

# Converting Colors

Hex(CF56F7)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CF56F7) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(CF56F7)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF56F7
RGB	207, 86, 247
RGB Percent	81%, 34%, 97%
CMY	0.1882, 0.6627, 0.0314
CMYK	0.16, 0.65, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	285°, 91%, 65%
HSV	285°, 65%, 97%
XYZ	45.8484, 26.6364, 90.7205
YIQ	140.5330, 20.4350, 75.7230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

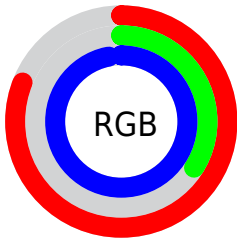
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	207, 86, 247
Decimal	13588215
CIE Lab	58.64, 70.42, -59.51
CIE LCh	59, 92.203, 319.800
Yxy	26.6364, 0.2809, 0.1632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291778295 (0xFFCF56F7)
YUV	140.5330, 52.4882, 58.2916
Hunter-Lab	51.6104, 68.2532, -68.0923

# Details

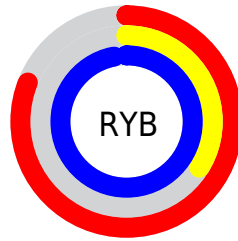
The Hex color **CF56F7** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **7EF756**, and the grayscale version is **8C8C8C**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF8FFF**, and **9511BE** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C93DF7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D56FF7**.

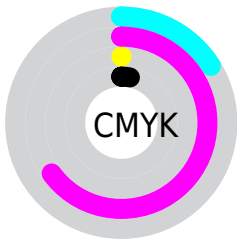
# Distribution



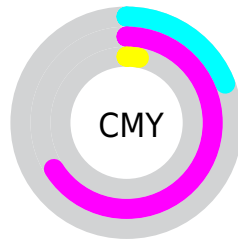
- Red (81%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CF56F7 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 CF56F7 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CF56F7

 CF56F7

FFFFFF

 B238DA

 FF8FFF

 9511BE

 FFACFF

 7800A2

 FFC9FF

 5B0087

 FFE6FF

 3F006D

 240054

 00003C

 000225

 00010D

CF56F7

CF56F7

C93DF7

D56FF7

C325F7

DB87F7

BD0CF7

E1A0F7

BA00F7

E8B9F7

EED2F7

F4EAF7

FAFFF7

FFFFF7

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0084FF



CF56F7



FF00AC

# Triad

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



CF56F7



C28000



00AFC2

# Complementary

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



CF56F7



7EF756

# 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.



00AD6E



CF56F7



789900

# Square

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



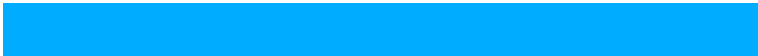
CF56F7



F85600



00A700



00ACFF

# Rectangle

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



CF56F7



FF0077



00A700



00AFA6



# Sweetspot

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



CF56F7



F2CCFF



567EF7



786180



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CF56F7



CE38FF



F756CF



776E7A



8C00BA



2C003B



# Inverse Universe

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



F7567E



FF386A



56F77E



7A6E71



BA002E

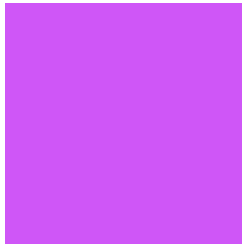


3B000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CF56F7 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

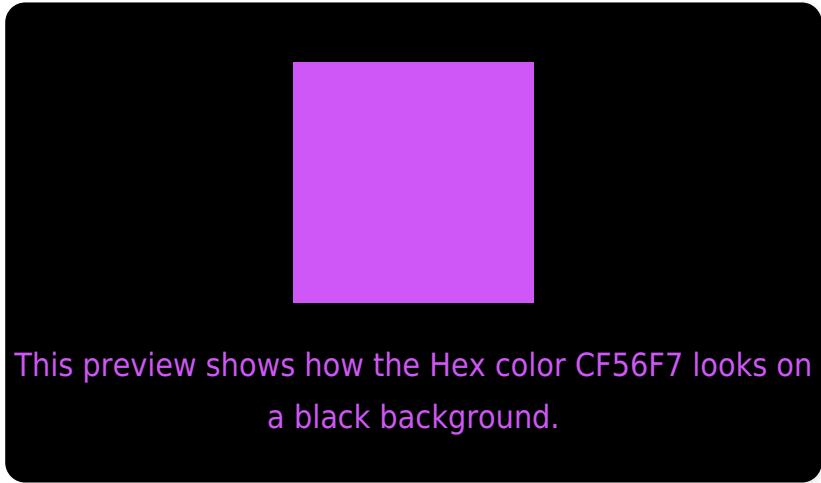
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

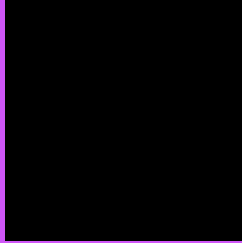
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CF56F7 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CF56F7.

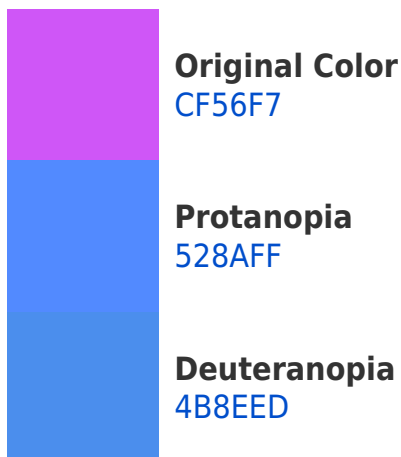



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CF56F7.

# 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](#).

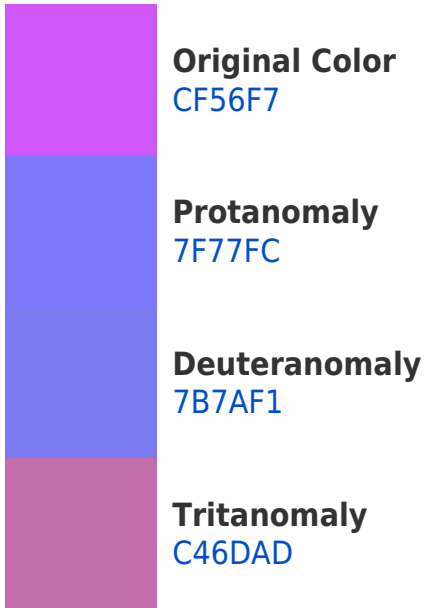
## Dichromacy



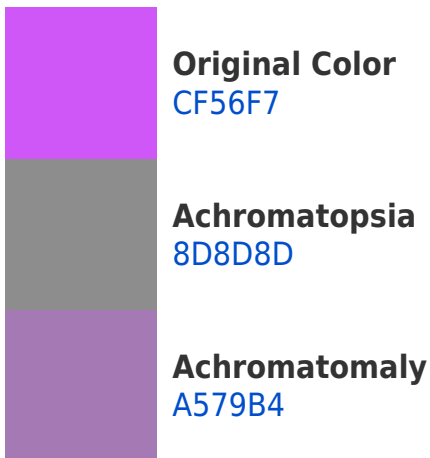


**Tritanopia**  
BE7A83

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CF56F7 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 #CF56F7 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CF56F7  
}
```

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 #CF56F7 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CF56F7
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CF56F7 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
#CF56F7 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CF56F7 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CF56F7 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CF56F7; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CF56F7; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CF56F7 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CF56F7 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CF56F7 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CF56F7 }
```

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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