

Converting Colors

Hex(FF80FB)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FF80FB) contains.

Hex(FF80FB)	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(F80FB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF80FB
RGB	255, 128, 251
RGB Percent	100%, 50%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4980, 0.0157
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	302°, 100%, 75%
HSV	302°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	66.3718, 43.6634, 96.1965
YIQ	179.9950, 36.2090, 65.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

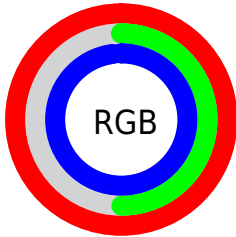
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 128, 251
Decimal	16744699
CIE _{Lab}	72.00, 64.27, -40.18
CIE _{LCh}	72, 75.797, 327.987
Yxy	43.6634, 0.3218, 0.2117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934779 (0xFFFF80FB)
YUV	179.9950, 35.0055, 65.7794
Hunter-Lab	66.0783, 63.6558, -40.0594

Details

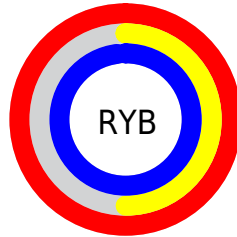
The Hex color **FF80FB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **80FF84**, and the grayscale version is **B4B4B4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFB9FF**, and **C447C2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF67FA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF9AFC**.

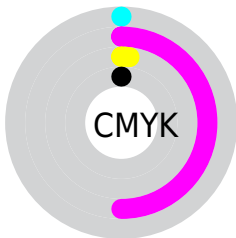
Distribution



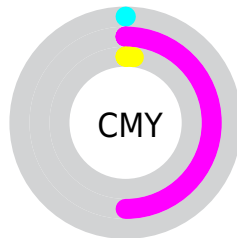
- Red (100%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF80FB 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 FF80FB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FF80FB

 FF80FB

FFFFFF

 E164DE

 FFB9FF

 C447C2

 FFD6FF

 A728A7

 FFF3FF

 8B008C

 6F0072

 530059

 3A0041

 1E002A

 000114

 FF80FB

 FF80FB

 FF67FA

 FF9AFC

 FF4DF9

 FFB3FD

 FF33F9

 FFCDFD

 FF1AF8

 FFE6FE

 FF00F7

FFFFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



A6A0FF



FF80FB



FF6AB8

Triad

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



FF80FB



D6AC00



00D0F0

Complementary

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



FF80FB



80FF84

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.



00D0A9



FF80FB



92BF22

Square

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



FF80FB



FF9037



10CB63



00CAFF

Rectangle

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



FF80FB



FF6D8A



10CB63



00D1D9

Sweetspot

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



FF80FB



FFD9FE



8280FF



80697F



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FF80FB



FF66FA



FF80BD



80737F



BF00B9



40003E

Inverse Universe

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



FF80FB



FF66FA



80FFC2



80737F



BF00B9



40003E

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF80FB looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

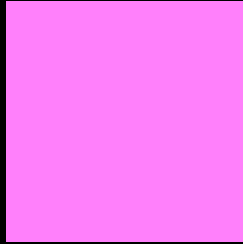
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF80FB looks on a 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 FF80FB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF80FB.

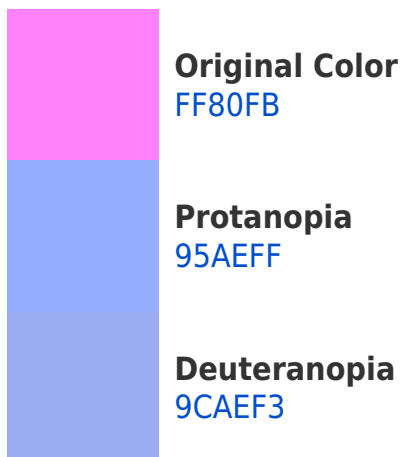



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF80FB.

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](#).

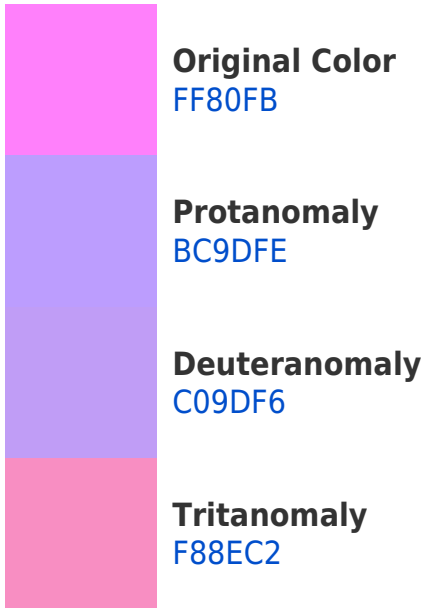
Dichromacy



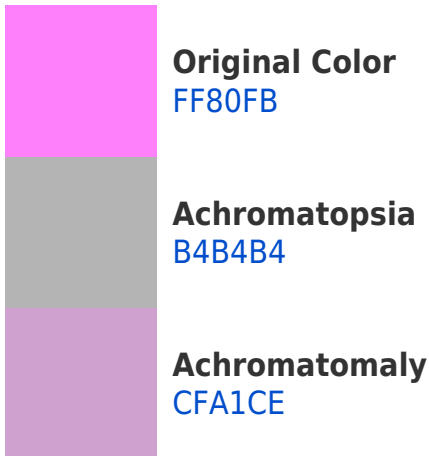


Tritanopia
F496A1

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF80FB 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 #FF80FB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF80FB  
}
```

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 #FF80FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF80FB
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF80FB 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
#FF80FB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF80FB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF80FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF80FB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF80FB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF80FB }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF80FB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF80FB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF80FB }
```

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