

# Converting Colors

Hex(FB7888)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FB7888) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FB7888)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FB7888
RGB	251, 120, 136
RGB Percent	98%, 47%, 53%
CMY	0.0157, 0.5294, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.46, 0.02
HSL	353°, 94%, 73%
HSV	353°, 52%, 98%
XYZ	50.9441, 35.7197, 27.5021
YIQ	160.9930, 72.9400, 32.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

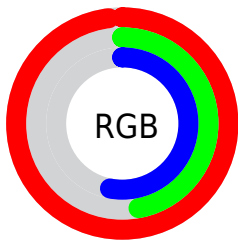
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 120, 136
Decimal	16480392
CIE Lab	66.31, 51.39, 15.48
CIE LCh	66, 53.669, 16.765
Yxy	35.7197, 0.4462, 0.3129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294670472 (0xFFFB7888)
YUV	160.9930, -12.3215, 78.9361
Hunter-Lab	59.7660, 47.5615, 14.5531

# Details

The Hex color **FB7888** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **78FBEB**, and the grayscale version is **A1A1A1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFAFBD**, and **BE4256** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FB5F72**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FB919E**.

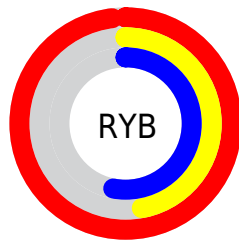
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (47%)

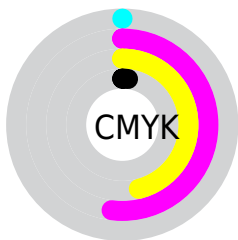
Blue (53%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (53%)

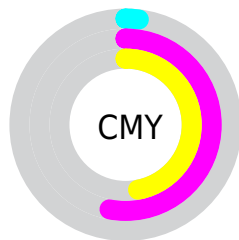


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FB7888 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 FB7888 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FB7888

FFFFFF

 FFAFBD

 FFCCD9

 FFE9F5

 FB7888

 DC5D6F

 BE4256

 A0243F

 83002A

 660016

 4A0000

 2F0002

 000000

 FB7888

 FB7888

 FB5F72

 FB919E

 FB465C

 FBAAB4

 FB2D46

 FBC3CA

 FB1430

 FBDCE0

 FB001F

 FBF5F6

 FBFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EF7AB9



FB7888



EE855D

# Triad

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



FB7888



6BB25C



00ADFF

# Complementary

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



FB7888



78FBEB

# 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.



00B6E6



FB7888



00B889

# Square

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



FB7888



A2A73F



00B9BB



7F9DFE

# Rectangle

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



FB7888



DB9147



00B9BB



00B0F9



# Sweetspot

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



FB7888



FFD6DB



EA78FB



80676A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FB7888



FF5E72



FBA878



7D7072



BD0017



3D0007



# Inverse Universe

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



FB7888



FF5E72



78CBFB



7D7072



BD0017



3D0007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FB7888 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

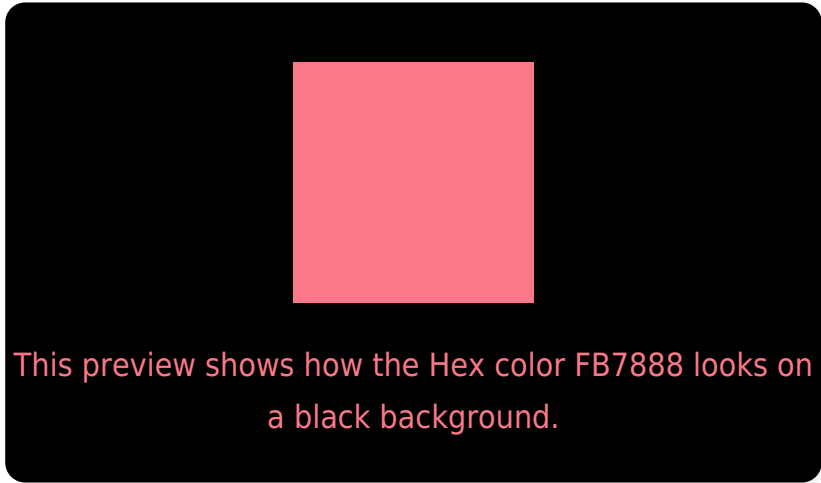
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

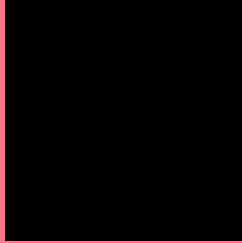
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FB7888 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FB7888.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FB7888.

# 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



**Original Color**  
FB7888



**Protanomaly**  
C49295



**Deuteranomaly**  
D38E84



**Tritanomaly**  
FB7984

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FB7888



**Achromatopsia**  
A1A1A1



**Achromatomaly**  
C29298

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FB7888 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 #FB7888 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FB7888  
}
```

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 #FB7888 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FB7888
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FB7888 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
#FB7888 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FB7888 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FB7888 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FB7888; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FB7888; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FB7888 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FB7888 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FB7888 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FB7888 }
```

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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