

Converting Colors

Hex(FF89DB)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FF89DB) contains.

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Color

Hex(F89DB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF89DB
RGB	255, 137, 219
RGB Percent	100%, 54%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4627, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	318°, 100%, 77%
HSV	318°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	62.9718, 44.2658, 72.2430
YIQ	181.6300, 44.0060, 50.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

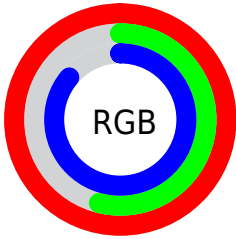
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 137, 219
Decimal	16746971
CIE _{Lab}	72.41, 54.83, -22.01
CIE _{LCh}	72, 59.081, 338.123
Yxy	44.2658, 0.3509, 0.2466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294937051 (0xFFFF89DB)
YUV	181.6300, 18.4234, 64.3455
Hunter-Lab	66.5325, 52.5151, -17.8061

Details

The Hex color **FF89DB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **89FFAD**, and the grayscale version is **B5B5B5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC1FF**, and **C452A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF70D3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFA3E3**.

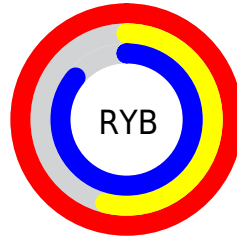
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (54%)

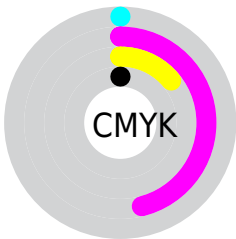
Blue (86%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (86%)

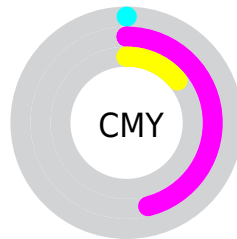


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF89DB 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 FF89DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FF89DB

 FF89DB

FFFFFF

 E16EBF

 FFC1FF

 C452A4

 FFDEFF

 A73789

 FFFBFF

 8B1670

 700057

 550040

 3C002A

 200014

 000000

 FF89DB

 FF89DB

 FF70D3

 FFA3E3

 FF56CB

 FFBCEB

 FF3CC4

 FFD6F2

 FF23BC

 FFEFFA

 FF09B4

FFFFFF

 FF00B1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



C89DFF



FF89DB



FF82A5

Triad

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



FF89DB



C2B340



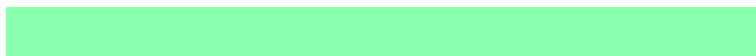
00CAF3

Complementary

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



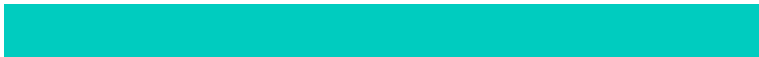
FF89DB



89FFAD

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.



00CCBF



FF89DB



88C158

Square

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



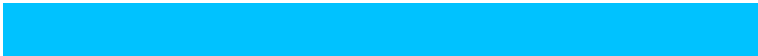
FF89DB



F0A04B



2BC987



00C2FF

Rectangle

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



FF89DB



FF8782



2BC987



00CCE3

Sweetspot

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



FF89DB



FFDBF4



AC89FF



806A79



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FF89DB



FF70D3



FF89A1



80737C



BF0085



40002C

Inverse Universe

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



FF89DB



FF70D3



89FFE7



80737C



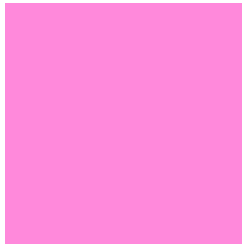
BF0085



40002C

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF89DB looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

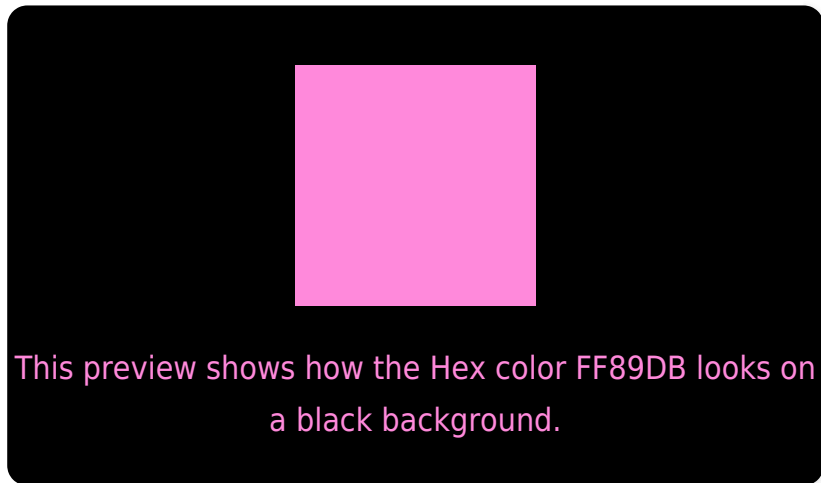
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF89DB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF89DB.

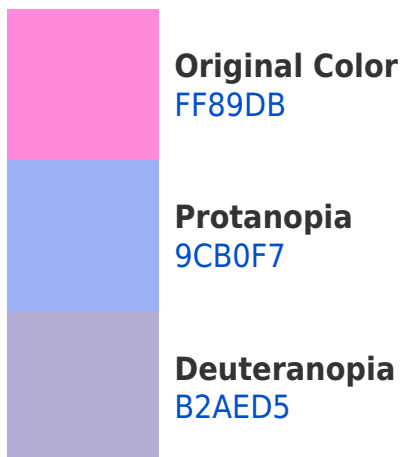


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF89DB.

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
F995A0

Trichromacy



Original Color
FF89DB



Protanomaly
C0A2ED



Deuteranomaly
CEA1D7



Tritanomaly
FB91B5

Monochromacy



Original Color
FF89DB



Achromatopsia
B6B6B6



Achromatomaly
D1A6C3

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF89DB 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 #FF89DB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF89DB  
}
```

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 #FF89DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF89DB
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF89DB 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
#FF89DB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF89DB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF89DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF89DB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF89DB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF89DB }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF89DB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF89DB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF89DB }
```

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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