

# Converting Colors

Hex(F156E8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F156E8) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F156E8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F156E8
RGB	241, 86, 232
RGB Percent	95%, 34%, 91%
CMY	0.0549, 0.6627, 0.0902
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.04, 0.05
HSL	303°, 85%, 64%
HSV	303°, 64%, 95%
XYZ	54.1689, 31.1825, 79.5077
YIQ	148.9890, 45.5140, 78.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

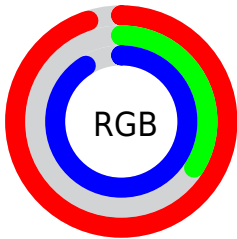
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	241, 86, 232
Decimal	15816424
CIE Lab	62.66, 75.49, -44.48
CIE LCh	63, 87.617, 329.494
Yxy	31.1825, 0.3286, 0.1891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294006504 (0xFFFF156E8)
YUV	148.9890, 40.9244, 80.6936
Hunter-Lab	55.8413, 75.4317, -45.3291

# Details

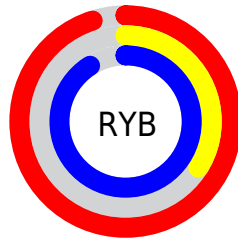
The Hex color **F156E8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **56F15F**, and the grayscale version is **959595**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF91FF**, and **B500B0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F13EE7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F16EE9**.

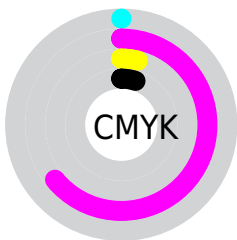
# Distribution



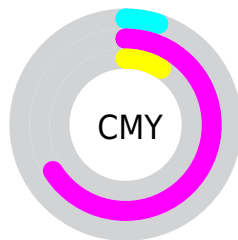
- Red (95%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F156E8 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 F156E8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F156E8

FFFFFF

 FF91FF

 FFAFFF

 FFCCFF

 FFEAFF

 F156E8

 D335CC

 B500B0

 980095

 7B007A

 5F0061

 440049

 280031

 00011B

 000000

 F156E8

 F156E8

 F13EE7

 F16EE9

 F126E5

 F186EB

 F10EE4

 F19EEC

 F100E3

 F1B6EE

 F1CEEF

 F1E7F0

 F1FFF2

 F1FFF3

 F1FFF5

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8983FF



F156E8



FF2E9C

# Triad

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



F156E8



B89400



00B9E3

# Complementary

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



F156E8



56F15F

# 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.



00B894



F156E8



6AA900

# Square

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



F156E8



F37300



00B441



00B3FF

# Rectangle

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



F156E8



FF3869



00B441



00B9CA



# Sweetspot

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



F156E8



FFCFFC



5E56F1



80627E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F156E8



FF3BF4



F1569C



786C77



B800AD



380035



# Inverse Universe

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



F156E8



FF3BF4



56F1AB



786C77



B800AD



380035



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F156E8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

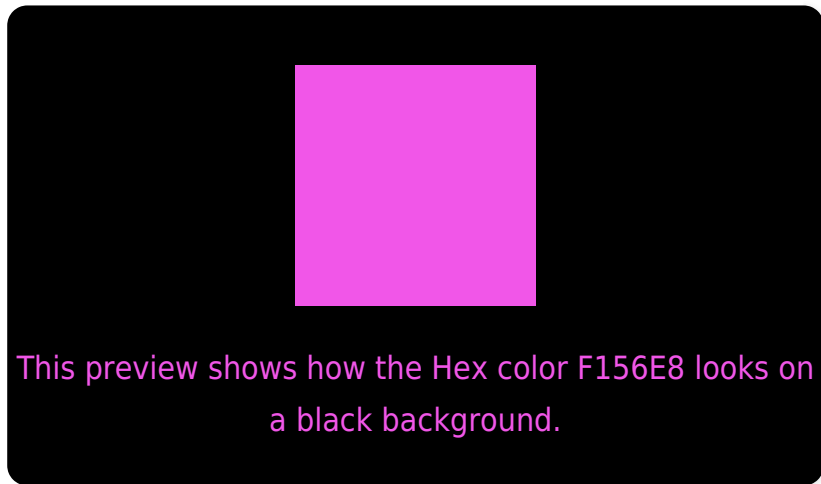
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

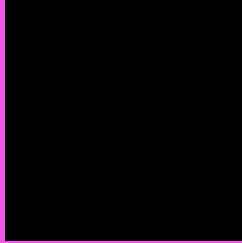
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F156E8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F156E8.

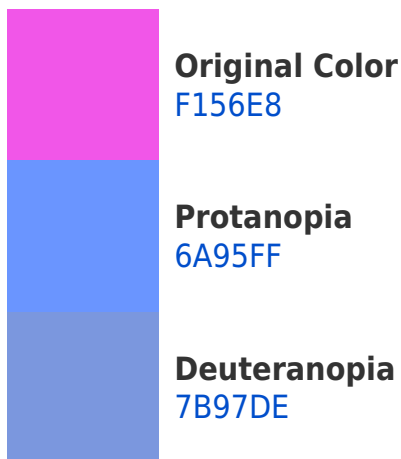


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F156E8.

# 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](#).

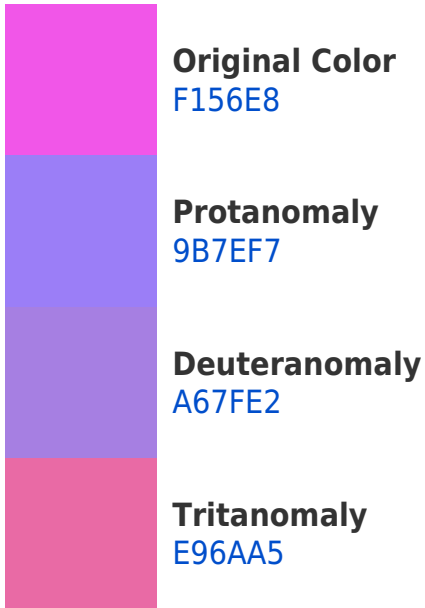
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
E5757E

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F156E8 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 #F156E8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F156E8  
}
```

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 #F156E8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F156E8
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F156E8 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

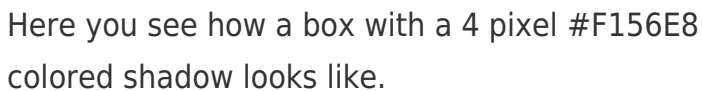
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#F156E8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F156E8 }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F156E8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F156E8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F156E8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F156E8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F156E8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F156E8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F156E8 }
```

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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