

Converting Colors

Hex(FB87C1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FB87C1) contains.

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Color

Hex(FB87C1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | FB87C1 |
| RGB | 251, 135, 193 |
| RGB Percent | 98%, 53%, 76% |
| CMY | 0.0157, 0.4706, 0.2431 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.46, 0.23, 0.02 |
| HSL | 330°, 94%, 76% |
| HSV | 330°, 46%, 98% |
| XYZ | 58.0733, 41.6874, 55.4378 |
| YIQ | 176.2960, 50.5180, 42.6300 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

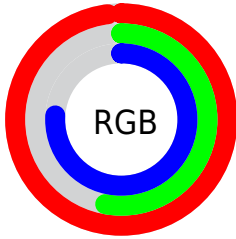
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 251, 135, 193 |
| Decimal | 16484289 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 70.65, 50.76, -10.30 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 71, 51.798, 348.533 |
| Yxy | 41.6874, 0.3742, 0.2686 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294674369 (0xFFFB87C1) |
| YUV | 176.2960, 8.2351, 65.5154 |
| Hunter-Lab | 64.5658, 47.5605, -5.7118 |

Details

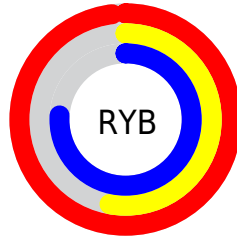
The Hex color **FB87C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **87FBC1**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBFF9**, and **C0518B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FB6EB4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FBA0CE**.

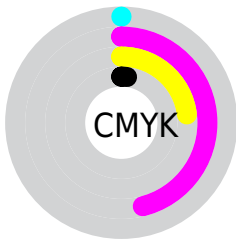
Distribution



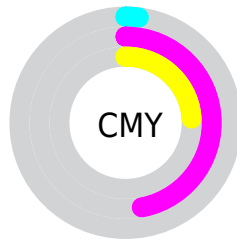
- Red (98%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FB87C1 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 FB87C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FB87C1

 FB87C1

FFFFFF

 DD6CA6

 FFBFF9

 C0518B

 FFDBFF

 A33672

 FFF9FF

 871759

 6C0042

 51002C

 390018

 170000

 000000

 FB87C1

 FB87C1

 FB6EB4

 FBA0CE

 FB55A8

 FBB9DA

 FB3C9B

 FBD2E7

 FB238F

 FBEBF3

 FB0982

 FBFFFF

 FB007E

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D595EC



FB87C1



FF8691

Triad

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



FB87C1



ACB350



00C1F2

Complementary

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



FB87C1



87FBC1

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.



00C5C9



FB87C1



76BE6C

Square

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



FB87C1



D8A44E



0FC499



00B7FF

Rectangle

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



FB87C1



FF8D74



0FC499



00C3E6

Sweetspot

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



FB87C1



FFDBED



C187FB



806A75



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FB87C1



FF73B9



FB8787



7D7077



BD005E



3D001F

Inverse Universe

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



FB87C1



FF73B9



87FBFB



7D7077



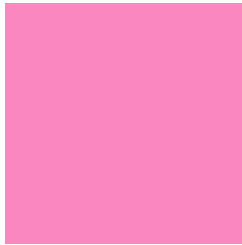
BD005E



3D001F

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FB87C1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

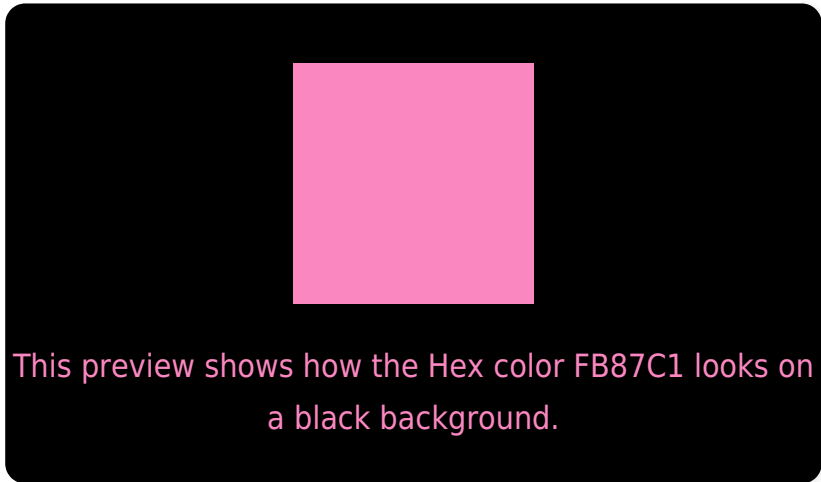
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FB87C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FB87C1.

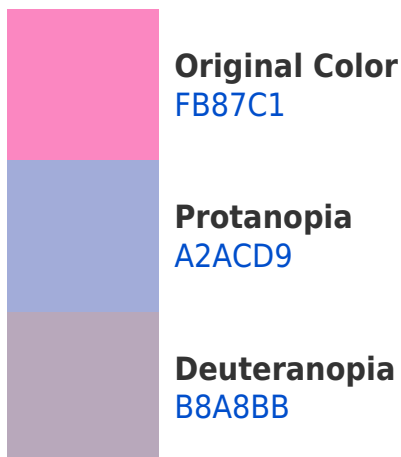


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FB87C1.

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](#).

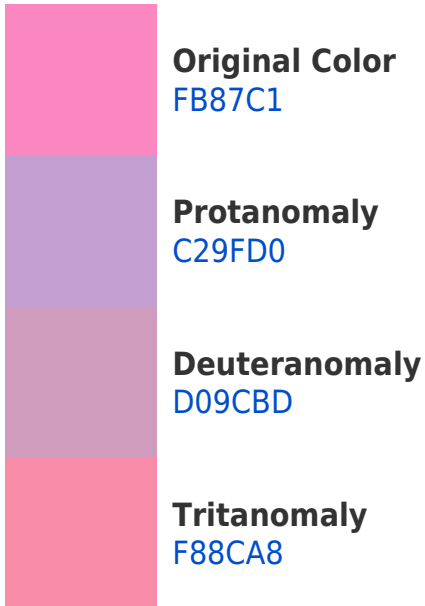
Dichromacy



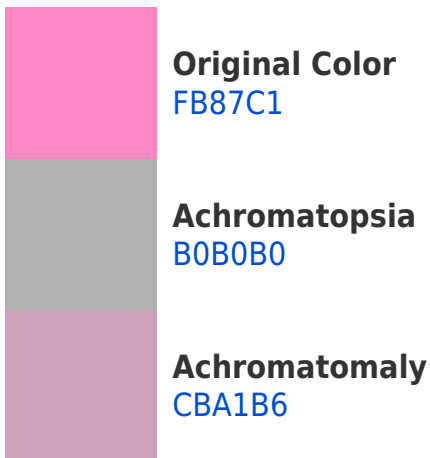


Tritanopia
F78F99

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FB87C1 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 #FB87C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FB87C1  
}
```

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 #FB87C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FB87C1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FB87C1 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
#FB87C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FB87C1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FB87C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FB87C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FB87C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FB87C1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FB87C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FB87C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FB87C1 }
```

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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