

Converting Colors

Hex(F1AAFA)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F1AAFA) contains.

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Color

Hex(F1AAFA)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1AAFA
RGB	241, 170, 250
RGB Percent	95%, 67%, 98%
CMY	0.0549, 0.3333, 0.0196
CMYK	0.04, 0.32, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	293°, 89%, 82%
HSV	293°, 32%, 98%
XYZ	67.9057, 54.3524, 97.3545
YIQ	200.3490, 16.6360, 39.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

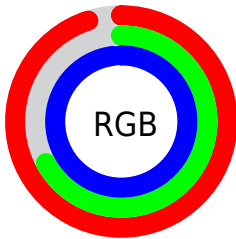
Format	Color
R_{YB}	241, 170, 250
Decimal	15837946
CIE _{Lab}	78.67, 38.94, -29.46
CIE _{LCh}	79, 48.826, 322.891
Yxy	54.3524, 0.3092, 0.2475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294028026 (0xFFFF1AAFA)
YUV	200.3490, 24.4779, 35.6509
Hunter-Lab	73.7240, 35.3955, -26.6871

Details

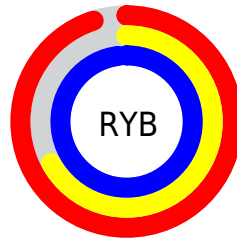
The Hex color **F1AAFA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **B3FAAA**, and the grayscale version is **C8C8C8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE2FF**, and **B875C1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EE91FA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F4C3FA**.

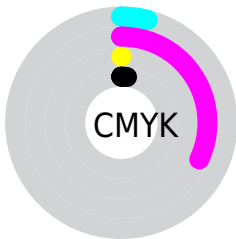
Distribution



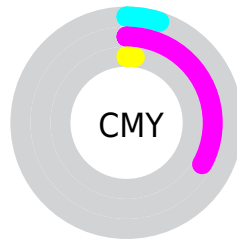
- Red (95%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1AAFA 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 F1AAFA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F1AAFA

 F1AAFA

FFFFFF

 D48FDD

 FFE2FF

 B875C1

 9C5BA6

 81428B

 672972

 4E0F59

 350041

 21002B

 000115

 F1AAFA

 F1AAFA

 EE91FA

 F4C3FA

 EB78FA

 F7DCFA

 E95FFA

 F9F5FA

 E646FA

 FCFFFA

 E32DFA

 FFFFFA

 E014FA

 DE00FA

Harmonies

Analogous

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



B7BBFF



F1AAFA



FF9FCF

Triad

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



F1AAFA



E9BC67



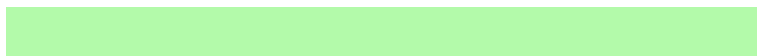
00DAE5

Complementary

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



F1AAFA



B3FAAA

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.



3DDAB6



F1AAFA



BCCB6D

Square

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



F1AAFA



FFAC7C



87D58A



00D5FF

Rectangle

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



F1AAFA



FF9EB1



87D58A



00DAD5

Sweetspot

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



F1AAFA



FCE6FF



AAB3FA



7E7080



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F1AAFA



F49EFF



FAAADB



7C707D



A700BD



36003D

Inverse Universe

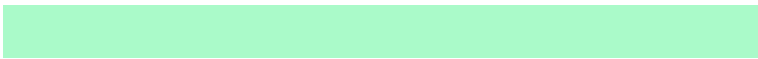
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FAAAB3



FF9EA9



AAFAC9



7D7072



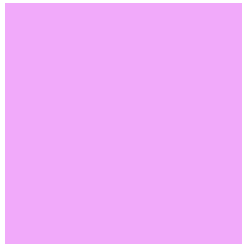
BD0015



3D0007

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1AAFA looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

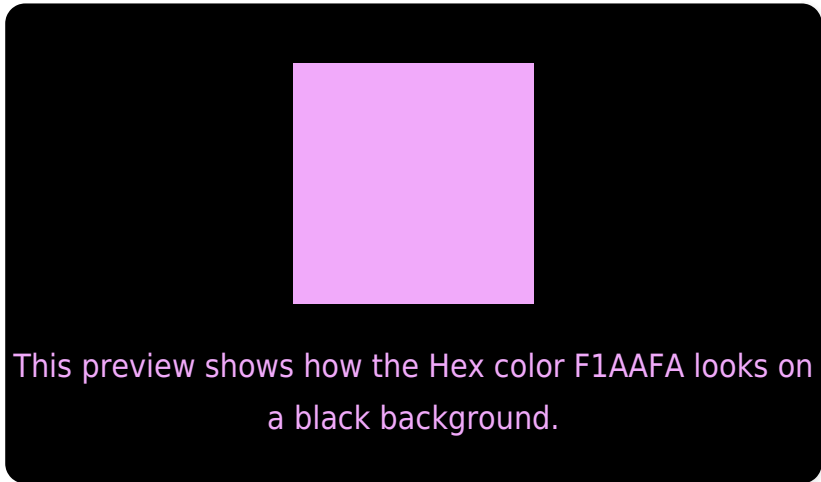
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

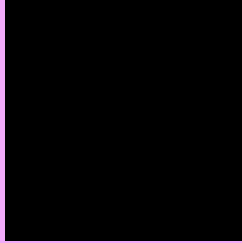
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 F1AAFA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1AAFA.

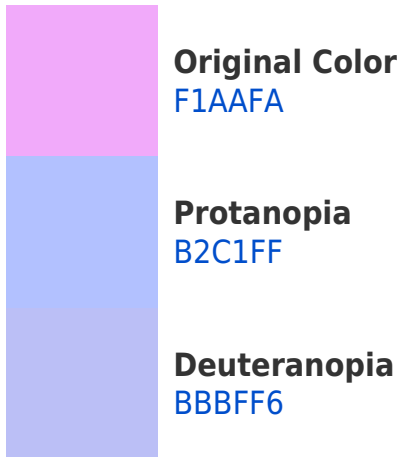


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1AAFA.

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
E9B5C3

Trichromacy



Original Color
F1AAFA



Protanomaly
C9B9FD



Deuteranomaly
CFB7F7



Tritanomaly
ECB1D7

Monochromacy



Original Color
F1AAFA



Achromatopsia
C8C8C8



Achromatomaly
D7BDDA

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1AAFA 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 #F1AAFA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1AAFA  
}
```

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 #F1AAFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1AAFA
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1AAFA 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
#F1AAFA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1AAFA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1AAFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1AAFA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1AAFA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1AAFA }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1AAFA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1AAFA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1AAFA }
```

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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