

Converting Colors

Hex(FF86FF)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FF86FF) contains.

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Color

Hex(F86FF)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF86FF
RGB	255, 134, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4745, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 76%
HSV	300°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	67.8151, 45.5302, 99.8217
YIQ	183.9730, 33.2750, 63.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

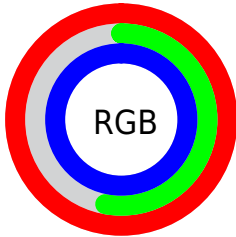
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 134, 255
Decimal	16746239
CIE Lab	73.24, 62.13, -40.43
CIE LCh	73, 74.128, 326.948
Yxy	45.5302, 0.3181, 0.2136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294936319 (0xFFFF86FF)
YUV	183.9730, 35.0163, 62.2907
Hunter-Lab	67.4761, 61.3138, -40.4783

Details

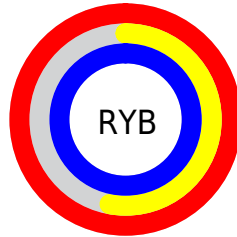
The Hex color **FF86FF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **86FF86**, and the grayscale version is **B8B8B8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBFFF**, and **C44EC6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF6DFF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFA0FF**.

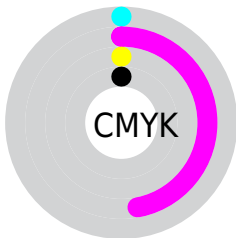
Distribution



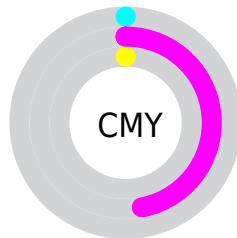
- Red (100%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF86FF 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 FF86FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FF86FF

 FF86FF

FFFFFF

 E16AE2

 FFBFFF

 C44EC6

 FFD0FF

 A731AA

 FFF9FF

 8B088F

 6F0075

 54005C

 3A0044

 1F002D

 000117

 FF86FF

 FF86FF

 FF6DFF

 FFA0FF

 FF53FF

 FFB9FF

 FF3AFF

 FFD3FF

 FF20FF

 FFECFF

 FF07FF

FFFFFF

 FF00FF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



A6A5FF



FF86FF



FF71BE

Triad

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



FF86FF



DBAE10



00D3F0

Complementary

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



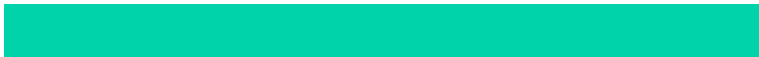
FF86FF



86FF86

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.



00D3AA



FF86FF



99C22A

Square

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



FF86FF



FF9340



2ECE65



00CDFD

Rectangle

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



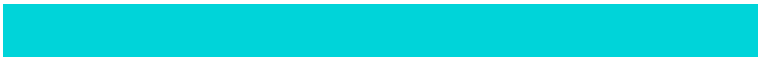
FF86FF



FF7390



2ECE65



00D4D9

Sweetspot

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



FF86FF



FFDBFF



8686FF



806A80



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FF86FF



FF6EFF



FF86C3



807380



BF00BF



400040

Inverse Universe

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



FF86FF



FF6EFF



86FFC3



807380



BF00BF



400040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF86FF looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

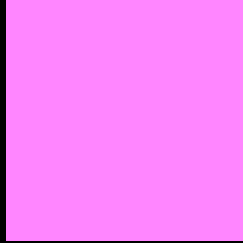
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF86FF 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 FF86FF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF86FF.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF86FF.

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
F49BA6

Trichromacy



Original Color
FF86FF



Protanomaly
BFA2FF



Deuteranomaly
C2A2FA

Tritanomaly
F893C6

Monochromacy



Original Color
FF86FF



Achromatopsia
B8B8B8



Achromatomaly
D2A6D2

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF86FF 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 #FF86FF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#FF86FF  
}
```

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 #FF86FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF86FF
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF86FF 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
#FF86FF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF86FF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF86FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF86FF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF86FF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF86FF }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF86FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF86FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF86FF }
```

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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