

# Converting Colors

`RYB(250, 223, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(250, 223, 221) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(250, 223, 221)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FADFDD
RGB	250, 223, 221
RGB Percent	98%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.0196, 0.1260, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.12, 0.02
HSL	4°, 74%, 92%
HSV	4°, 12%, 98%
XYZ	78.8287, 78.2509, 79.3558
YIQ	230.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

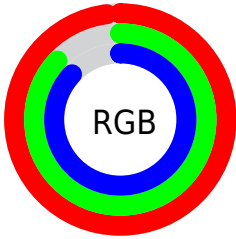
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 223, 221
Decimal	16441309
CIE Lab	90.89, 9.02, 4.32
CIE LCh	91, 9.998, 25.571
Yxy	78.2509, 0.3334, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294631389 (0xFFFAFDFF)
YUV	230.8450, -4.8536, 16.7989
Hunter-Lab	88.4595, 4.2621, 8.7334

# Details

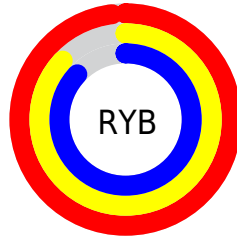
The RYB color **250, 223, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 235, 250**, and the grayscale version is **231, 231, 231**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **193, 168, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **250, 199, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 246, 246**.

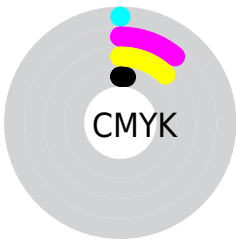
# Distribution



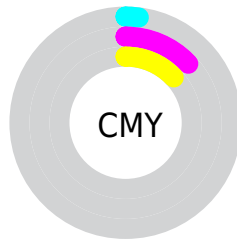
- Red (98%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 250, 223, 221 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, 223, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 250, 223, 221


255, 255, 255

 250, 223, 221

 221, 195, 193

 193, 168, 166

 166, 141, 140

 139, 116, 114

 114, 91, 90

 89, 68, 66


 65, 45, 44

 43, 25, 24


 23, 0, 0

 250, 223, 221


 250, 223, 221


 250, 199, 196


 250, 246, 246

 250, 176, 171

 250, 253, 255

 250, 154, 146

 250, 130, 121

 250, 107, 96

 250, 84, 71

 250, 60, 46

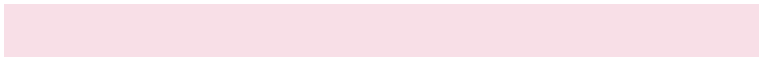
 250, 37, 21

 250, 17, 0

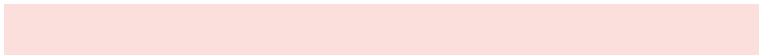
# Harmonies

## Analogous

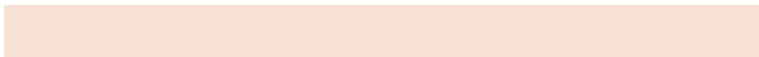
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



248, 223, 231



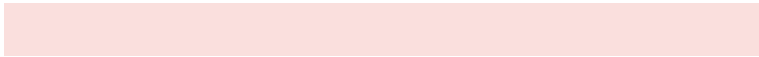
250, 223, 221



247, 232, 213

# Triad

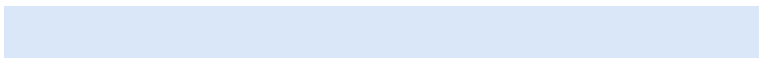
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



