

Converting Colors

Hex(FF2CA1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FF2CA1) contains.

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Color

Hex(**FF2CA1**)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF2CA1
RGB	255, 44, 161
RGB Percent	100%, 17%, 63%
CMY	0.0000, 0.8275, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	327°, 100%, 59%
HSV	327°, 83%, 100%
XYZ	48.5737, 25.6346, 36.1061
YIQ	120.4270, 88.1990, 81.1190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

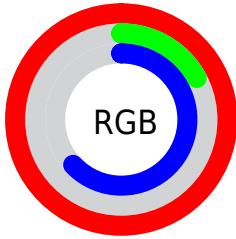
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 44, 161
Decimal	16723105
CIE _{Lab}	57.69, 82.13, -11.38
CIE _{LCh}	58, 82.914, 352.109
Yxy	25.6346, 0.4403, 0.2324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294913185 (0xFFFF2CA1)
YUV	120.4270, 20.0025, 118.0205
Hunter-Lab	50.6306, 82.6448, -6.8399

Details

The Hex color **FF2CA1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0099**. The color can be described as light washed rose. A complement of this color would be **2CFF8A**, and the grayscale version is **787878**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF73D8**, and **C1006D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF1396**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF46AC**.

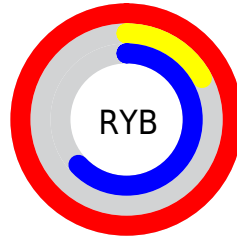
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (17%)

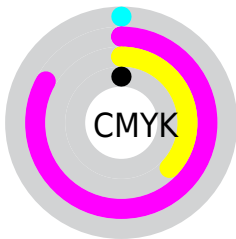
Blue (63%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (63%)

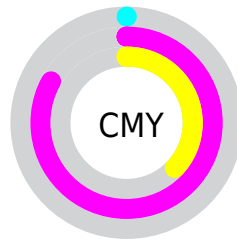


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF2CA1 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 FF2CA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FF2CA1

 FF2CA1

FFFFFF

 E00087

 FF73D8

 C1006D

 FF92F4

 A20055

 FFB0FF

 84003E

 FFCFFF

 650028

 FFEDFF

 490013

 2A0001

 000000

 FF2CA1

 FF2CA1

 FF1396

 FF46AC

 FF008D

 FF5FB8

 FF79C3

 FF92CE

 FFACDA

 FFC5E5

 FFDFF1

 FFF8FC

FFFFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



CD58E5



FF2CA1



FF3359

Triad

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



FF2CA1



759700



00A6FD

Complementary

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



FF2CA1



2CFF8A

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.



00AABF



FF2CA1



00A324

Square

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



FF2CA1



B88100



00A874



009AFF

Rectangle

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



FF2CA1



F6512A



00A874



00A8EB

Sweetspot

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



FF2CA1



FFBFE3



872CFF



80596E



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FF2CA1



FF038F



FF2C3A



80737A



BF006A



400023

Inverse Universe

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



FF2CA1



FF038F



2CFFF1



80737A



BF006A



400023

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF2CA1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

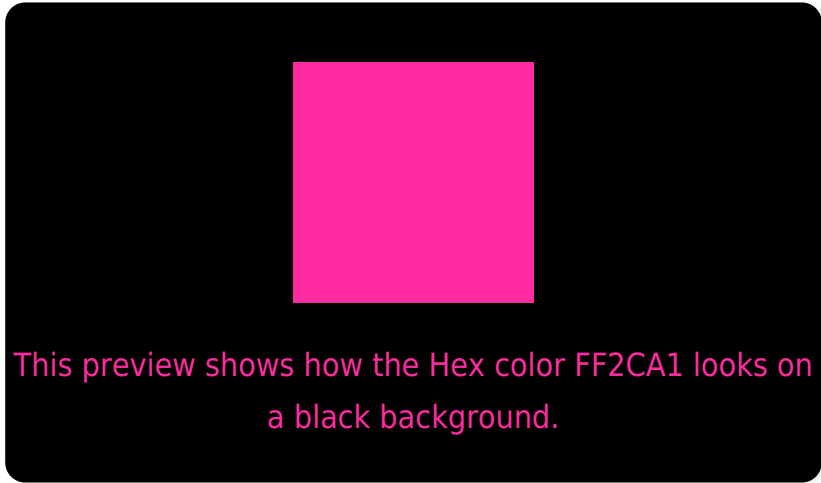
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FF2CA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF2CA1.

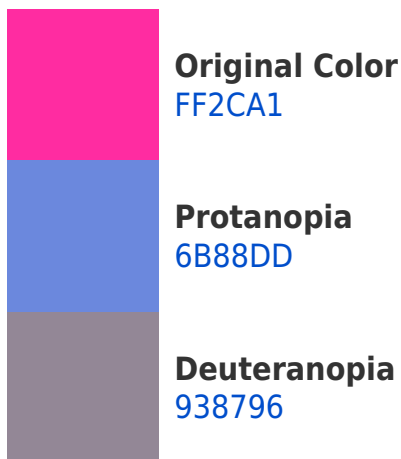


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF2CA1.

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
FA4A4D

Trichromacy



Original Color
FF2CA1



Protanomaly
A167C7



Deuteranomaly
BA669A



Tritanomaly
FC3F6C

Monochromacy



Original Color
FF2CA1



Achromatopsia
787878



Achromatomaly
A95C87

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF2CA1 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 #FF2CA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF2CA1  
}
```

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 #FF2CA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF2CA1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF2CA1 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
#FF2CA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF2CA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF2CA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF2CA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF2CA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF2CA1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF2CA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF2CA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF2CA1 }
```

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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