

Converting Colors

Hex(F58CD1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F58CD1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F58CD1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F58CD1
RGB	245, 140, 209
RGB Percent	96%, 55%, 82%
CMY	0.0392, 0.4510, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.15, 0.04
HSL	321°, 84%, 75%
HSV	321°, 43%, 96%
XYZ	58.5429, 42.7721, 65.4919
YIQ	179.2610, 40.4310, 43.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

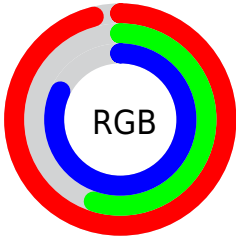
Format	Color
R _Y B	245, 140, 209
Decimal	16092369
CIE Lab	71.40, 48.69, -18.14
CIE LCh	71, 51.961, 339.572
Yxy	42.7721, 0.3510, 0.2564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294282449 (0xFFF58CD1)
YUV	179.2610, 14.6613, 57.6531
Hunter-Lab	65.4004, 45.3329, -13.5927

Details

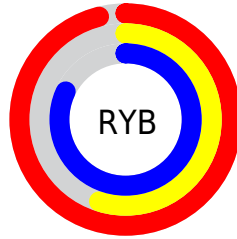
The Hex color **F58CD1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **8CF5B0**, and the grayscale version is **B3B3B3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC4FF**, and **BB569A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F574C9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F5A5D9**.

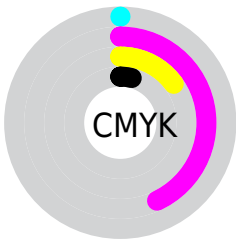
Distribution



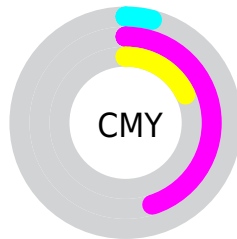
- Red (96%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F58CD1 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 F58CD1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F58CD1

 F58CD1

FFFFFF

 D871B5

 FFC4FF

 BB569A

 FFE0FF

 9F3C80

FFFEFF

 832067

 68004F

 4D0038

 360023

 160009

 000000

 F58CD1

 F58CD1

 F574C9

 F5A5D9

 F55BC0

 F5BDE2

 F542B8

 F5D6EA

 F52AAF

 F5EEF3

 F511A7

 F5FFFB

 F500A1

 F5FFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



C69CF8



F58CD1



FF87A1

Triad

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



F58CD1



BCB14E



00C5EA

Complementary

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



F58CD1



8CF5B0

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.



00C7BD



F58CD1



89BD63

Square

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



F58CD1



E6A155



42C58C



00BDFF

Rectangle

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



F58CD1



FF8B83



42C58C



00C6DC

Sweetspot

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



F58CD1



FFDEF4



AF8CF5



806B79



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F58CD1



FF7DD2



F58C9E



7A6E76



BA007A



3B0027

Inverse Universe

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



F58CD1



FF7DD2



8CF5E3



7A6E76



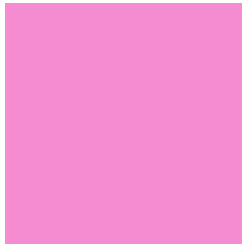
BA007A



3B0027

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F58CD1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

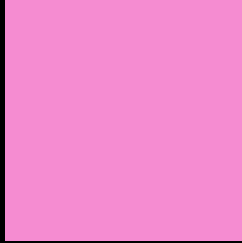
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F58CD1 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 F58CD1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F58CD1.

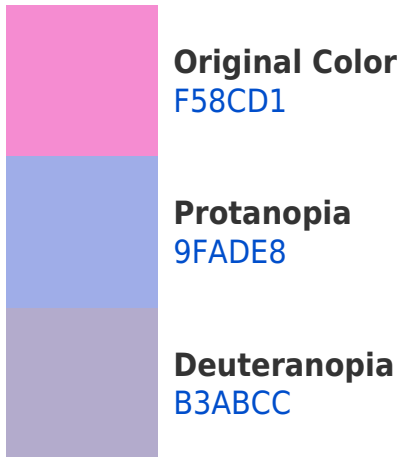



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F58CD1.

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
F096A1

Trichromacy



Original Color
F58CD1



Protanomaly
BEA1E0



Deuteranomaly
CBA0CE



Tritanomaly
F292B2

Monochromacy



Original Color
F58CD1



Achromatopsia
B3B3B3



Achromatomaly
CBA5BE

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F58CD1 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 #F58CD1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F58CD1  
}
```

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 #F58CD1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F58CD1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F58CD1 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
#F58CD1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F58CD1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F58CD1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F58CD1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F58CD1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F58CD1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F58CD1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F58CD1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F58CD1 }
```

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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