

# Converting Colors

Hex(FAD1BB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FAD1BB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FAD1BB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAD1BB
RGB	250, 209, 187
RGB Percent	98%, 82%, 73%
CMY	0.0196, 0.1804, 0.2667
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.25, 0.02
HSL	21°, 86%, 86%
HSV	21°, 25%, 98%
XYZ	71.1944, 69.5128, 56.6787
YIQ	218.7510, 31.4980, 1.8500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

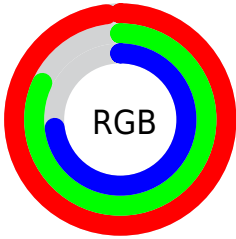
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 221, 187
Decimal	16437691
CIE Lab	86.76, 11.17, 16.28
CIE LCh	87, 19.744, 55.555
Yxy	69.5128, 0.3607, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294627771 (0xFF FAD1BB)
YUV	218.7510, -15.6532, 27.4054
Hunter-Lab	83.3743, 6.5185, 18.0561

# Details

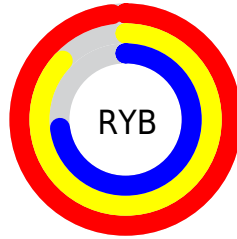
The Hex color **FAD1BB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **BBE4FA**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF3**, and **C19B86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FAC1A2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FAE1D4**.

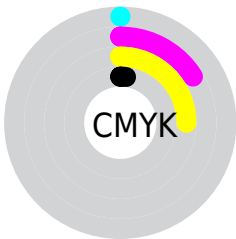
# Distribution



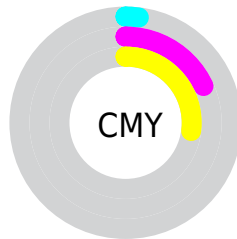
- Red (98%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FAD1BB 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 FAD1BB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FAD1BB

FFFFFF

 FFFFF3

 FAD1BB

 DDB5A0

 C19B86

 A5816C

 8A6754

 704F3D

 573827

 3E2312

 270E00

 000000

 FAD1BB

 FAD1BB

 FAC1A2

 FAE1D4

 FAB089

 FAF2ED

 FAA070

 FAFFFF

 FA9057

 FA803E

 FA6F25

 FA5F0C

 FA5700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFCDCA



FAD1BB



EBD7B4

# Triad

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



FAD1BB



B0E4D6



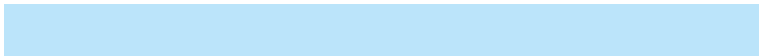
D9D5FB

# Complementary

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



FAD1BB



BBE4FA

# 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.



C1DCFE



FAD1BB



A8E4E9

# Square

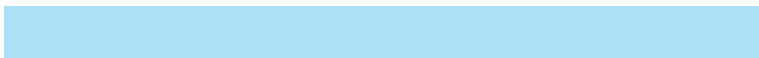
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FAD1BB



C1E2C4



AEE1F7



EFD0EF

# Rectangle

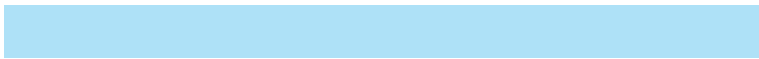
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FAD1BB



DEDBB5



AEE1F7



D1D8FD



# Sweetspot

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



FAD1BB



FFF2EB



FABBE5



807773



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

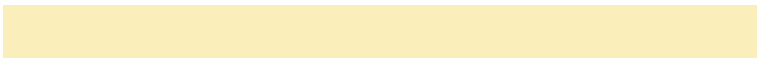
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FAD1BB



FFCDB3



FAEFBB



7D7570



BD4200

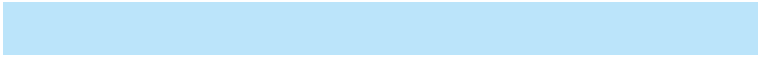


3D1500

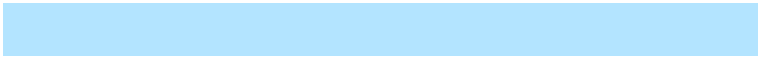


# Inverse Universe

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



BBE4FA



B3E4FF



BBC6FA



70797D



007BBD

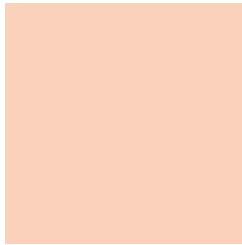


00283D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FAD1BB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

