

Converting Colors

Hex(FF56AD)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FF56AD) contains.

Hex(FF56AD)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

Hex(F56AD)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF56AD
RGB	255, 86, 173
RGB Percent	100%, 34%, 68%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6627, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.32, 0.00
HSL	329°, 100%, 67%
HSV	329°, 66%, 100%
XYZ	52.1106, 30.9327, 42.7592
YIQ	146.4490, 72.7970, 62.8850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

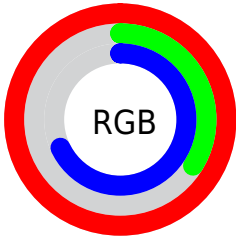
Format	Color
RYB	255, 86, 173
Decimal	16733869
CIELab	62.45, 71.08, -11.20
CIELCh	62, 71.956, 351.045
Yxy	30.9327, 0.4142, 0.2459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294923949 (0xFFFF56AD)
YUV	146.4490, 13.0896, 95.1992
Hunter-Lab	55.6172, 69.9158, -6.6509

Details

The Hex color **FF56AD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **56FFA8**, and the grayscale version is **929292**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF91E4**, and **C20079** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF3DA1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF70B9**.

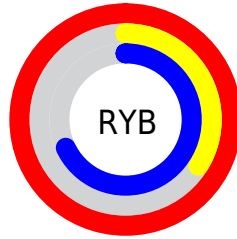
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (34%)

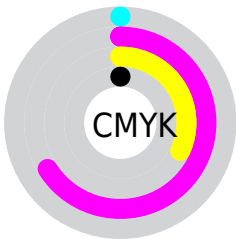
Blue (68%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (68%)

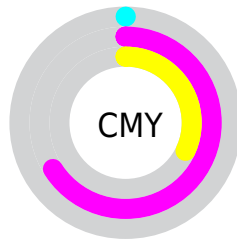


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF56AD 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 FF56AD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FF56AD

 FF56AD

FFFFFF

 E03592

 FF91E4

 C20079

 FFAFFF

 A40060

 FFC0FF

 860048

 FFEAFF

 690032

 4D001D

 310002

 000000

 FF56AD

 FF56AD

■ FF3DA1

■ FF70B9

■ FF2394

■ FF89C6

■ FF0A88

■ FFA3D2

■ FF0083

■ FFBCDE

■ FFD6EB

■ FFEFF7

FFFFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D070E8



FF56AD



FF586D

Triad

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



FF56AD



8AA100



00B0FA

Complementary

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



FF56AD



56FFA8

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.



00B4C3



FF56AD



2FAD40

Square

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



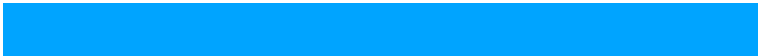
FF56AD



C58D00



00B381



00A4FF

Rectangle

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



FF56AD



FB6846



00B381



00B2EA

Sweetspot

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



FF56AD



FFCCE6



A856FF



806171



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FF56AD



FF339C



FF5659



807379



BF0062



400021

Inverse Universe

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



FF56AD



FF339C



56FFFC



807379



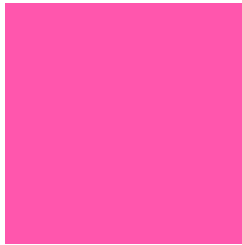
BF0062



400021

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF56AD looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

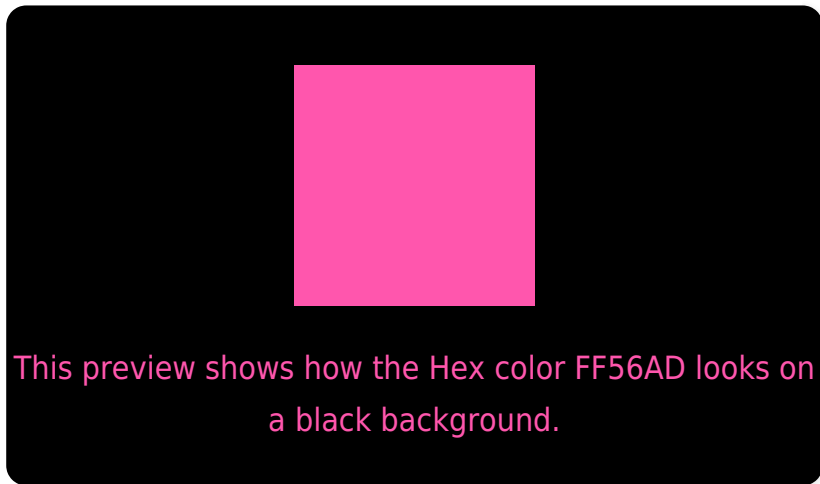
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF56AD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF56AD.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF56AD.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color
FF56AD



Protanomaly
AF7EC8



Deuteranomaly
C37DA7



Tritanomaly
FC6084

Monochromacy



Original Color
FF56AD



Achromatopsia
929292



Achromatomaly
BA7C9C

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF56AD 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 #FF56AD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF56AD  
}
```

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 #FF56AD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF56AD
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF56AD 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
#FF56AD }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF56AD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF56AD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF56AD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF56AD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF56AD }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF56AD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF56AD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF56AD }
```

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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