172

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 250, 56, 238 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, 56, 238) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 56, 238)  
}
```

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, 56, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 56, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 250, 56, 238 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, 56, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 56, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 56, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 56, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 56, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 56,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 250, 56, 238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 56, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250, 56,  
238) }
```

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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