250, 223, 221



217, 232, 233



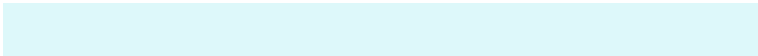
218, 227, 248

# Complementary

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



250, 223, 221



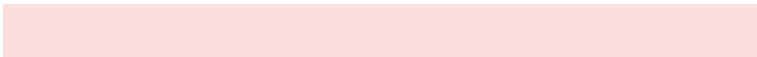
221, 235, 250

# 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.



209, 223, 244



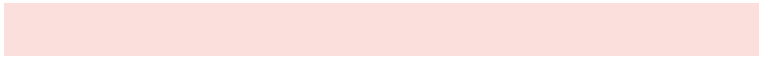
250, 223, 221



209, 224, 235

# Square

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



250, 223, 221



212, 231, 215



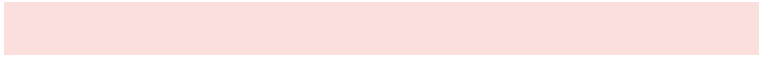
205, 220, 237



229, 227, 246

# Rectangle

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



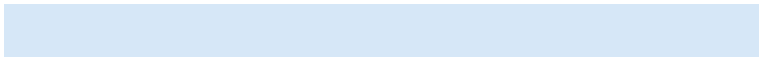
250, 223, 221



240, 242, 211



205, 220, 237

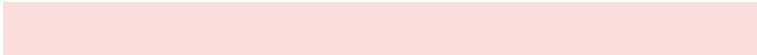


214, 225, 247

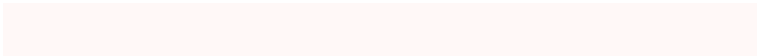


# Sweetspot

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



250, 223, 221



255, 248, 247



250, 221, 249



128, 123, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

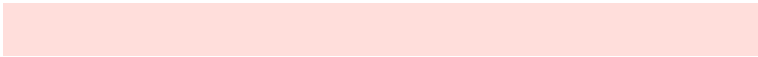


# Same Dimension

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



250, 223, 221



255, 222, 219



245, 250, 221



125, 113, 112



189, 13, 0

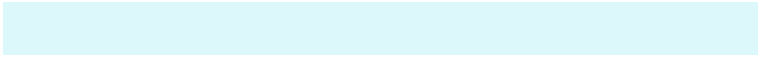


61, 4, 0

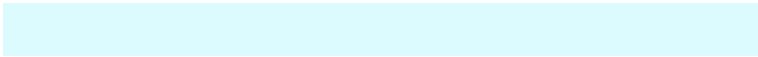


# Inverse Universe

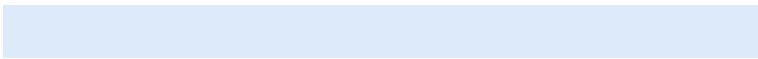
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



221, 235, 250



219, 236, 255



221, 230, 250



112, 118, 125



0, 91, 189

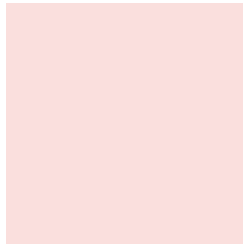


0, 29, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 250, 223, 221 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

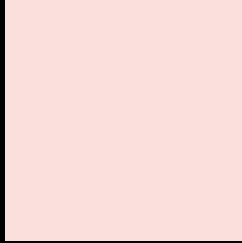
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 221 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

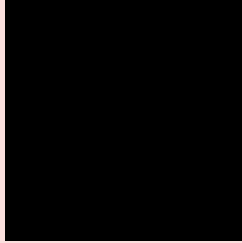
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

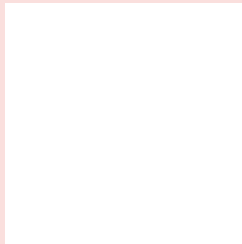
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 250, 223, 221 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 250, 223, 221.

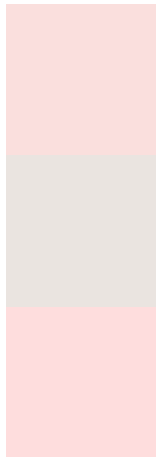


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 250, 223, 221.

# 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, 223, 221

**Protanopia**  
234, 231, 224

**Deuteranopia**  
254, 221, 221



**Tritanopia**  
252, 220, 238

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

250, 223, 221

**Protanomaly**

240, 227, 223

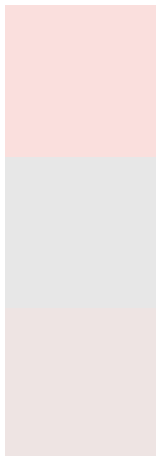
**Deuteranomaly**

253, 222, 221

**Tritanomaly**

251, 221, 232

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

250, 223, 221

**Achromatopsia**

231, 231, 231

**Achromatomaly**

238, 228, 227

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 250, 223, 221 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, 223, 221) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 223, 221)  
}
```

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, 223, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 223, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 250, 223, 221 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, 223, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 223, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 223, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 223, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 223, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 223,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 250, 223, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 223, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
223, 221) }
```

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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