

# Converting Colors

Hex(FF8AA1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FF8AA1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F8AA1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8AA1
RGB	255, 138, 161
RGB Percent	100%, 54%, 63%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4588, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	348°, 100%, 77%
HSV	348°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	56.7615, 42.0102, 38.8353
YIQ	175.6050, 62.3490, 31.9570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

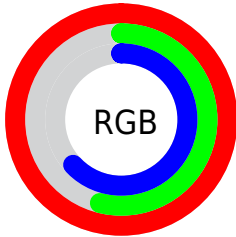
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 138, 161
Decimal	16747169
CIE Lab	70.88, 46.58, 7.95
CIE LCh	71, 47.258, 9.689
Yxy	42.0102, 0.4125, 0.3053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294937249 (0xFFFF8AA1)
YUV	175.6050, -7.2003, 69.6294
Hunter-Lab	64.8153, 42.8934, 9.8459

# Details

The Hex color **FF8AA1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **8AFFE8**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC2D8**, and **C3556E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF718D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFA3B5**.

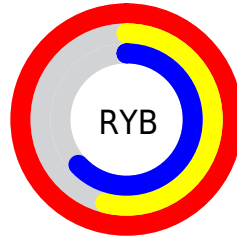
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (54%)

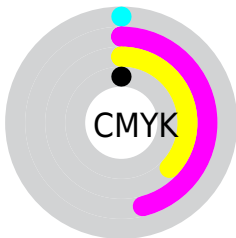
Blue (63%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (63%)

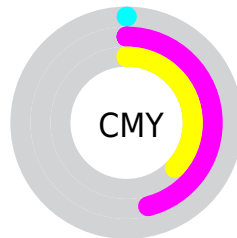


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF8AA1 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 FF8AA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FF8AA1

 FF8AA1

FFFFFF

 E16F87

 FFC2D8

 C3556E

 FFDEF4

 A63A55

 FFFBFF

 891E3E

 6D0029

 510015

 390002

 110000

 000000

 FF8AA1

 FF8AA1

 FF718D

 FFA3B5

 FF5778

 FFBDC4

 FF3E64

 FFD7DE

 FF244F

 FFF0F3

 FF0B3B

FFFFFF

 FF0032

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EE8FCC



FF8AA1



F99279

# Triad

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



FF8AA1



8CBB69



00BAFD

# Complementary

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



FF8AA1



8AFFE8

# 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.



00C1E3



FF8AA1



50C18E

# Square

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



FF8AA1



BAB056



00C4BA



81ADFF

# Rectangle

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



FF8AA1



EA9B64



00C4BA



00BDF7



# Sweetspot

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



FF8AA1



FFDBE2



E88AFF



806A6E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FF8AA1



FF738E



FFAD8A



807375



BF0026



40000D



# Inverse Universe

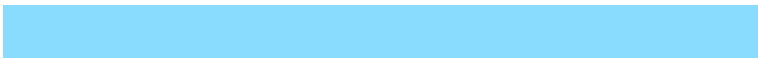
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FF8AA1



FF738E



8ADCFF



807375



BF0026

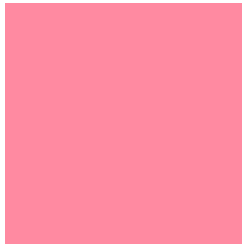


40000D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF8AA1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

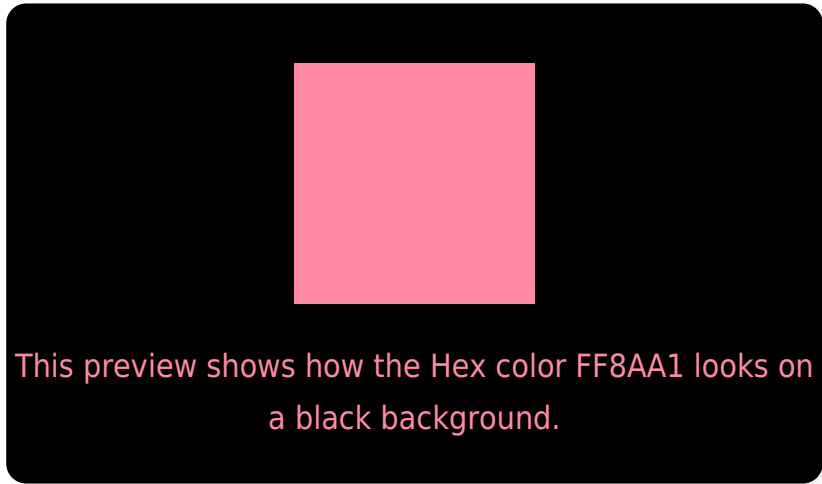
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF8AA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF8AA1.

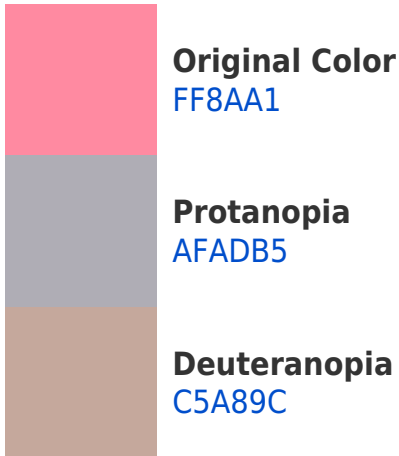


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF8AA1.

# 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](#).

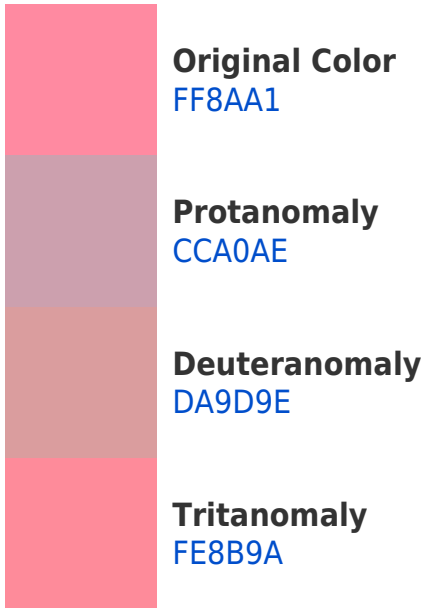
## Dichromacy



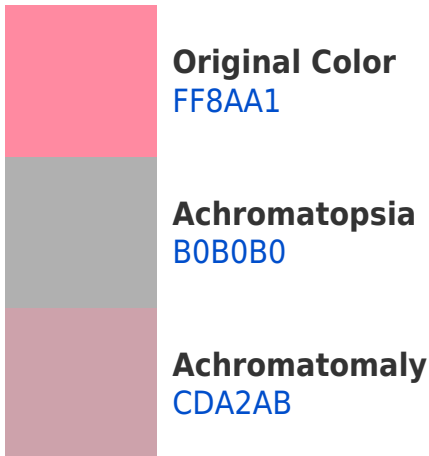


**Tritanopia**  
FE8C96

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF8AA1 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 #FF8AA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF8AA1  
}
```

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 #FF8AA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF8AA1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF8AA1 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
#FF8AA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF8AA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF8AA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF8AA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF8AA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF8AA1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF8AA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF8AA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF8AA1 }
```

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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