

# Converting Colors

Hex(FF83AD)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FF83AD) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F83AD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF83AD
RGB	255, 131, 173
RGB Percent	100%, 51%, 68%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4863, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.32, 0.00
HSL	340°, 100%, 76%
HSV	340°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	56.8991, 40.5097, 44.3554
YIQ	172.8640, 60.4220, 39.3500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

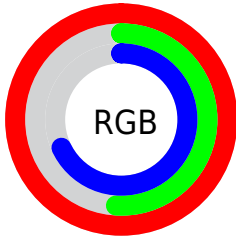
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 131, 173
Decimal	16745389
CIE Lab	69.83, 51.44, -0.28
CIE LCh	70, 51.437, 359.693
Yxy	40.5097, 0.4014, 0.2858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294935469 (0xFFFF83AD)
YUV	172.8640, 0.0670, 72.0333
Hunter-Lab	63.6473, 48.1920, 3.2342

# Details

The Hex color **FF83AD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **83FFD5**, and the grayscale version is **ADADAD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBBE4**, and **C34D79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF6A9C**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF9CBE**.

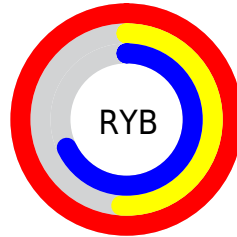
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (51%)

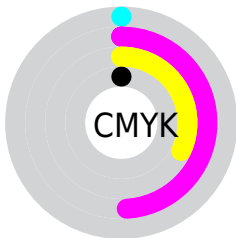
Blue (68%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (68%)

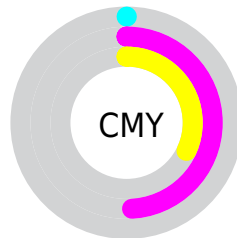


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF83AD 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 FF83AD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FF83AD

 FF83AD

FFFFFF

 E16892

 FFBBE4

 C34D79

 FFD7FF

 A63160

 FFF5FF

 890F48

 6D0032

 51001D

 3A0002

 120000

 000000

 FF83AD

 FF83AD

 FF6A9C

 FF9CBE

 FF508B

 FFB6CF

 FF377A

 FFD0E0

 FF1D6A

 FFE9F0

 FF0459

FFFFFF

 FF0056

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E48DDA



FF83AD



FF887F

# Triad

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



FF83AD



97B656



00BCFA

# Complementary

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



FF83AD



83FFD5

# 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.



00C1D7



FF83AD



5BBE7A

# Square

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



FF83AD



C6A84A



00C2A9



52B0FF

# Rectangle

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



FF83AD



F49165



00C2A9



00BEF1



# Sweetspot

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



FF83AD



FFD9E6



D483FF



806970



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FF83AD



FF6B9D



FF9683



807377



BF0041



400016



# Inverse Universe

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



FF83AD



FF6B9D



83ECFF



807377



BF0041



400016



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF83AD looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

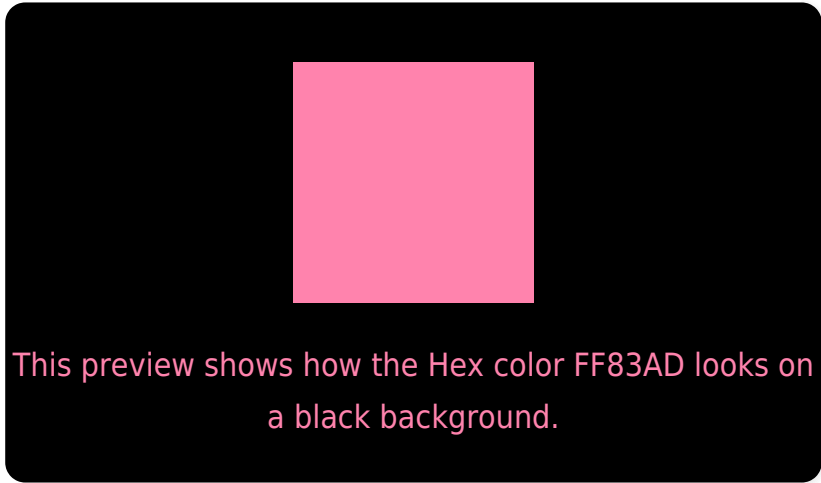
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF83AD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF83AD.

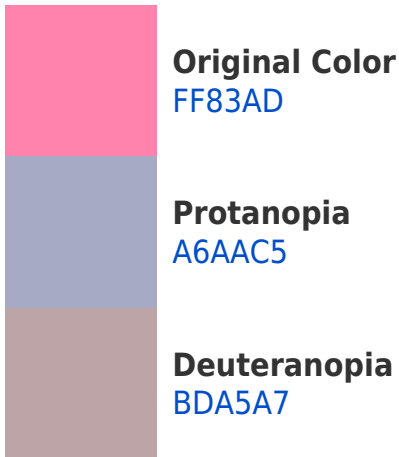


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF83AD.

# 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**  
FF83AD



**Protanomaly**  
C69CBC



**Deuteranomaly**  
D599A9



**Tritanomaly**  
FE869C

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FF83AD



**Achromatopsia**  
ADADAD



**Achromatomaly**  
CB9EAD

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF83AD 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 #FF83AD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#FF83AD  
}
```

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 #FF83AD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF83AD
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF83AD 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
#FF83AD }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF83AD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF83AD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF83AD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF83AD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF83AD }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF83AD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF83AD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF83AD }
```

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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