

# Converting Colors

Hex(FF878C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FF878C) contains.

<b>Hex(FF878C)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(F F 8 7 8 C)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF878C
RGB	255, 135, 140
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 55%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4706, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.45, 0.00
HSL	358°, 100%, 76%
HSV	358°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	54.6376, 40.4814, 29.7449
YIQ	171.4500, 69.9150, 26.9950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

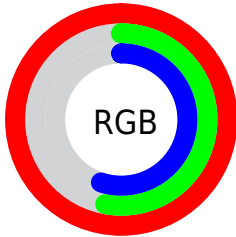
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 135, 140</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16746380</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.81, 45.86, 18.18</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">70, 49.335, 21.621</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">40.4814, 0.4376, 0.3242</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294936460 (0xFFFF878C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">171.4500, -15.5048, 73.2734</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.6250, 41.9421, 16.8192</a>

# Details

The Hex color **FF878C** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **87FFFA**, and the grayscale version is **ACACAC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBEC1**, and **C2525A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF6E74**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFA1A4**.

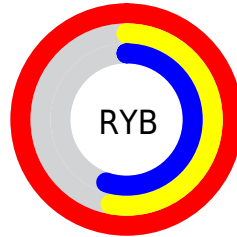
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (53%)

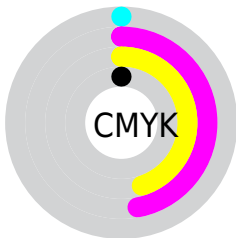
Blue (55%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (55%)

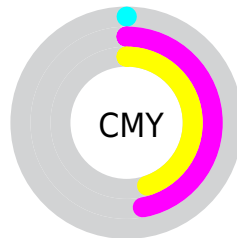


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF878C 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 FF878C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FF878C

 FF878C

FFFFFF

 E16C73

 FFBE C1

 C2525A

 FFDBDD

 A53743

 FFF8FA

 881B2D

 6B0018

 4F0000

 360002

 050000

 000000

 FF878C

 FF878C

 FF6E74

 FFA1A4

 FF545B

 FFBABD

 FF3A43

 FFD4D5

 FF212A

 FFEDEE

 FF0812

FFFFFF

 FF000B

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F786B9



FF878C



F09366

# Triad

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



FF878C



70BC71



36B3FF

# Complementary

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



FF878C



87FFFA

# 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.



00BDF0



FF878C



0DC19C

# Square

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



FF878C



A5B254



00C1CA



9AA4FE

# Rectangle

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



FF878C



DC9E55



00C1CA



00B7FF



# Sweetspot

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



FF878C



FFDBDD



F987FF



806A6B



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FF878C



FF7076



FFBD87



807373



BF0008



400003



# Inverse Universe

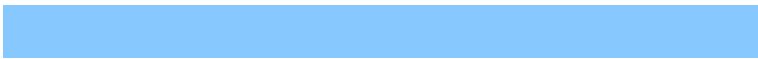
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FF878C



FF7076



87C9FF



807373



BF0008



400003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF878C looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

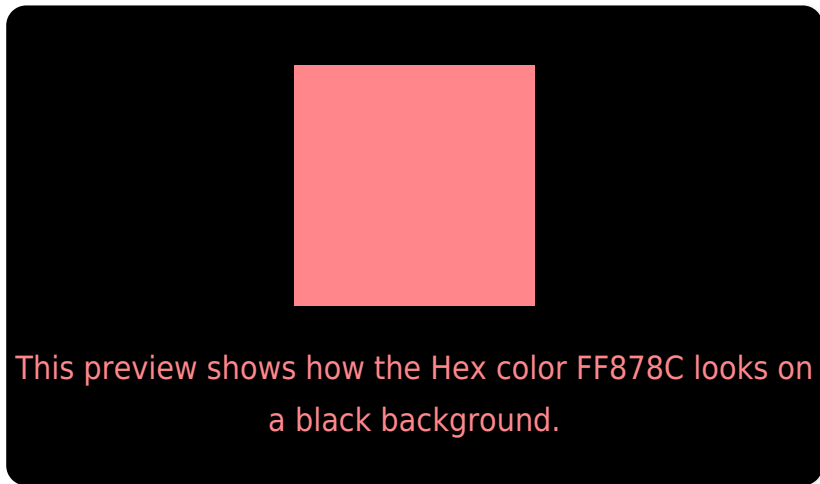
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF878C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF878C.

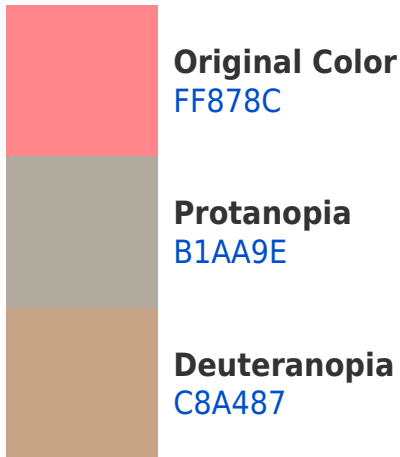


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF878C.

# 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**  
FF8790

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FF878C



**Protanomaly**  
CD9D97



**Deuteranomaly**  
DC9989



**Tritanomaly**  
FF878F

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FF878C



**Achromatopsia**  
ABABAB



**Achromatomaly**  
CA9EA0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF878C 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 #FF878C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF878C  
}
```

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 #FF878C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF878C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF878C is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

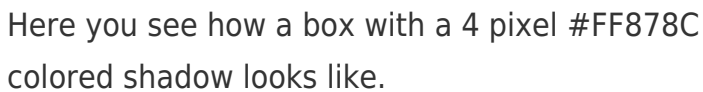
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#FF878C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF878C }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF878C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF878C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF878C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF878C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF878C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF878C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF878C }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor