

Converting Colors

`RYB(250, 169, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(250, 169, 163) contains.

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Color

R_YB(250, 169, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA9A3
RGB	250, 169, 163
RGB Percent	98%, 66%, 64%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3388, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.35, 0.02
HSL	4°, 90%, 81%
HSV	4°, 35%, 98%
XYZ	60.1513, 51.2004, 41.3627
YIQ	192.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

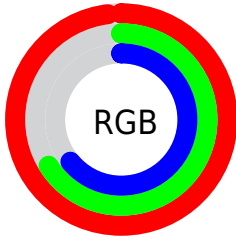
Format	Color
R _Y B	250, 169, 163
Decimal	16427427
CIE Lab	76.80, 29.28, 15.15
CIE LCh	77, 32.966, 27.364
Yxy	51.2004, 0.3939, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294617507 (0xFFFAA9A3)
YUV	192.5350, -14.5608, 50.3968
Hunter-Lab	71.5545, 24.8331, 15.8150

Details

The RYB color **250, 169, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 205, 250**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 227, 218**, and **191, 116, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 145, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 192, 188**.

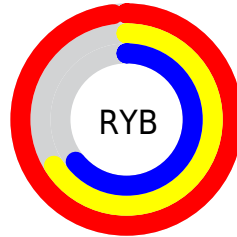
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (66%)

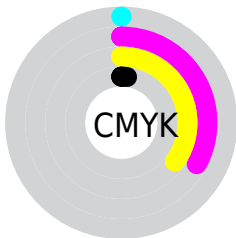
Blue (64%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (64%)

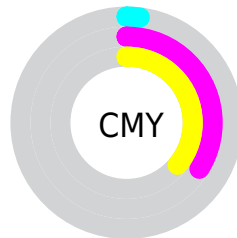


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 250, 169, 163 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 RYB color 250, 169, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250, 169, 163


255, 255, 255

 255, 225, 218

 249, 255, 246

 250, 169, 163


 220, 142, 137

 191, 116, 111

 163, 90, 87

 135, 66, 64

 108, 42, 42

 81, 18, 21

 56, 0, 0

 29, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 250, 169, 163

■ 250, 169, 163

■ 250, 145, 138

■ 250, 192, 188

■ 250, 123, 113

■ 250, 215, 213

■ 250, 99, 88

■ 250, 239, 238

■ 250, 76, 63

■ 250, 253, 255

■ 250, 53, 38

■ 250, 29, 13

■ 250, 17, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



247, 167, 193



250, 169, 163



238, 198, 139

Triad

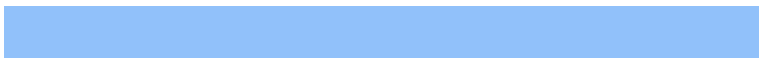
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



250, 169, 163



146, 194, 203



145, 178, 250

Complementary

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



250, 169, 163



163, 205, 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.



104, 161, 240



250, 169, 163



112, 165, 206

Square

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



250, 169, 163



135, 196, 149



91, 151, 216



190, 183, 244

Rectangle

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



250, 169, 163



200, 223, 130



91, 151, 216



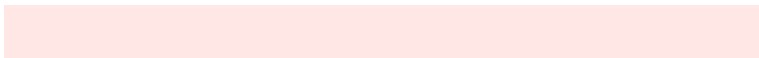
130, 172, 248

Sweetspot

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



250, 169, 163



255, 231, 230



250, 163, 246



128, 113, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



250, 169, 163



255, 155, 148



234, 250, 163



125, 113, 112



189, 13, 0



61, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 205, 250



148, 200, 255



163, 190, 250



112, 118, 125



0, 91, 189



0, 29, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 250, 169, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

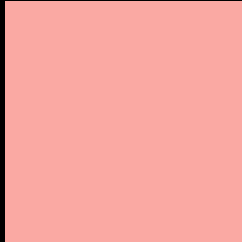
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 250, 169, 163 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](#).

RYB 250, 169, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 250, 169, 163.

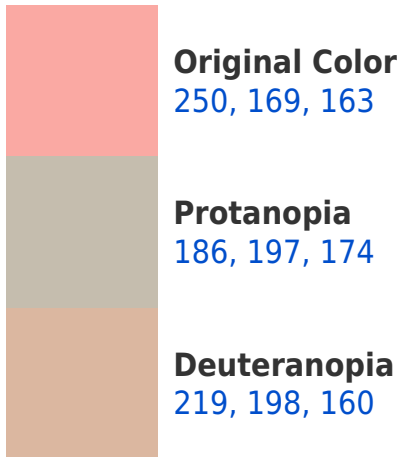


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 250, 169, 163.

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, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

250, 169, 163



Protanomaly

216, 186, 170



Deuteranomaly

230, 184, 161



Tritanomaly

251, 167, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

250, 169, 163



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

213, 183, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 250, 169, 163 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, 169, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 169, 163)  
}
```

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, 169, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 169, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 250, 169, 163 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, 169, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 169, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 169, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 169, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 169, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 169,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 250, 169, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 169, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
169, 163) }
```

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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