

Converting Colors

Hex(FF80DB)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FF80DB) contains.

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Color

Hex(F80DB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF80DB
RGB	255, 128, 219
RGB Percent	100%, 50%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4980, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	317°, 100%, 75%
HSV	317°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	61.7454, 41.8128, 71.8342
YIQ	176.3470, 46.4810, 55.2250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

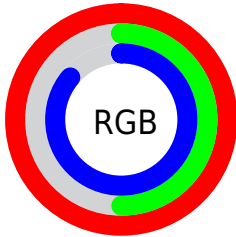
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 128, 219
Decimal	16744667
CIE _{Lab}	70.74, 59.15, -24.55
CIE _{LCh}	71, 64.045, 337.456
Yxy	41.8128, 0.3520, 0.2384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934747 (0xFFFF80DB)
YUV	176.3470, 21.0279, 68.9787
Hunter-Lab	64.6628, 57.2864, -20.6015

Details

The Hex color **FF80DB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **80FFA4**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFB8FF**, and **C448A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF67D4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF9AE2**.

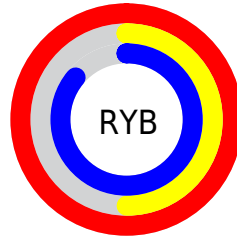
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (50%)

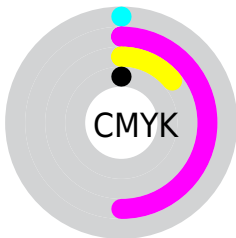
Blue (86%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (86%)

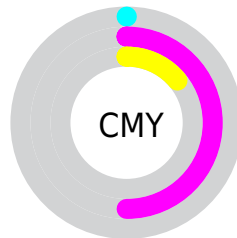


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF80DB 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 FF80DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FF80DB

 FF80DB

FFFFFF

 E164BF

 FFB8FF

 C448A4

 FFD5FF

 A72A89

 FFF3FF

 8B0070

 6F0057

 540040

 3B002A

 1D0013

 000000

■ FF80DB

■ FF80DB

■ FF67D4

■ FF9AE2

■ FF4DCD

■ FFB3E9

■ FF33C5

■ FFCDF1

■ FF1ABE

■ FFE6F8

■ FF00B7

FFFFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



C397FF



FF80DB



FF77A1

Triad

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



FF80DB



BEAF2E



00C7F3

Complementary

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



FF80DB



80FFA4

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.



00C9BA



FF80DB



81BE4A

Square

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



FF80DB



EF9A3E



00C67E



00BFFF

Rectangle

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



FF80DB



FF7D7B



00C67E



00C9E1

Sweetspot

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



FF80DB



FFD9F4



A480FF



806979



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FF80DB



FF66D4



FF809C



80737C



BF0089



40002E

Inverse Universe

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



FF80DB



FF66D4



80FFE3



80737C



BF0089



40002E

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF80DB looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

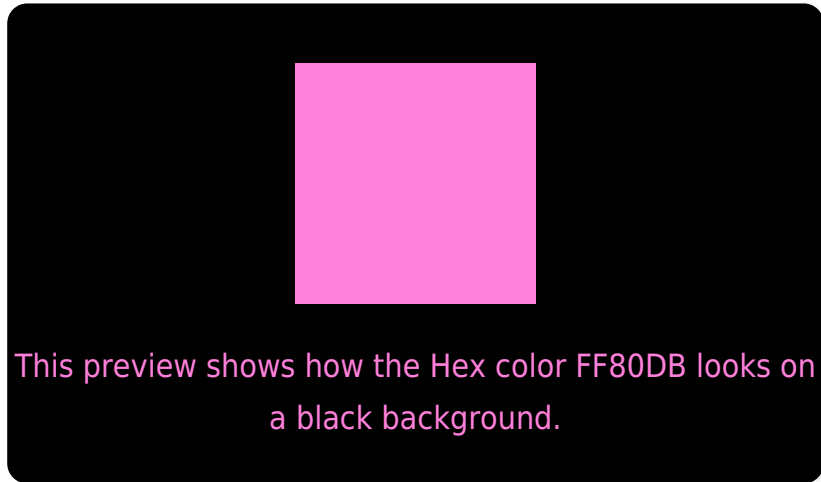
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF80DB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF80DB.

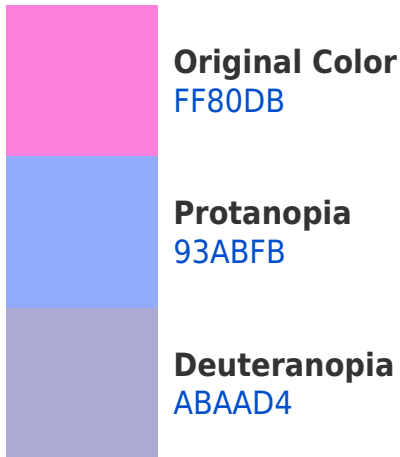


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF80DB.

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
F88E99

Trichromacy



Original Color
FF80DB



Protanomaly
BA9BEF



Deuteranomaly
CA9BD7



Tritanomaly
FB89B1

Monochromacy



Original Color
FF80DB



Achromatopsia
B0B0B0



Achromatomaly
CD9FC0

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF80DB 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 #FF80DB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF80DB  
}
```

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 #FF80DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF80DB
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF80DB 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
#FF80DB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF80DB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF80DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF80DB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF80DB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF80DB }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF80DB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF80DB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF80DB }
```

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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