

Converting Colors

Hex(FFA2D1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFA2D1) contains.

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Color

Hex(FFA2D1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA2D1
RGB	255, 162, 209
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3647, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 82%
HSV	330°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	65.6690, 51.7041, 66.8404
YIQ	195.1650, 40.3410, 34.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

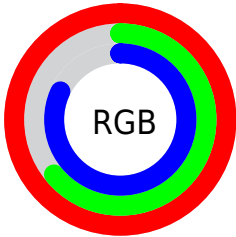
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 162, 209
Decimal	16753361
CIE _{Lab}	77.10, 40.71, -9.45
CIE _{LCh}	77, 41.797, 346.928
Yxy	51.7041, 0.3565, 0.2807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943441 (0xFFFFA2D1)
YUV	195.1650, 6.8207, 52.4753
Hunter-Lab	71.9056, 37.1833, -4.7796

Details

The Hex color **FFA2D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **A2FFD0**, and the grayscale version is **C3C3C3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFDAFF**, and **C56D9B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF88C4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFBBDE**.

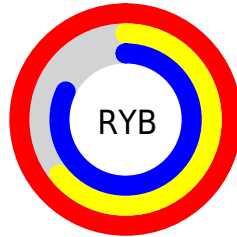
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (64%)

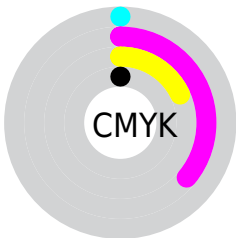
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (82%)

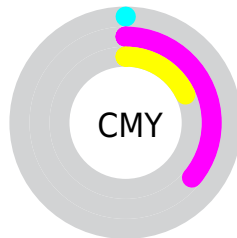


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFA2D1 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 FFA2D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFA2D1

 FFA2D1

FFFFFF

 E287B5

 FFDAFF

 C56D9B

 FFF7FF

 A85381

 8D3967

 721F4F

 570039

 3E0023

 28000C

 000000

■ FFA2D1

■ FFA2D1

■ FF88C4

■ FFBBDE

■ FF6FB8

■ FFD5EA

■ FF56AB

■ FFEFF7

■ FF3C9F

FFFFFF

■ FF2292

■ FF0985

■ FF0081

Harmonies

Analogous

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



DEACF4



FFA2D1



FFA1AA

Triad

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



FFA2D1



C2C373



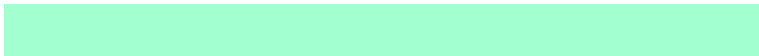
16D0F6

Complementary

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



FFA2D1



A2FFD0

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.



24D3D4



FFA2D1



96CD88

Square

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



FFA2D1



E7B673



64D2AC



67C7FF

Rectangle

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



FFA2D1



FFA592



64D2AC



00D1EC

Sweetspot

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



FFA2D1



FFE3F1



CFA2FF



806F77



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFA2D1



FF8FC8



FFA2A4



807379



BF0061



400020

Inverse Universe

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



FFA2D1



FF8FC8



A2FFFD



807379



BF0061



400020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFA2D1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

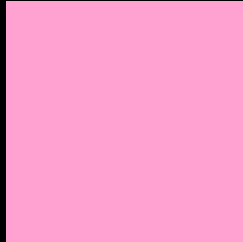
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFA2D1 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 FFA2D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFA2D1.

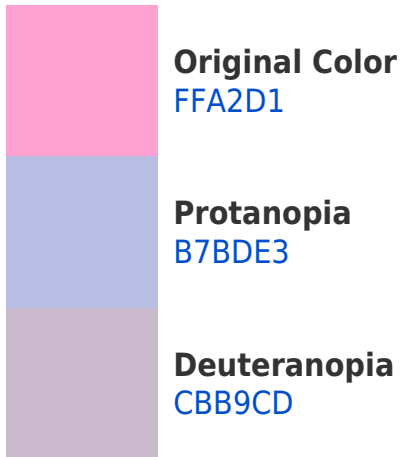


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFA2D1.

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
FCA7B4

Trichromacy



Original Color
FFA2D1



Protanomaly
D1B3DC



Deuteranomaly
DEB1CE



Tritanomaly
FDA5BF

Monochromacy



Original Color
FFA2D1



Achromatopsia
C3C3C3



Achromatomaly
D9B7C8

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFA2D1 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 #FFA2D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFA2D1  
}
```

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 #FFA2D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFA2D1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFA2D1 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
#FFA2D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFA2D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFA2D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFA2D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFA2D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFA2D1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFA2D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFA2D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFA2D1 }
```

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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