

# Converting Colors

Hex(FF49CD)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FF49CD) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F49CD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF49CD
RGB	255, 73, 205
RGB Percent	100%, 29%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.7137, 0.1961
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	316°, 100%, 64%
HSV	316°, 71%, 100%
XYZ	54.6420, 30.4329, 60.7518
YIQ	142.4660, 66.1000, 79.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

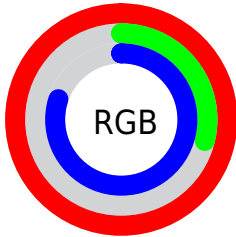
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 73, 205
Decimal	16730573
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	62.03, 79.43, -30.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 84.952, 339.232
Yxy	30.4329, 0.3747, 0.2087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294920653 (0xFFFF49CD)
YUV	142.4660, 30.8293, 98.6923
Hunter-Lab	55.1660, 80.2640, -26.6772

# Details

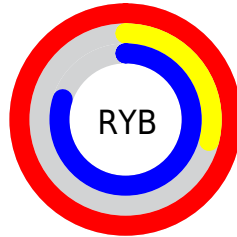
The Hex color **FF49CD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33CC**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **49FF7B**, and the grayscale version is **8E8E8E**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF88FF**, and **C20096** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF30C6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF62D4**.

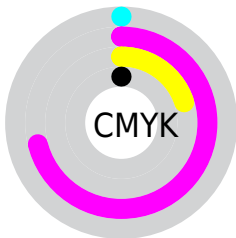
# Distribution



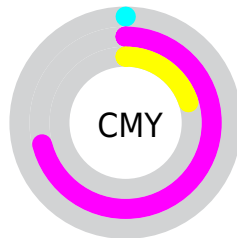
- Red (100%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF49CD 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 FF49CD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FF49CD

 FF49CD

FFFFFF

 E021B1

 FF88FF

 C20096

 FFA6FF

 A4007C

 FFC3FF

 870063

 FFE2FF

 6A004B

 4E0034

 31001E

 050000

 000000

■ FF49CD

■ FF49CD

■ FF30C6

■ FF62D4

■ FF16BF

■ FF7CDB

■ FF00B9

■ FF95E2

■ FFAFE9

■ FFC9F0

■ FFE2F7

■ FFFBFE

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B375FF



FF49CD



FF3482

# Triad

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



FF49CD



A09A00



00B5F4

# Complementary

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



FF49CD



49FF7B

# 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.



00B7AC



FF49CD



49AB00

# Square

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



FF49CD



DE7E00



00B35D



00ACFF

# Rectangle

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



FF49CD



FF4951



00B35D



00B6DE



# Sweetspot

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



FF49CD



FFC9F0



7A49FF



806077



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FF49CD



FF24C3



FF4973



80737C



BF008B



40002E



# Inverse Universe

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



FF49CD



FF24C3



49FFD5



80737C



BF008B



40002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF49CD looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

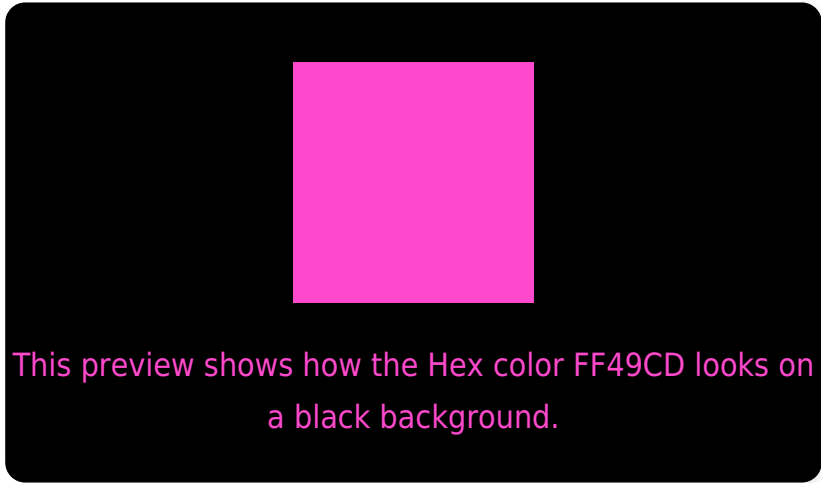
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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 FF49CD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF49CD.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF49CD.

# 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



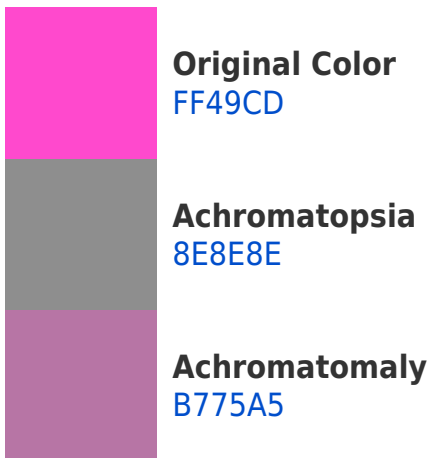


**Tritanopia**  
F6666D

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF49CD 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 #FF49CD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF49CD  
}
```

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 #FF49CD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF49CD
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF49CD 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
#FF49CD }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF49CD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF49CD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF49CD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF49CD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF49CD }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF49CD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF49CD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF49CD }
```

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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