

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFA288)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFA288) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFA288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA288
RGB	255, 162, 136
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3647, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	13°, 100%, 77%
HSV	13°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	58.6043, 48.8782, 29.6382
YIQ	186.8430, 63.7740, 11.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

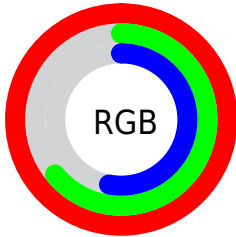
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 169, 136
Decimal	16753288
CIE Lab	75.38, 31.71, 27.93
CIE LCh	75, 42.252, 41.374
Yxy	48.8782, 0.4274, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943368 (0xFFFFA288)
YUV	186.8430, -25.0656, 59.7737
Hunter-Lab	69.9130, 27.2792, 23.8043

# Details

The Hex color **FFA288** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **88E5FF**, and the grayscale version is **BBBBBB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFDABE**, and **C36D56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF8E6F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFB6A2**.

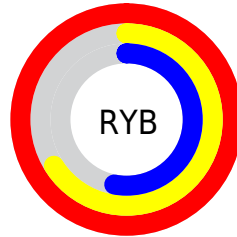
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (64%)

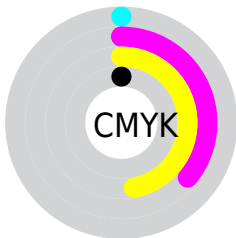
Blue (53%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (53%)

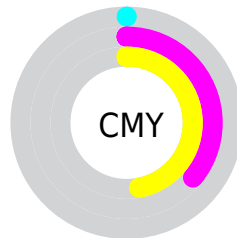


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFA288 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 FFA288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFA288

 FFA288

FFFFFF

 E1876E

 FFDABE

 C36D56

 FFF6D9

 A6543E

 FFFFF6

 893C28

 6D2413

 520900

 370000

 180001

 000000

 FFA288

 FFA288

 FF8E6F

 FFB6A2

 FF7A55

 FFCABB

 FF663C

 FFDED5

 FF5222

 FFF2EE

 FF3E09

FFFFFF

 FF3800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF9BAC



FFA288



E8AF70

# Triad

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



FFA288



68CD9F



99B8FF

# Complementary

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



FFA288



88E5FF

# 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.



50C4FF



FFA288



24CEC8

# Square

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



FFA288



99C67E



00CCEC



D1AAF4

# Rectangle

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



FFA288



D1B86B



00CCEC



82BDFF

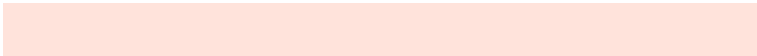


# Sweetspot

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



FFA288



FFE3DB



FF88E5



806F6A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFA288



FF8F70



FFDD88



807673



BF2A00

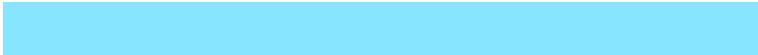


400E00



# Inverse Universe

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



88E5FF



70E0FF



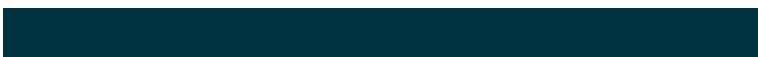
88AAFF



737D80



0095BF



003240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFA288 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 FFA288 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFA288.

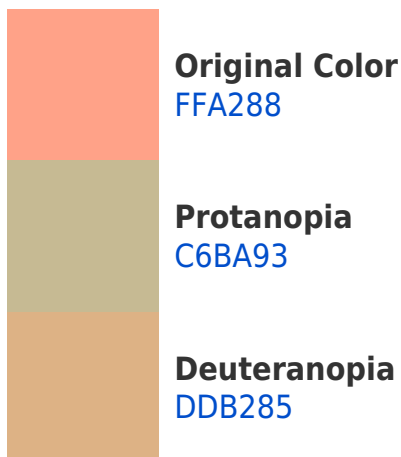


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFA288.

# 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](#).

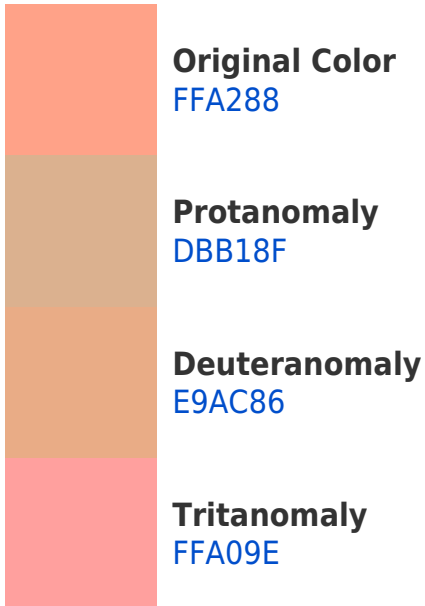
## Dichromacy



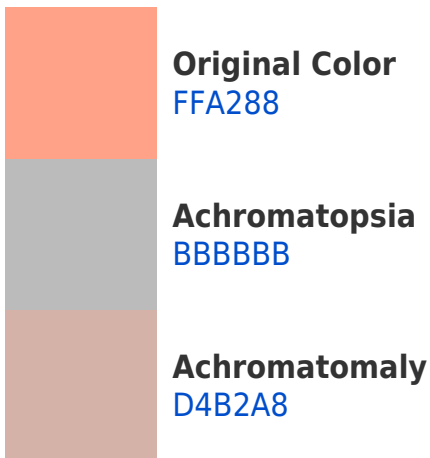


**Tritanopia**  
FF9FAA

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFA288 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 #FFA288 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFA288  
}
```

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 #FFA288 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFA288
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFA288 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
#FFA288 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFA288 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFA288 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFA288; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFA288; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFA288 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFA288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFA288 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFA288 }
```

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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