

# Converting Colors

Hex(F87579)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F87579) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F87579)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F87579
RGB	248, 117, 121
RGB Percent	97%, 46%, 47%
CMY	0.0275, 0.5412, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.51, 0.03
HSL	358°, 90%, 72%
HSV	358°, 53%, 97%
XYZ	48.5239, 34.0595, 22.1058
YIQ	156.6250, 76.7920, 29.0160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

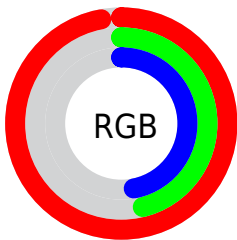
Format	Color
RYB	248, 117, 121
Decimal	16283001
CIELab	65.01, 50.44, 22.12
CIELCh	65, 55.075, 23.686
Yxy	34.0595, 0.4635, 0.3253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294473081 (0xFFFF87579)
YUV	156.6250, -17.5631, 80.1359
Hunter-Lab	58.3605, 46.2830, 18.3945

# Details

The Hex color **F87579** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. A complement of this color would be **75F8F4**, and the grayscale version is **9D9D9D**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFACAD**, and **BB3F49** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F85C61**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F88E91**.

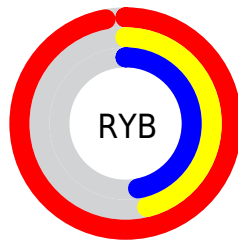
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (46%)

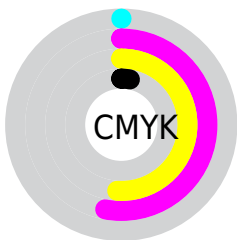
Blue (47%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (47%)

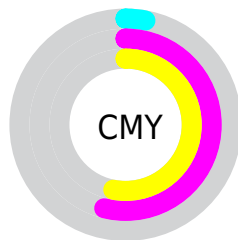


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F87579 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 Hex color F87579 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F87579

 F87579

FFFFFF

 D95A60

 FFACAD

 BB3F49

 FFC9C9

 9D2232

 FFE5E5

 7F001D

 620005

 460000

 2A0001

 000000

 F87579

 F87579

 F85C61

 F88E91

 F84349

 F8A7A9

 F82B31

 F8BFC1

 F81219

 F8D8D9

 F80008

 F8F1F1

 F8FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F273AA



F87579



E6854F

# Triad

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



F87579



55B161



00A6FF

# Complementary

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



F87579



75F8F4

# 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.



00B1EC



F87579



00B591

# Square

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



F87579



93A73E



00B6C4



8E95F8

# Rectangle

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



F87579



CF923C



00B6C4



00ABFC



# Sweetspot

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



F87579



FFD6D7



F475F8



806768



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F87579



FF5E63



F8B275



7D7071



BD0006



3D0002



# Inverse Universe

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



F87579



FF5E63



75BBF8



7D7071



BD0006



3D0002



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F87579 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

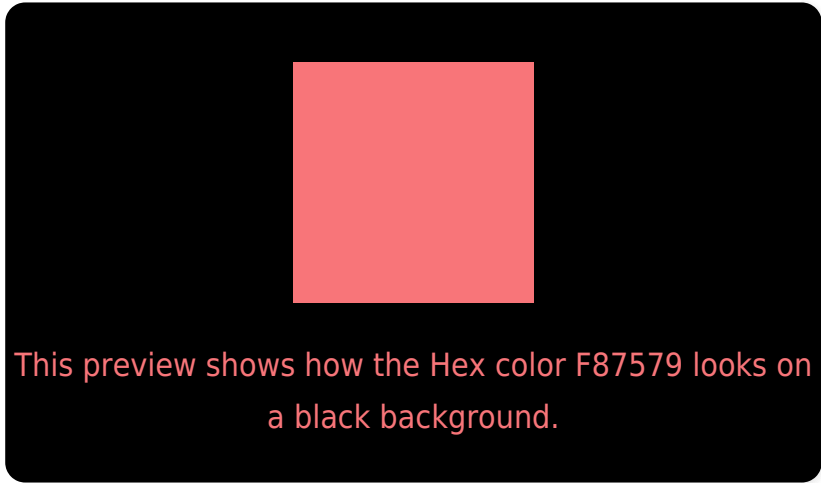
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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](#).



## Hex F87579 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F87579.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F87579.

# 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**  
F8747C

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
F87579



**Protanomaly**  
C38F85



**Deuteranomaly**  
D18B75



**Tritanomaly**  
F8747B

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F87579



**Achromatopsia**  
9D9D9D



**Achromatomaly**  
BE8E90

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F87579 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 #F87579 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#F87579  
}
```

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 #F87579 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F87579
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F87579 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
#F87579 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F87579 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F87579 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F87579; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F87579; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F87579 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F87579 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F87579 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F87579 }
```

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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