

Converting Colors

Hex(F58FE1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F58FE1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F58FE1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F58FE1
RGB	245, 143, 225
RGB Percent	96%, 56%, 88%
CMY	0.0392, 0.4392, 0.1176
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.08, 0.04
HSL	312°, 84%, 76%
HSV	312°, 42%, 96%
XYZ	61.0693, 44.4936, 76.6036
YIQ	182.8460, 34.4700, 47.1260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

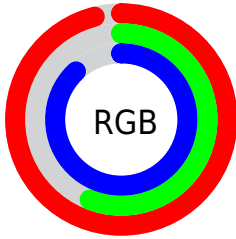
Format	Color
R _Y B	245, 143, 225
Decimal	16093153
CIE Lab	72.56, 49.74, -25.19
CIE LCh	73, 55.756, 333.136
Yxy	44.4936, 0.3352, 0.2442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294283233 (0xFFFF58FE1)
YUV	182.8460, 20.7819, 54.5091
Hunter-Lab	66.7036, 46.6913, -21.3972

Details

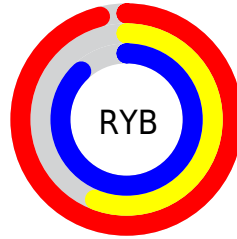
The Hex color **F58FE1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **8FF5A3**, and the grayscale version is **B7B7B7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC7FF**, and **BB59AA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F577DC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F5A8E6**.

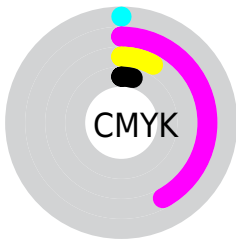
Distribution



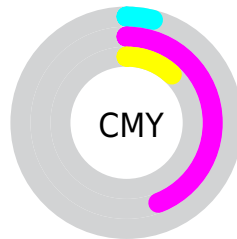
- Red (96%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F58FE1 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 F58FE1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F58FE1

 F58FE1

FFFFFF

 D874C5

 FFC7FF

 BB59AA

 FFE3FF

 9F3F8F

 832375

 68005C

 4E0044

 36002E

 190018

 000000

 F58FE1

 F58FE1

 F577DC

 F5A8E6

 F55ED7

 F5C0EB

 F546D3

 F5D9EF

 F52DCE

 F5F1F4

 F515C9

 F5FFF9

 F500C5

 F5FFFE

 F5FFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



BCA2FF



F58FE1



FF86AF

Triad

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



F58FE1



CAB147



00CAE8

Complementary

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



F58FE1



8FF5A3

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.



00CCB6



F58FE1



96BF59

Square

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



F58FE1



F49F57



4EC882



00C3FF

Rectangle

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



F58FE1



FF898D



4EC882



00CBD8

Sweetspot

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



F58FE1



FFE0F9



A28FF5



806E7C



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F58FE1



FF80E6



F58FAF



7A6E78



BA0096



3B002F

Inverse Universe

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



F58FE1



FF80E6



8FF5D5



7A6E78



BA0096



3B002F

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F58FE1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

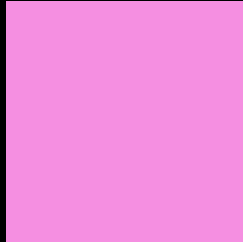
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F58FE1 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 F58FE1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F58FE1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F58FE1.

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
EE9BA7

Trichromacy



Original Color
F58FE1



Protanomaly
BCA4F0



Deuteranomaly
C8A3DD



Tritanomaly
F197BC

Monochromacy



Original Color
F58FE1



Achromatopsia
B7B7B7



Achromatomaly
CEA8C6

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F58FE1 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 #F58FE1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F58FE1  
}
```

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 #F58FE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F58FE1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F58FE1 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
#F58FE1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F58FE1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F58FE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F58FE1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F58FE1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F58FE1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F58FE1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F58FE1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F58FE1 }
```

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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