

# Converting Colors

Hex(FBB0D2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FBB0D2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FBB0D2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FBB0D2
RGB	251, 176, 210
RGB Percent	98%, 69%, 82%
CMY	0.0157, 0.3098, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.16, 0.02
HSL	333°, 90%, 84%
HSV	333°, 30%, 98%
XYZ	66.9419, 56.2130, 68.2947
YIQ	202.3010, 33.7860, 26.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

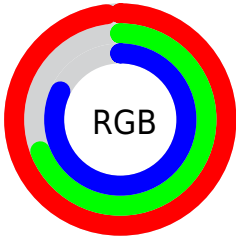
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	251, 176, 210
Decimal	16494802
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	79.73, 32.21, -6.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	80, 32.789, 349.206
Yxy	56.2130, 0.3497, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294684882 (0xFFFB0D2)
YUV	202.3010, 3.7956, 42.7090
Hunter-Lab	74.9754, 28.1671, -1.5243

# Details

The Hex color **FBB0D2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **B0FBD9**, and the grayscale version is **CACACA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE8FF**, and **C17B9C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FB97C4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FBC9E0**.

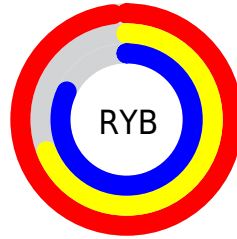
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (69%)

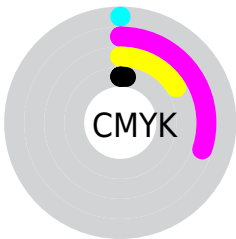
Blue (82%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (82%)

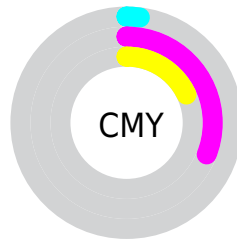


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FBB0D2 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 FBB0D2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FBB0D2

 FBB0D2

FFFFFF

 DE95B6

 FFE8FF

 C17B9C

 A56182

 8A4868

 703050

 561839

 3D0024

 29000F

 000000

 FBB0D2

 FBB0D2

 FB97C4

 FBC9E0

 FB7EB7

 FBE2ED

 FB65A9

 FBF6FB

 FB4C9B

 FBFFFF

 FB338D

 FB1980

 FB0072

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E2B7EE



FBB0D2



FFB0B3

# Triad

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



FBB0D2



C7CA8B



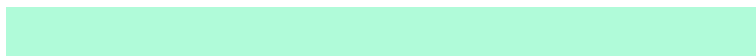
6BD3F3

# Complementary

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



FBB0D2



B0FBD9

# 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.



68D6D9



FBB0D2



A4D29D

# Square

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



FBB0D2



E5C08A



81D6B9



8ECCFF

# Rectangle

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



FBB0D2



FFB3A0



81D6B9



66D5EB



# Sweetspot

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



FBB0D2



FFE8F2



D8B0FB



807178



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FBB0D2



FFA3CD



FBB3B0



7D7076



BD0056



3D001C



# Inverse Universe

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



FBB0D2



FFA3CD



B0F9FB



7D7076



BD0056



3D001C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FBB0D2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

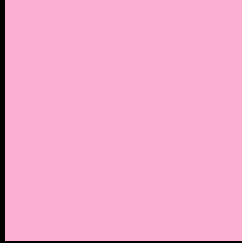
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFB0D2 looks on a 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 FBB0D2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FBB0D2.

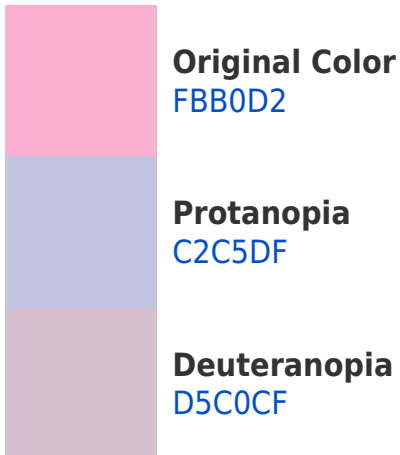


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FBB0D2.

# 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



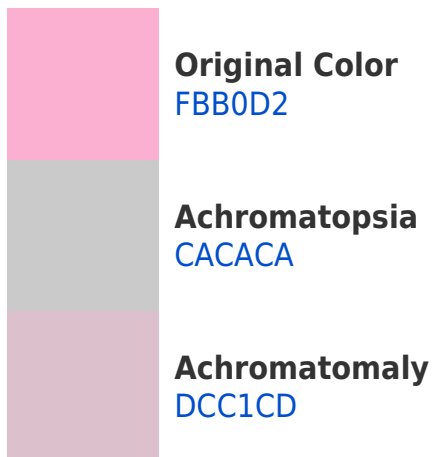


**Tritanopia**  
F9B3C1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FBB0D2 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 #FBB0D2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FBB0D2  
}
```

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 #FBB0D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FBB0D2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FBB0D2 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
#FBB0D2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FBB0D2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FBB0D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBB0D2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FBB0D2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBB0D2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FBB0D2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FBB0D2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FBB0D2 }
```

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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