

Converting Colors

Hex(F100F1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F100F1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F100F1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F100F1
RGB	241, 0, 241
RGB Percent	95%, 0%, 95%
CMY	0.0549, 1.0000, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	300°, 100%, 47%
HSV	300°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	52.1528, 25.0516, 85.3058
YIQ	99.5330, 66.2750, 126.0430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

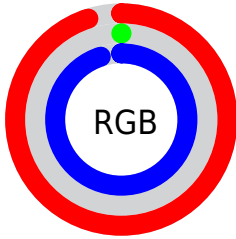
Format	Color
R_{YB}	241, 0, 241
Decimal	15794417
CIE _{Lab}	57.13, 94.14, -58.30
CIE _{LCh}	57, 110.730, 328.233
Yxy	25.0516, 0.3209, 0.1542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293984497 (0xFFFF100F1)
YUV	99.5330, 69.7432, 124.0666
Hunter-Lab	50.0516, 98.4032, -66.0151

Details

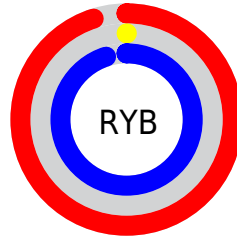
The Hex color **F100F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33FF**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **00F100**, and the grayscale version is **636363**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF66FF**, and **B400B8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F100F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F118F1**.

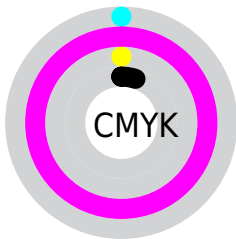
Distribution



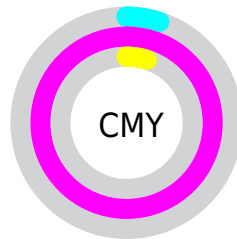
- Red (95%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F100F1 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 F100F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F100F1

 F100F1

FFFFFF

 D200D4

 FF66FF

 B400B8

 FF87FF

 96009C

 FFA6FF

 780082

 FFC5FF

 5A0068

 FFE4FF

 3E004F

 1E0037

 000220

 000004

 F100F1

 F118F1

 F130F1

 F148F1

 F160F1

 F178F1

 F191F1

 F1A9F1

 F1C1F1

 F1D9F1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



5072FF



F100F1



FF0094

Triad

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



F100F1



AC8400



00AFE3

Complementary

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



F100F1



00F100

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.



00AD81



F100F1



469D00

Square

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



F100F1



F35300



00A800



00ABFF

Rectangle

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



F100F1



FF0055



00A800



00AEC4

Sweetspot

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



F100F1



FFB3FF



0000F1



805280



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F100F1



FF00FF



F10078



786C78



B800B8



380038

Inverse Universe

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



F100F1



FF00FF



00F178



786C78



B800B8



380038

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F100F1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

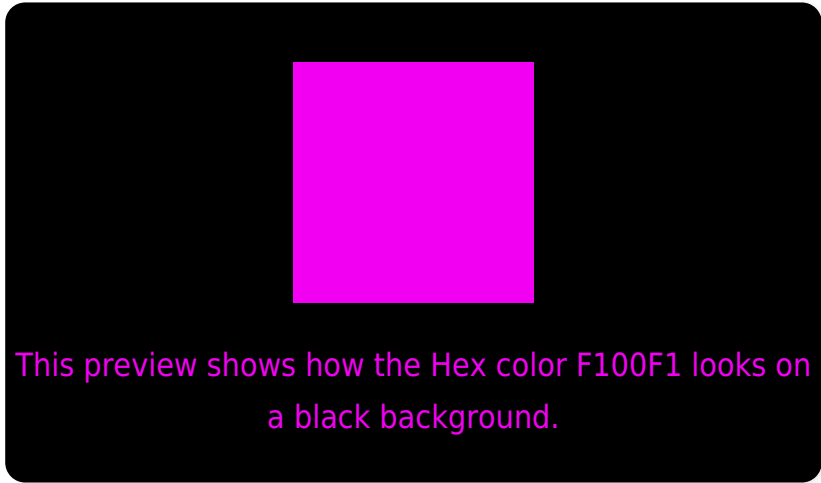
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 F100F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F100F1.

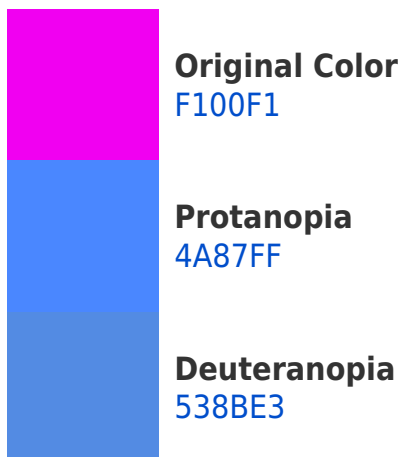


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F100F1.

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
E25F65

Trichromacy



Original Color
F100F1



Protanomaly
8756FA



Deuteranomaly
8C58E8



Tritanomaly
E73C98

Monochromacy



Original Color
F100F1



Achromatopsia
646464



Achromatomaly
974097

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F100F1 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 #F100F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F100F1  
}
```

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 #F100F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F100F1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F100F1 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
#F100F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F100F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F100F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F100F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F100F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F100F1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F100F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F100F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F100F1 }
```

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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