

Converting Colors

Hex(FFCABB)

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

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Color

Hex(FFCABB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCABB
RGB	255, 202, 187
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 73%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2078, 0.2667
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.27, 0.00
HSL	13°, 100%, 87%
HSV	13°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	71.3302, 67.0889, 56.2037
YIQ	216.1370, 36.4030, 6.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

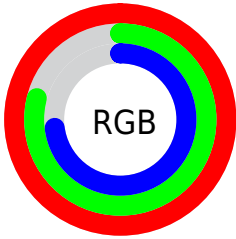
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 206, 187
Decimal	16763579
CIE Lab	85.55, 16.67, 14.65
CIE LCh	86, 22.189, 41.317
Yxy	67.0889, 0.3665, 0.3447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953659 (0xFFFFCABB)
YUV	216.1370, -14.3645, 34.0829
Hunter-Lab	81.9078, 12.1097, 16.6518

Details

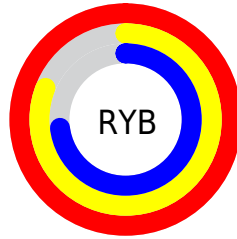
The Hex color **FFCABB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **BBF0FF**, and the grayscale version is **D8D8D8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF3**, and **C59486** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB6A2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFDED4**.

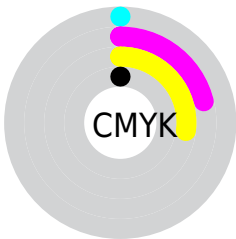
Distribution



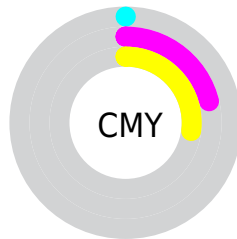
- Red (100%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 FFCABB

FFFFFFF

 FFFFFF3

 FFCABB

 E2AFA0

 C59486

 A97A6D

 8E6154

 74493D

 5A3227

 411C13

 2A0600

 000000

 FFCABB

 FFCABB

 FFB6A2

 FFDED4

 FFA288

 FFF2EE

 FF8E6E

FFFFFF

 FF7A55

 FF673B

 FF5322

 FF3F08

 FF3800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFC7CE



FFCABB



F2D0AF

Triad

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



FFCABB



AFE1C8



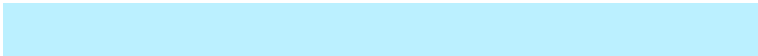
C8D5FF

Complementary

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



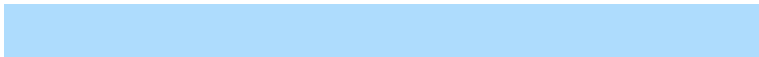
FFCABB



BBFOFF

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.



AEDCFD



FFCABB



A0E2DD

Square

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



FFCABB



C6DDB6



9FE0F1



E3CEF5

Rectangle

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



FFCABB



E5D5AC



9FE0F1



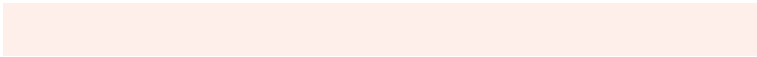
BFD7FF

Sweetspot

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



FFCABB



FFEFE8



FFBBF0



807673



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFCABB



FFBFAD



FFECBB



807673



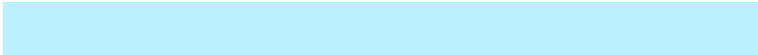
BF2A00



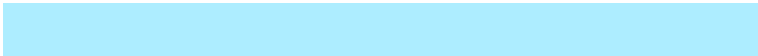
400E00

Inverse Universe

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



BBF0FF



ADEDFE



BBCEFF



737D80



0095BF



003240

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

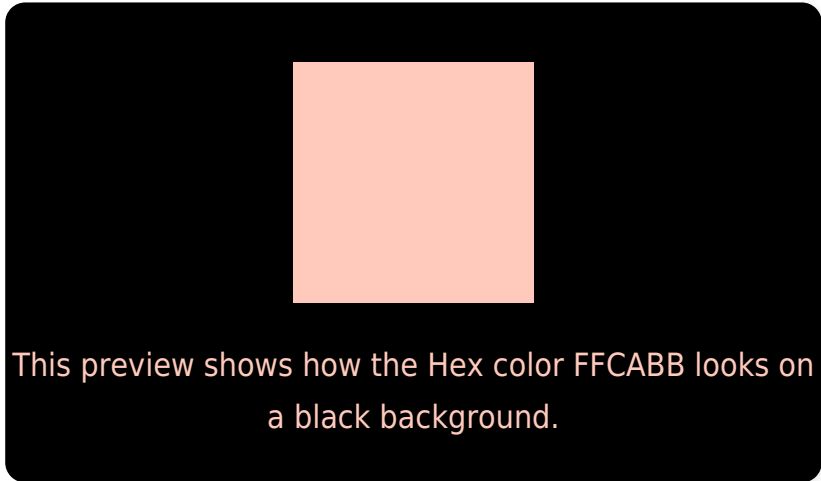
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFCABB Background



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

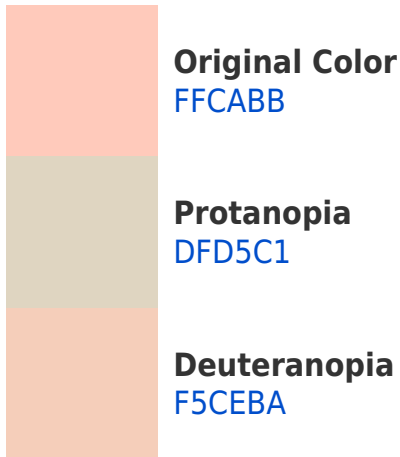


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCABB.

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](#).

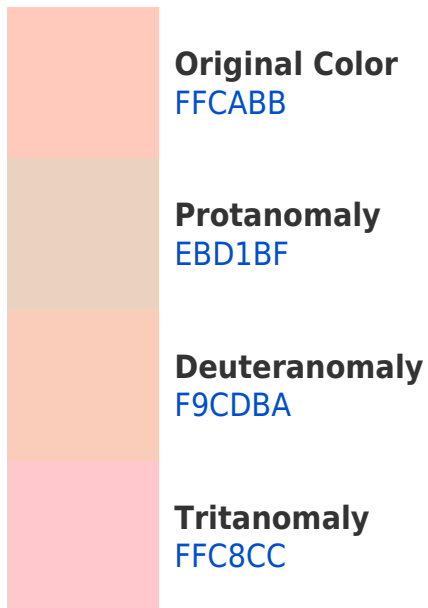
Dichromacy



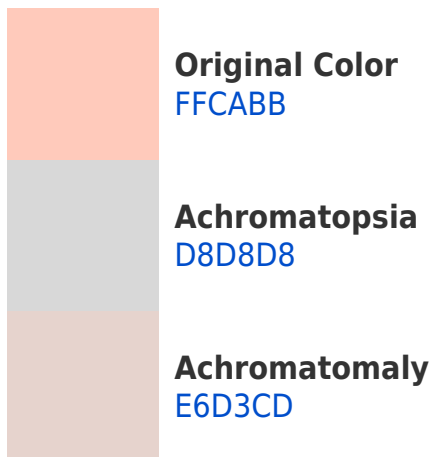


Tritanopia
FFC7D5

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #FFCABB colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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