

Converting Colors

Hex(F1A2DA)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F1A2DA) contains.

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Color

Hex(F1A2DA)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1A2DA
RGB	241, 162, 218
RGB Percent	95%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.0549, 0.3647, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.10, 0.05
HSL	317°, 74%, 79%
HSV	317°, 33%, 95%
XYZ	61.8508, 49.6034, 72.6442
YIQ	192.0050, 29.1080, 34.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

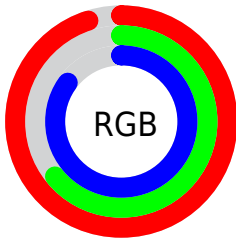
Format	Color
R_{YB}	241, 162, 218
Decimal	15835866
CIE _{Lab}	75.83, 37.49, -16.44
CIE _{LCh}	76, 40.933, 336.318
Yxy	49.6034, 0.3360, 0.2694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294025946 (0xFFFF1A2DA)
YUV	192.0050, 12.8155, 42.9686
Hunter-Lab	70.4297, 33.5055, -11.8535

Details

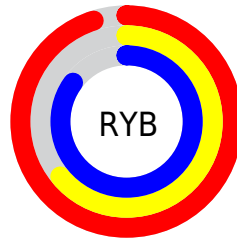
The Hex color **F1A2DA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **A2F1B9**, and the grayscale version is **C0C0C0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFDAFF**, and **B86DA3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F18AD3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1BAE1**.

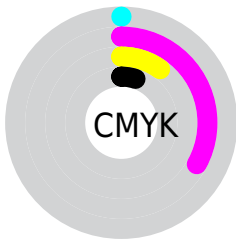
Distribution



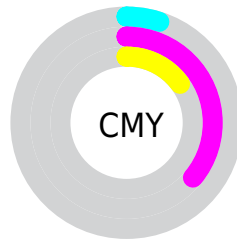
- Red (95%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1A2DA 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 F1A2DA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F1A2DA

 F1A2DA

FFFFFF

 D487BE

 FFDAFF

 B86DA3

 FFF7FF

 9C5489

 813B6F

 672257

 4D053F

 350029

 1D0014

 000000

 F1A2DA

 F1A2DA

 F18AD3

 F1BAE1

 F172CC

 F1D2E8

 F15AC5

 F1EAEF

 F142BE

 F1FFF6

 F12AB7

 F1FFFD

 F111B0

 F1FFFF

 F100AB

Harmonies

Analogous

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



CAAEF8



F1A2DA



FF9DB4

Triad

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



F1A2DA



CCBB6F



05CDE6

Complementary

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



F1A2DA



A2F1B9

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.



3ECFC2



F1A2DA



A3C67D

Square

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



F1A2DA



EDAE76



75CD9B



4DC7FF

Rectangle

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



F1A2DA



FFA09B



75CD9B



11CEDB

Sweetspot

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



F1A2DA



FFE6F8



B8A2F1



80707B



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F1A2DA



FF9CE2



F1A2B3



786C74



B80082



380028

Inverse Universe

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



F1A2DA



FF9CE2



A2F1E0



786C74



B80082



380028

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1A2DA looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

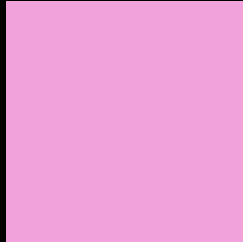
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1A2DA looks on a 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 F1A2DA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1A2DA.

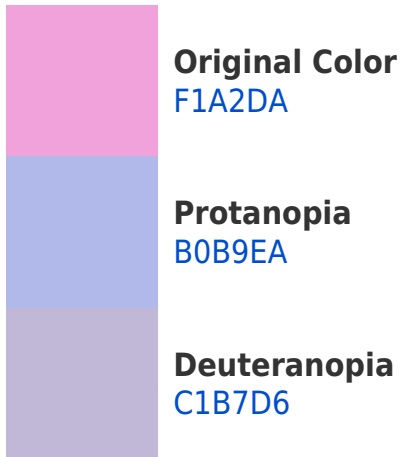


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1A2DA.

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
EDA9B6

Trichromacy



Original Color
F1A2DA



Protanomaly
C8B1E4



Deuteranomaly
D2AFD7

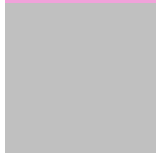


Tritanomaly
EEA6C3

Monochromacy



Original Color
F1A2DA



Achromatopsia
C0C0C0



Achromatomaly
D2B5C9

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1A2DA 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 #F1A2DA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#F1A2DA  
}
```

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 #F1A2DA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1A2DA
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1A2DA 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
#F1A2DA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1A2DA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1A2DA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1A2DA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1A2DA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1A2DA }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1A2DA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1A2DA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1A2DA }
```

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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