

Converting Colors

RGB(252, 166, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(252, 166, 169) contains.

RGB(252, 166, 169)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(252, 166, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCA6A9
RGB	252, 166, 169
RGB Percent	99%, 65%, 66%
CMY	0.0118, 0.3490, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.33, 0.01
HSL	358°, 93%, 82%
HSV	358°, 34%, 99%
XYZ	60.9425, 50.8325, 44.1357
YIQ	192.0560, 50.2930, 19.1650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

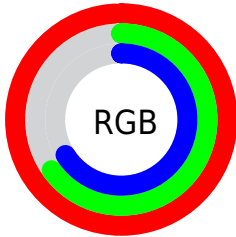
Format	Color
R _Y B	252, 166, 169
Decimal	16557737
CIE Lab	76.58, 32.11, 11.60
CIE LCh	77, 34.143, 19.863
Yxy	50.8325, 0.3909, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294747817 (0xFFFC A6A9)
YUV	192.0560, -11.3666, 52.5709
Hunter-Lab	71.2969, 27.8071, 13.2048

Details

The RGB color **252, 166, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 252, 249**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 224**, and **193, 113, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **252, 141, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **252, 191, 193**.

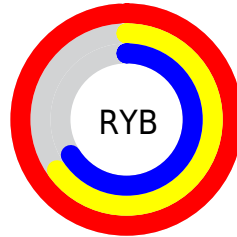
Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (65%)

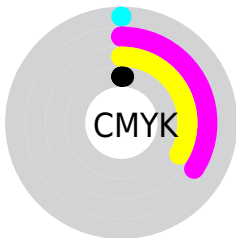
Blue (66%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (66%)

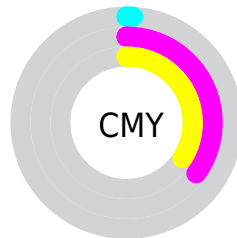


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 252, 166, 169 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 252, 166, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 252, 166, 169

255, 255, 255

 255, 222, 224

 255, 251, 253

 252, 166, 169


 222, 139, 143

 193, 113, 117

 165, 88, 92

 137, 63, 69

 110, 39, 47

 83, 14, 26

 58, 0, 0

 31, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 252, 166, 169

■ 252, 166, 169

■ 252, 141, 145

■ 252, 191, 193

■ 252, 116, 120

■ 252, 216, 218

■ 252, 90, 96

■ 252, 242, 242

■ 252, 65, 72

■ 252, 255, 255

■ 252, 40, 47

■ 252, 15, 23

■ 252, 0, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



244, 166, 201



252, 166, 169



243, 173, 142

Triad

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



252, 166, 169



153, 201, 147



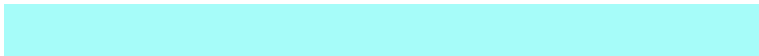
130, 195, 250

Complementary

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



252, 166, 169



166, 252, 249

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.



91, 203, 236



252, 166, 169



116, 206, 177

Square

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



252, 166, 169



189, 194, 129



87, 206, 209



178, 185, 248

Rectangle

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



252, 166, 169



229, 180, 130



87, 206, 209



115, 198, 247

Sweetspot

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



252, 166, 169



255, 230, 230



248, 166, 252



128, 112, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



252, 166, 169



255, 150, 154



252, 205, 166



125, 112, 113



189, 0, 7



61, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

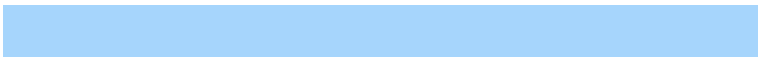
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



252, 166, 169



255, 150, 154



166, 213, 252



125, 112, 113



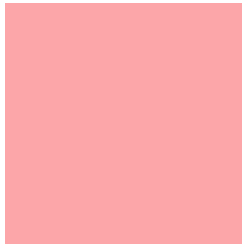
189, 0, 7



61, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 252, 166, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

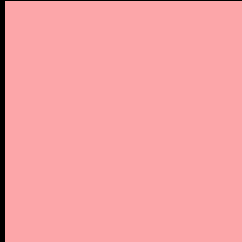
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 252, 166, 169 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 252, 166, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 252, 166, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 252, 166, 169.

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
252, 166, 169

Protanopia
195, 189, 181

Deuteranopia
216, 182, 166



Tritanopia
253, 165, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

252, 166, 169



Protanomaly

216, 181, 177



Deuteranomaly

229, 176, 167



Tritanomaly

253, 165, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

252, 166, 169



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

214, 183, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 252, 166, 169 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(252, 166, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 166, 169)  
}
```

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(252, 166, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 166, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 252, 166, 169 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(252, 166, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 166, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(252, 166, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 166, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 166, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 166,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 252, 166, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 166, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
166, 169) }
```

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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