

# Converting Colors

Hex(FF1AFA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FF1AFA) contains.

<b>Hex(FF1AFA)</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(FF1AFA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF1AFA
RGB	255, 26, 250
RGB Percent	100%, 10%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.8980, 0.0196
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	301°, 100%, 55%
HSV	301°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	58.8647, 28.9009, 92.9184
YIQ	120.0070, 64.5800, 118.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

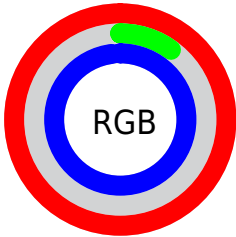
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	255, 26, 250
Decimal	16718586
CIELab	60.69, 95.62, -57.47
CIELCh	61, 111.561, 328.991
Yxy	28.9009, 0.3258, 0.1600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294908666 (0xFFFF1AFA)
YUV	120.0070, 64.0865, 118.3889
Hunter-Lab	53.7596, 101.3715, -64.8455

# Details

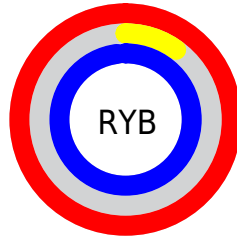
The Hex color **FF1AFA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33FF**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **1AFF1F**, and the grayscale version is **777777**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF6FFF**, and **C100C1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF00F9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF33FB**.

# Distribution



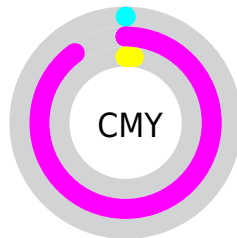
- Red (100%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF1AFA 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 FF1AFA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FF1AFA

 FF1AFA

FFFFFF

 E000DD

 FF6FFF

 C100C1

 FF8FFF

 A300A5

 FFAFFF

 85008A

 FFCEFF

 670070

 FFEDFF

 4B0056

 2C003E

 010027

 000110

 FF1AFA

 FF1AFA

 FF00F9

 FF33FB

 FF4DFB

 FF66FC

 FF80FC

 FF99FD

 FFB3FD

 FFCCFE

 FFE6FE

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



6779FF



FF1AFA



FF009A

# Triad

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



FF1AFA



B58E00



00B9F1

# Complementary

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



FF1AFA



1AFF1F

# 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.



00B88C



FF1AFA



4DA700

# Square

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



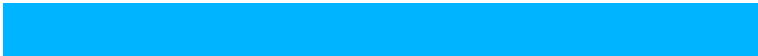
FF1AFA



FE5E00



00B313



00B4FF

# Rectangle

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



FF1AFA



FF005A



00B313



00B9D1



# Sweetspot

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



FF1AFA



FFBAFD



1E1AFF



80577F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FF1AFA



FF00F9



FF1A89



80737F



BF00BB



40003E



# Inverse Universe

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



FF1AFA



FF00F9



1AFF90



80737F



BF00BB



40003E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF1AFA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FF1AFA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF1AFA.

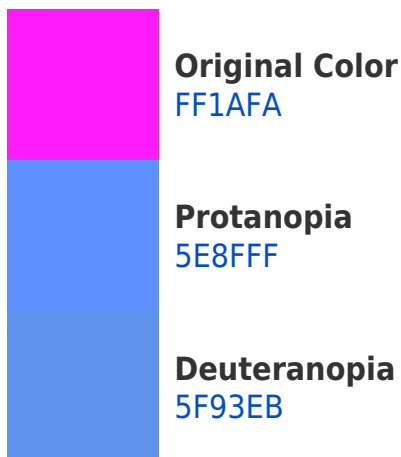


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF1AFA.

# 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**  
F0646B

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FF1AFA



**Protanomaly**  
9964FD



**Deuteranomaly**  
9967F0



**Tritanomaly**  
F5499F

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FF1AFA



**Achromatopsia**  
787878



**Achromatomaly**  
A956A7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF1AFA 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 #FF1AFA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF1AFA  
}
```

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 #FF1AFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF1AFA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF1AFA 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
#FF1AFA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF1AFA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF1AFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF1AFA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF1AFA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF1AFA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF1AFA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF1AFA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF1AFA }
```

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