

Converting Colors

Hex(F49AF1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F49AF1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F49AF1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F49AF1
RGB	244, 154, 241
RGB Percent	96%, 60%, 95%
CMY	0.0431, 0.3961, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.01, 0.04
HSL	302°, 80%, 78%
HSV	302°, 37%, 96%
XYZ	64.7410, 48.6952, 89.2060
YIQ	190.8280, 25.7130, 46.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

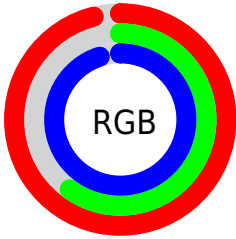
Format	Color
RYB	244, 154, 241
Decimal	16030449
CIELab	75.26, 46.56, -29.80
CIELCh	75, 55.280, 327.384
Yxy	48.6952, 0.3195, 0.2403
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294220529 (0xFFFF49AF1)
YUV	190.8280, 24.7348, 46.6318
Hunter-Lab	69.7819, 43.4871, -26.9462

Details

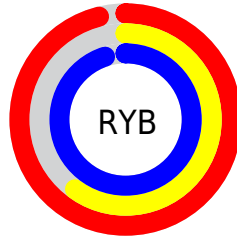
The Hex color **F49AF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **9AF49D**, and the grayscale version is **BFBFBF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFD2FF**, and **BA65B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F482F0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F4B2F2**.

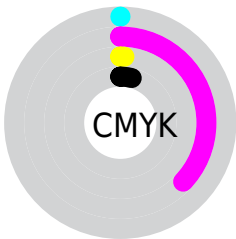
Distribution



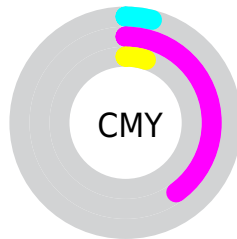
- Red (96%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F49AF1 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 F49AF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F49AF1

 F49AF1

FFFFFF

 D77FD5

 FFD2FF

 BA65B9

 FFEFFF

 9E4B9E

 833183

 68146A

 4E0051

 35003A

 1D0024

 00000B

 F49AF1

 F49AF1

 F482F0

 F4B2F2

 F469EF

 F4CBF3

 F451EF

 F4E3F3

 F438EE

 F4FCF4

 F420ED

 F4FFF5

 F408EC

 F4FFF6

 F400EC

 F4FFF7

 F4FFF8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



B5AEFF



F49AF1



FF8EC0

Triad

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



F49AF1



DBB550



00D2E7

Complementary

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



F49AF1



9AF49D

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.



00D3B3



F49AF1



A8C45B

Square

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



F49AF1



FFA264



68CE80



00CDFE

Rectangle

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



F49AF1



FF8F9E



68CE80



00D3D6

Sweetspot

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



F49AF1



FFE3FE



9D9AF4



806F7F



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F49AF1



FF8FFB



F49AC4



7A6E7A



BA00B4



3B0039

Inverse Universe

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



F49AF1



FF8FFB



9AF4CA



7A6E7A



BA00B4



3B0039

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F49AF1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

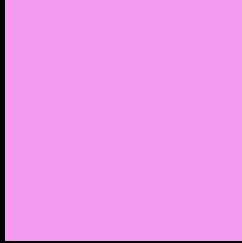
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F49AF1 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 F49AF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F49AF1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F49AF1.

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](#).

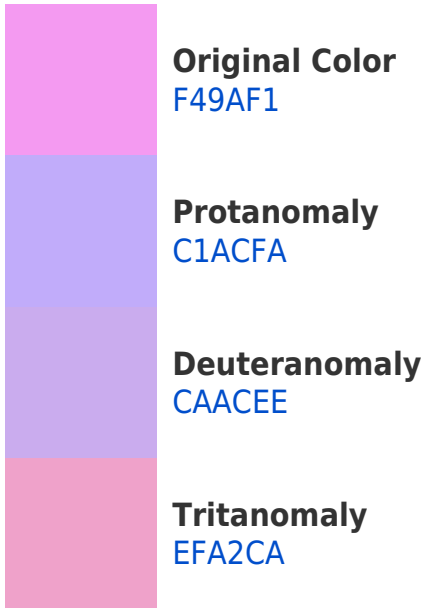
Dichromacy



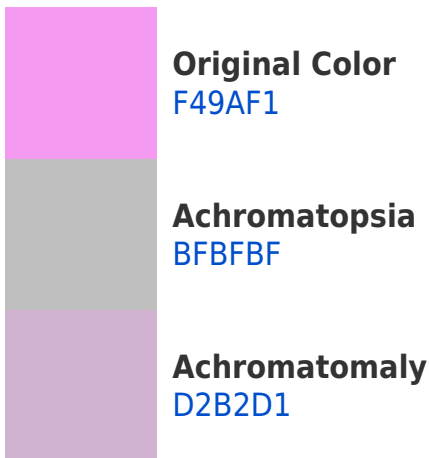


Tritanopia
ECA7B3

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F49AF1 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 #F49AF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F49AF1  
}
```

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 #F49AF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F49AF1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F49AF1 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
#F49AF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F49AF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F49AF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F49AF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F49AF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F49AF1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F49AF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F49AF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F49AF1 }
```

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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