

# Converting Colors

Hex(F38DB6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F38DB6) contains.

<b>Hex(F38DB6)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(F38DB6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F38DB6
RGB	243, 141, 182
RGB Percent	95%, 55%, 71%
CMY	0.0471, 0.4471, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.25, 0.05
HSL	336°, 81%, 75%
HSV	336°, 42%, 95%
XYZ	54.9305, 41.4818, 49.3676
YIQ	176.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

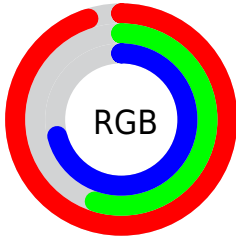
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	243, 141, 182
Decimal	15961526
CIE Lab	70.51, 43.58, -4.49
CIE LCh	71, 43.814, 354.121
Yxy	41.4818, 0.3768, 0.2846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294151606 (0xFFFF38DB6)
YUV	176.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082
Hunter-Lab	64.4064, 39.5268, -0.3614

# Details

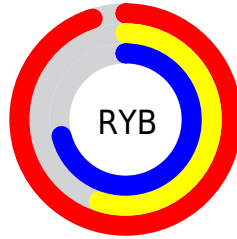
The Hex color **F38DB6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **8DF3CA**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC4EE**, and **B95881** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F375A7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F3A5C5**.

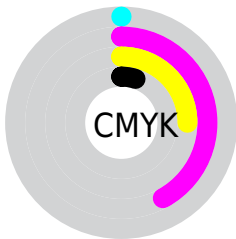
# Distribution



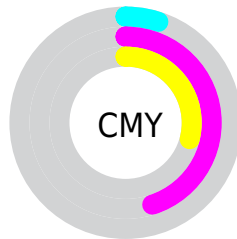
- Red (95%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F38DB6 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 F38DB6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F38DB6

 F38DB6

FFFFFF

 D6729B


 FFC4EE

 B95881

 FFE1FF

 9C3E68

FFFEFF

 812450

 650139

 4B0024

 34000E

 070000

 000000

 F38DB6

 F38DB6

 F375A7

 F3A5C5

 F35C99

 F3BED3

 F3448A

 F3D6E2

 F32C7C

 F3EEF0

 F3146D

 F3FFFF

 F30062

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D796DC



F38DB6



F98E8E

# Triad

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



F38DB6



A5B462



00BCEC

# Complementary

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



F38DB6



8DF3CA

# 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.



00C1CC



F38DB6



76BC7C

# Square

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



F38DB6



CCA75C



36C1A3



5DB3FB

# Rectangle

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



F38DB6



F19577



36C1A3



00BEE3



# Sweetspot

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



F38DB6



FFDEEB



C88DF3



806B73



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F38DB6



FF80B3



F3968D



7A6E73



BA004B



3B0018



# Inverse Universe

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



F38DB6



FF80B3



8DEBF3



7A6E73



BA004B



3B0018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F38DB6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

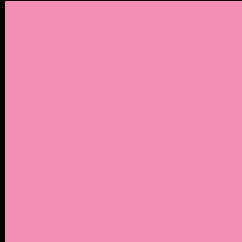
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F38DB6 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 F38DB6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F38DB6.

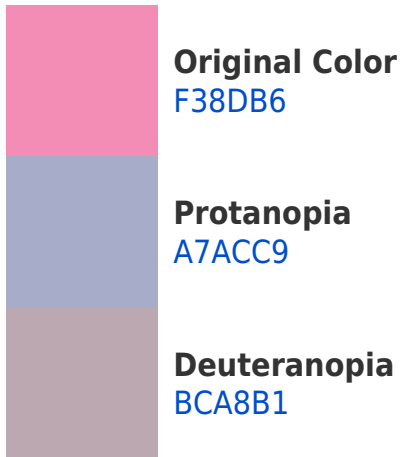


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F38DB6.

# 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**  
F0929C

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
F38DB6



**Protanomaly**  
C3A1C2



**Deuteranomaly**  
D09EB3



**Tritanomaly**  
F190A5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F38DB6



**Achromatopsia**  
B0B0B0



**Achromatomaly**  
C8A3B2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F38DB6 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 #F38DB6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F38DB6  
}
```

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 #F38DB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F38DB6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F38DB6 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
#F38DB6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F38DB6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F38DB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F38DB6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F38DB6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F38DB6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F38DB6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F38DB6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F38DB6 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor