

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1688C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1688C) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1688C)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1688C
RGB	241, 104, 140
RGB Percent	95%, 41%, 55%
CMY	0.0549, 0.5922, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.42, 0.05
HSL	344°, 83%, 68%
HSV	344°, 57%, 95%
XYZ	45.9596, 30.4949, 28.2747
YIQ	149.0670, 70.0960, 40.2400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

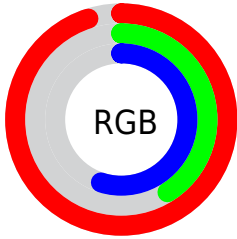
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">241, 104, 140</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15820940</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">62.08, 55.90, 7.02</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">62, 56.341, 7.159</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">30.4949, 0.4388, 0.2912</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4294011020 (0xFFFF1688C)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">149.0670, -4.4700, 80.6252</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">55.2221, 51.9209, 8.2980</a>

# Details

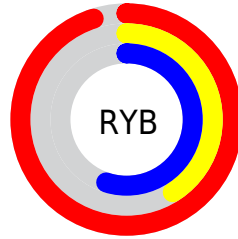
The Hex color **F1688C** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **68F1CD**, and the grayscale version is **959595**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFA0C1**, and **B52F5A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1507A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1809E**.

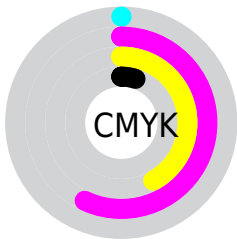
# Distribution



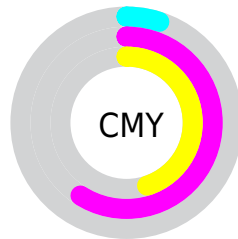
- Red (95%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1688C 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 F1688C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1688C

 F1688C

FFFFFF

 D34C73

 FFA0C1

 B52F5A

 FFBCDD

 970643

 FFD9FA

 7A002D

 FFF6FF

 5D0019

 430002

 230001

 000000

 F1688C

 F1688C

 F1507A

 F1809E

 F13868

 F198B0

 F12057

 F1B0C1

 F10845

 F1C8D3

 F1003F

 F1E0E5

 F1F9F7

 F1FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DC70BE



F1688C



EB725C

# Triad

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



F1688C



71A441



00A6F2

# Complementary

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



F1688C



68F1CD

# 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.



00ADD1



F1688C



07AC6D

# Square

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



F1688C



A6972A



00AEA1



4698F9

# Rectangle

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



F1688C



DB7F42



00AEA1



00A9E9



# Sweetspot

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



F1688C



FFD4DF



CC68F1



80666D



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1688C



FF527F



F18868



786C6F



B80030



38000F



# Inverse Universe

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



F1688C



FF527F



68D1F1



786C6F



B80030



38000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1688C looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

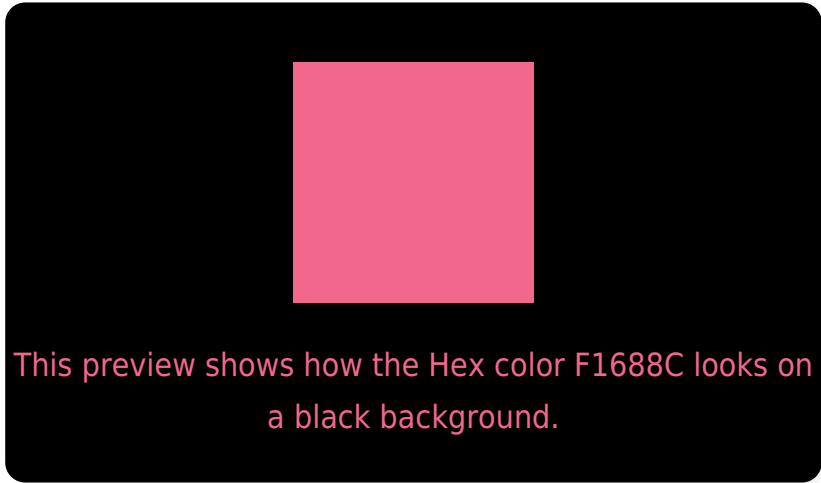
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1688C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1688C.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1688C.

# 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](#).

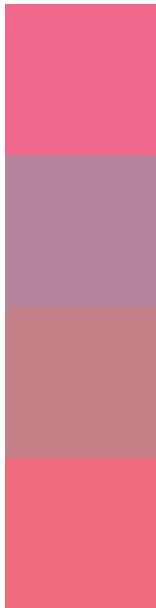
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
EF6D74

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
F1688C

**Protanomaly**  
B6859D

**Deuteranomaly**  
C48288

**Tritanomaly**  
F06B7D

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1688C

**Achromatopsia**  
959595

**Achromatomaly**  
B68592

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1688C 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 #F1688C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1688C  
}
```

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 #F1688C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1688C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1688C is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

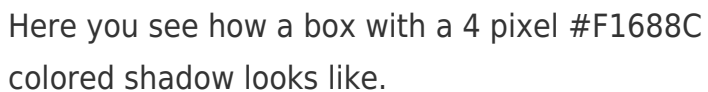
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#F1688C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1688C }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1688C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1688C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1688C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1688C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1688C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1688C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1688C }
```

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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