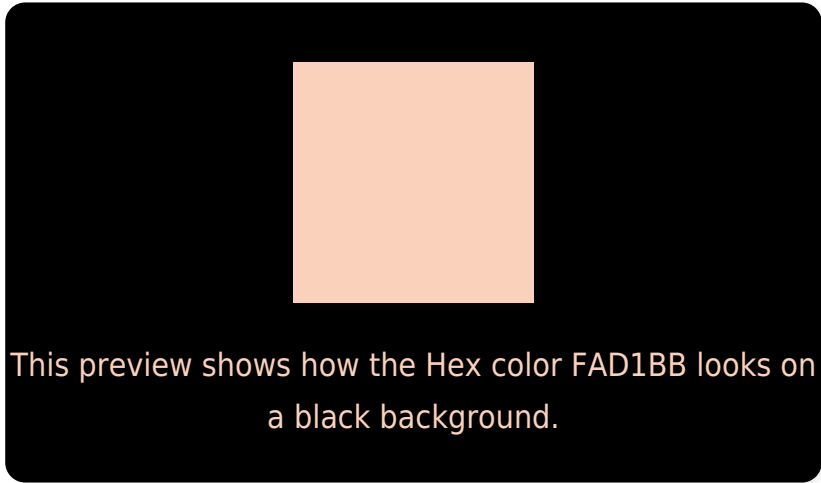
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

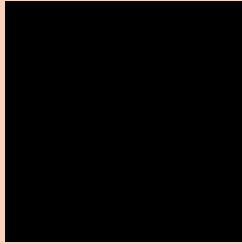
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FAD1BB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FAD1BB.

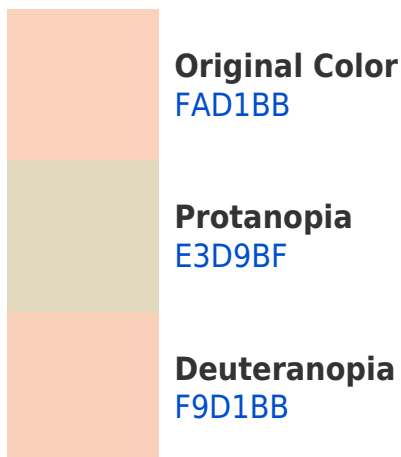


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FAD1BB.

# Color Blindness Simulation

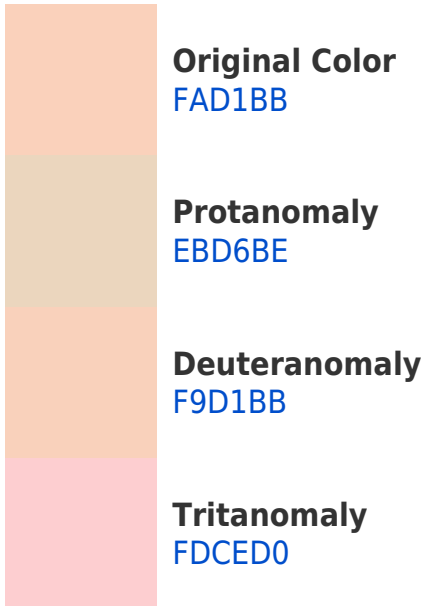
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

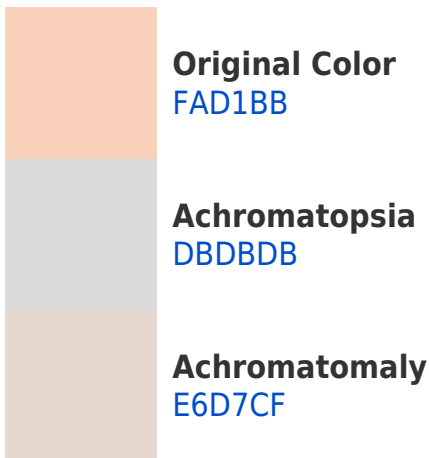




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FAD1BB 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 #FAD1BB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FAD1BB  
}
```

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 #FAD1BB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FAD1BB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FAD1BB 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
#FAD1BB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FAD1BB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FAD1BB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FAD1BB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FAD1BB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FAD1BB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FAD1BB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FAD1BB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FAD1BB }
```

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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