

Converting Colors

Hex(FFB1F2)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFB1F2) contains.

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Color

Hex(FFB1F2)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB1F2
RGB	255, 177, 242
RGB Percent	100%, 69%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3059, 0.0510
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	310°, 100%, 85%
HSV	310°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	72.9892, 59.1151, 91.5678
YIQ	207.7320, 25.6230, 36.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

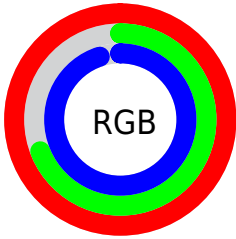
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 177, 242
Decimal	16757234
CIE Lab	81.35, 38.24, -20.93
CIE LCh	81, 43.591, 331.308
Yxy	59.1151, 0.3263, 0.2643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947314 (0xFFFFB1F2)
YUV	207.7320, 16.8941, 41.4540
Hunter-Lab	76.8863, 34.9012, -16.7910

Details

The Hex color **FFB1F2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **B1FFBE**, and the grayscale version is **D0D0D0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE9FF**, and **C57BBA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF97EE**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFCBF6**.

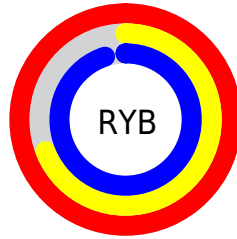
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (69%)

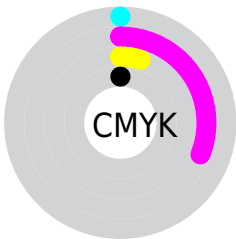
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (95%)

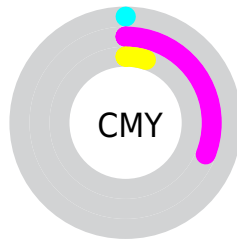


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFB1F2 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 FFB1F2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFB1F2

 FFB1F2

FFFFFF

 E296D6

 FFE9FF

 C57BBA

 A9619F

 8E4884

 732F6B

 5A1653

 41003B

 2B0026

 00000E

 #FFB1F2

 #FFB1F2

 #FF97EE

 #FFCBF6

 #FF7EE9

 #FFE4FB

 #FF64E5

#FFFEFF

 #FF4BE1

FFFFFF

 #FF31DD

 #FF18D8

 #FF00D4

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D1BFFF



FFB1F2



FFAACA

Triad

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



FFB1F2



E3C878



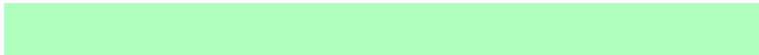
00DFF3

Complementary

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



FFB1F2



B1FFBE

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.



4DE0CB



FFB1F2



B8D483

Square

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



FFB1F2



FFBA84



87DCA2



45D9FF

Rectangle

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



FFB1F2



FFACAF



87DCA2



1DE0E6

Sweetspot

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



FFB1F2



FFE8FB



BEB1FF



80717D



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFB1F2



FFA1EF



FFB1CB



80737D



BF009F



400035

Inverse Universe

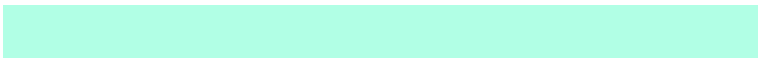
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFB1F2



FFA1EF



B1FFE5



80737D



BF009F



400035

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFB1F2 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

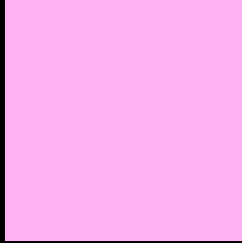
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFB1F2 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

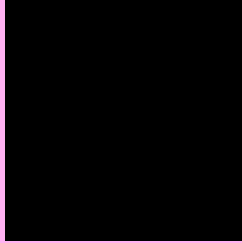
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FFB1F2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB1F2.

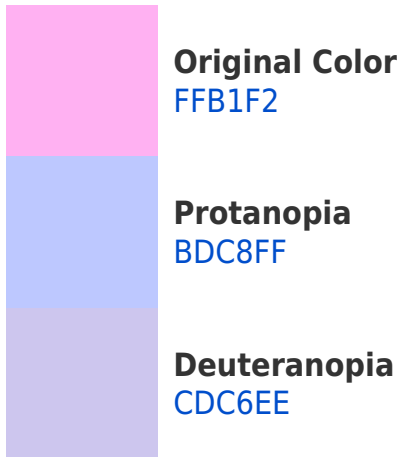


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB1F2.

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
F9B9C7

Trichromacy



Original Color
FFB1F2



Protanomaly
D5C0FA



Deuteranomaly
DFBEEF

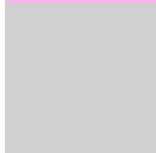


Tritanomaly
FBB6D7

Monochromacy



Original Color
FFB1F2



Achromatopsia
D0D0D0



Achromatomaly
E1C5DC

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFB1F2 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 #FFB1F2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFB1F2  
}
```

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 #FFB1F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFB1F2
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFB1F2 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
#FFB1F2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFB1F2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFB1F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB1F2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFB1F2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB1F2 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFB1F2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFB1F2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFB1F2 }
```

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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