

Converting Colors

Hex(FF87D1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FF87D1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F87D1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF87D1
RGB	255, 135, 209
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4706, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	323°, 100%, 76%
HSV	323°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	61.4126, 43.1914, 65.4216
YIQ	179.3160, 47.7660, 48.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

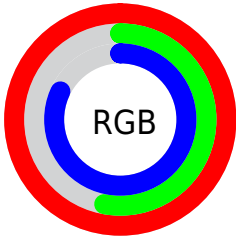
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 135, 209
Decimal	16746449
CIE Lab	71.68, 54.31, -17.58
CIE LCh	72, 57.083, 342.058
Yxy	43.1914, 0.3612, 0.2540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294936529 (0xFFFF87D1)
YUV	179.3160, 14.6342, 66.3749
Hunter-Lab	65.7202, 51.7901, -13.0165

Details

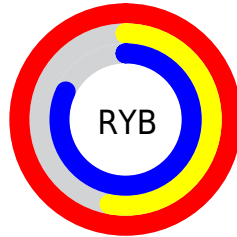
The Hex color **FF87D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **87FFB5**, and the grayscale version is **B3B3B3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBFFF**, and **C4509A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF6EC7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFA1DB**.

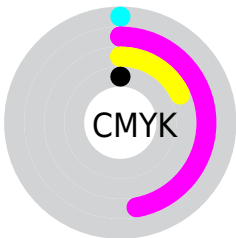
Distribution



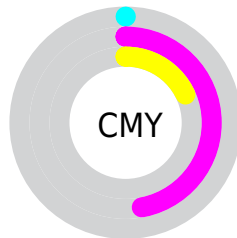
- Red (100%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the Hex color FF87D1 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 FF87D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FF87D1

 FF87D1

FFFFFF

 E16CB5

 FFBFFF

 C4509A

 FFDCCF

 A73480

 FFF9FF

 8B1367

 6F004F

 540038

 3B0023

 1F0009

 000000

 FF87D1

 FF87D1

 FF6EC7

 FFA1DB

 FF54BD

 FFBAE5

 FF3AB4

 FFD4EE

 FF21AA

 FFEDF8

 FF08A0

FFFFFF

 FF009D

Harmonies

Analogous

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



CE99FD



FF87D1



FF829D

Triad

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



FF87D1



B9B444



00C7F4

Complementary

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



FF87D1



87FFB5

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.



00CAC4



FF87D1



80C05F

Square

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



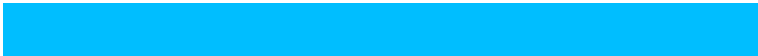
FF87D1



E7A24A



19C78E



00BEFF

Rectangle

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



FF87D1



FF897B



19C78E



00C8E5

Sweetspot

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



FF87D1



FFDBF1



B587FF



806A77



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FF87D1



FF70C8



FF8795



80737B



BF0076



400027

Inverse Universe

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



FF87D1



FF70C8



87FFF1



80737B



BF0076



400027

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF87D1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

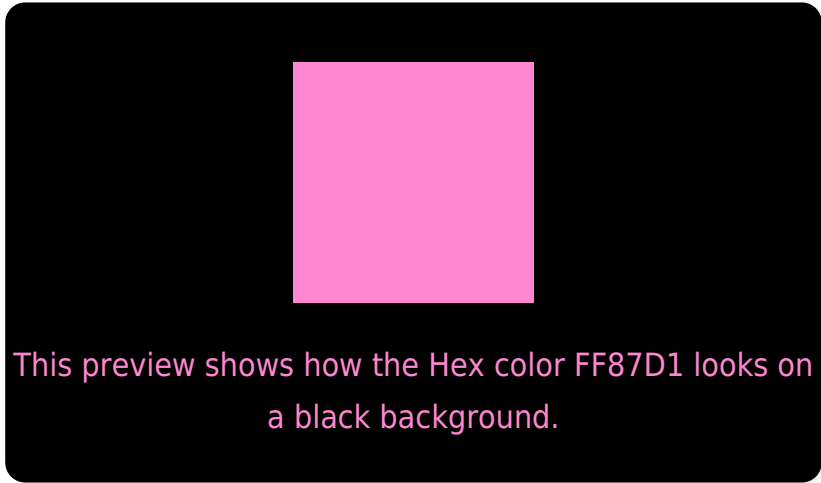
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF87D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF87D1.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF87D1.

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
FA929D

Trichromacy



Original Color
FF87D1



Protanomaly
C1A0E2



Deuteranomaly
CF9FCD



Tritanomaly
FC8EB0

Monochromacy



Original Color
FF87D1



Achromatopsia
B3B3B3



Achromatomaly
CFA3BE

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF87D1 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 #FF87D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF87D1  
}
```

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 #FF87D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF87D1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF87D1 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
#FF87D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF87D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF87D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF87D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF87D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF87D1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF87D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF87D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF87D1 }
```

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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