

# Converting Colors

Hex(F88B50)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F88B50) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F88B50)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F88B50
RGB	248, 139, 80
RGB Percent	97%, 55%, 31%
CMY	0.0275, 0.4549, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.68, 0.03
HSL	21°, 92%, 64%
HSV	21°, 68%, 97%
XYZ	49.3920, 39.0009, 12.5141
YIQ	164.8650, 83.9030, 4.7590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

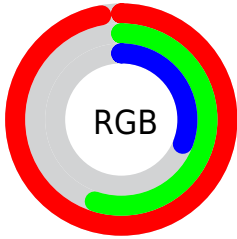
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 171, 80
Decimal	16288592
CIE Lab	68.75, 36.67, 48.88
CIE LCh	69, 61.112, 53.122
Yxy	39.0009, 0.4895, 0.3865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294478672 (0xFFFF88B50)
YUV	164.8650, -41.8384, 72.9094
Hunter-Lab	62.4507, 31.8862, 31.8347

# Details

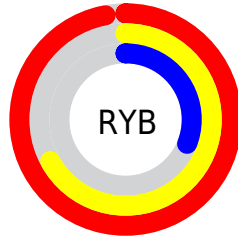
The Hex color **F88B50** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **50BDF8**, and the grayscale version is **A5A5A5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC283**, and **BA571F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F87B37**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F89B69**.

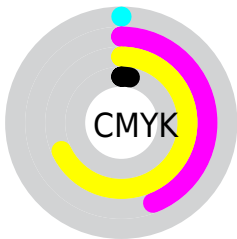
# Distribution



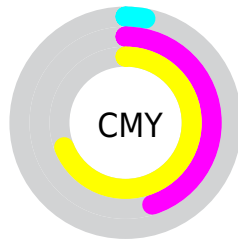
- Red (97%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F88B50 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 F88B50 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F88B50

 F88B50

FFFFFF

 D97137

 FFC283

 BA571F

 FFDE9E

 9C3E02

 FFFBB9

 7E2500

 FFFFD5

 610900

 FFFFF2

 440000

 2C0001

 000000

 F88B50

 F88B50

 F87B37

 F89B69

 F86B1E

 F8AB82

 F85B06

 F8BB9A

 F85700

 F8CBB3

 F8DBCC

 F8ECE5

 F8FCFE

 F8FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF7980



F88B50



D0A032

# Triad

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



F88B50



00C299



939EFF

# Complementary

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



F88B50



50BDF8

# 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.



00B2FF



F88B50



00C2D2

# Square

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



F88B50



56BC62



00BEFF



DF87EB

# Rectangle

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



F88B50



AEAD32



00BEFF



6DA6FF

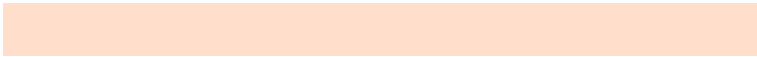


# Sweetspot

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



F88B50



FFDECC



F850BD



806C61



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F88B50



FF7930



F8DF50



7D7570



BD4200



3D1500



# Inverse Universe

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



50BDF8



30B6FF



5069F8



70797D



007ABD



00283D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F88B50 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

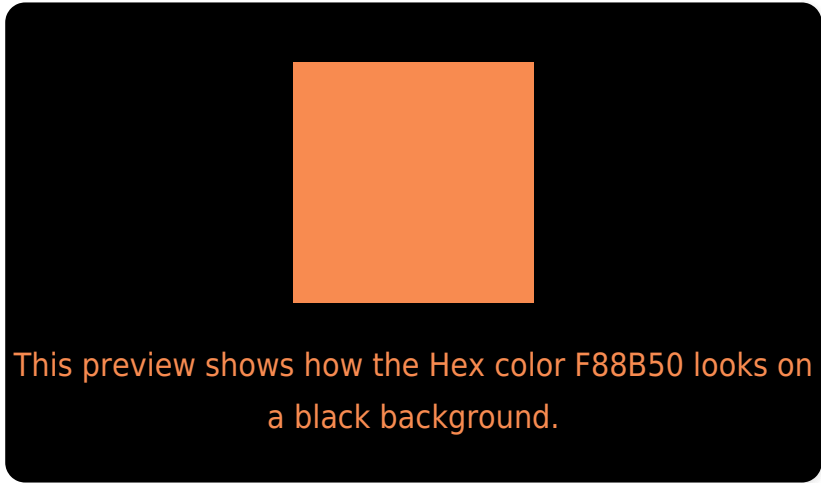
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F88B50 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F88B50.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F88B50.

# 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](#).

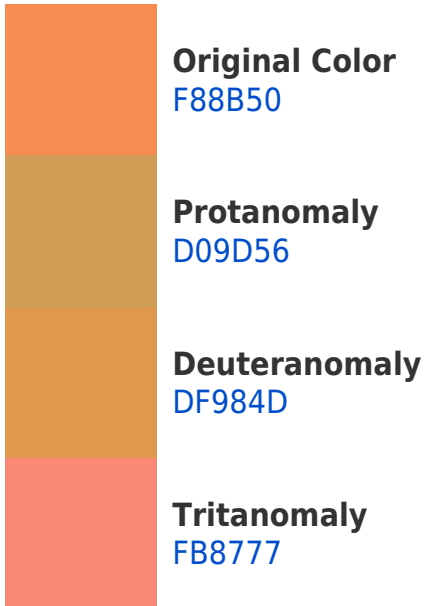
## Dichromacy



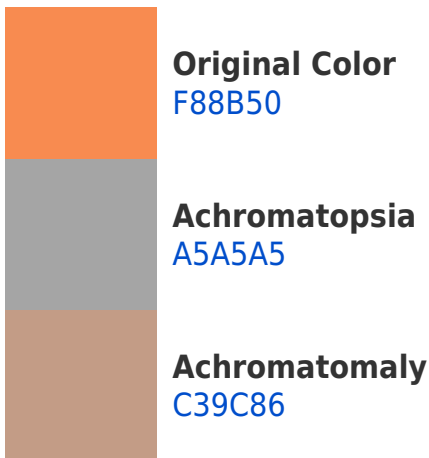


**Tritanopia**  
FC848D

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F88B50 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 #F88B50 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F88B50  
}
```

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 #F88B50 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F88B50  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F88B50 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  
#F88B50 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F88B50 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F88B50 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F88B50; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F88B50; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F88B50 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F88B50 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F88B50 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F88B50 }
```

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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