

# Converting Colors

Hex(F0F1DF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F0F1DF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F0F1DF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0F1DF
RGB	240, 241, 223
RGB Percent	94%, 95%, 87%
CMY	0.0588, 0.0549, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.07, 0.05
HSL	63°, 39%, 91%
HSV	63°, 7%, 95%
XYZ	80.7098, 86.7636, 82.3052
YIQ	238.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

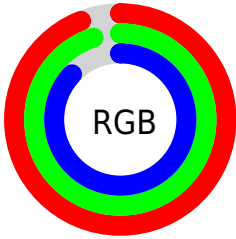
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	223, 241, 224
Decimal	15790559
CIE Lab	94.64, -3.41, 8.57
CIE LCh	95, 9.221, 111.704
Yxy	86.7636, 0.3231, 0.3474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293980639 (0xFFFF0F1DF)
YUV	238.6490, -7.7150, 1.1848
Hunter-Lab	93.1470, -8.3409, 12.8139

# Details

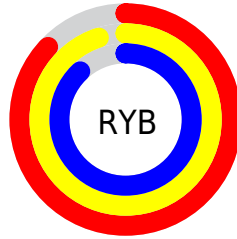
The Hex color **F0F1DF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **E0DFF1**, and the grayscale version is **EFEFEF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B8B9A8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EFF1C7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1F1F7**.

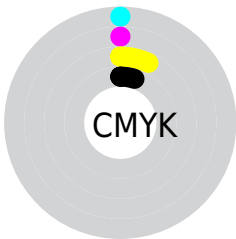
# Distribution



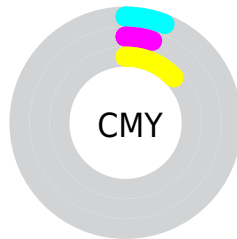
- Red (94%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F0F1DF 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 F0F1DF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F0F1DF

FFFFFF

 F0F1DF

 D4D5C3

 B8B9A8

 9D9E8D

 838474

 6A6B5B

 525344

 3A3C2E

 252619

 101100

 F0F1DF

 F0F1DF

 EFF1C7

 F1F1F7

 EDF1AF

 F3F1FF

 ECF197

 F4F1FF

 EBF17F

 F5F1FF

 E9F166

 F7F1FF

 E8F14E

 F8F1FF

 E7F136

 F9F1FF

 E5F11E

 FBF1FF

 E4F106

 FCF1FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

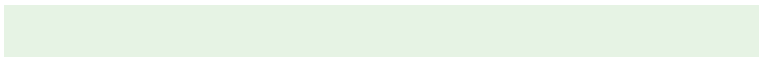
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FAEEDE



F0F1DF



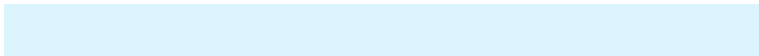
E6F3E4

# Triad

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



F0F1DF



DCF4FD



FFEAF2

# Complementary

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



F0F1DF



E0DFF1

# Split Complementary

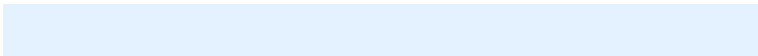
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F9EBFB



F0F1DF



E4F1FF

# Square

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



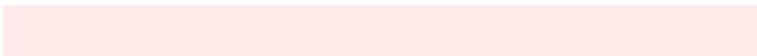
F0F1DF



DAF5F6



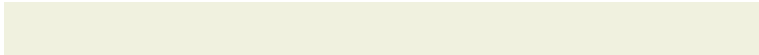
EEEEFF



FFEAE9

# Rectangle

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



F0F1DF



E0F5EA



EEEEFF

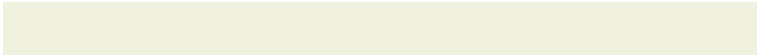


FFEAF5



# Sweetspot

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



F0F1DF



FFFFFA



F1E0DF



7F807D



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F0F1DF



FEFFE8



E7F1DF



77786C



ADB800



353800



# Inverse Universe

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



E0DFF1



E9E8FF



E9DFF1



6D6C78



0A00B8

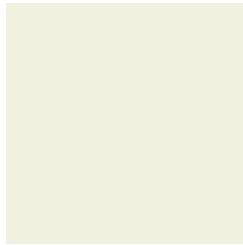


030038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F0F1DF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

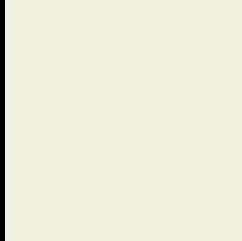
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F0F1DF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

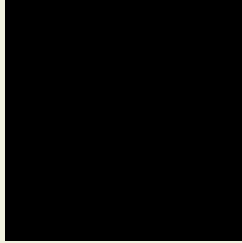
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

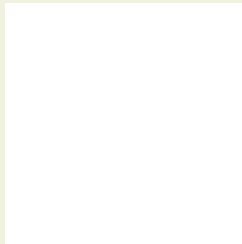
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F0F1DF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F0F1DF.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F0F1DF.

# 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](#).

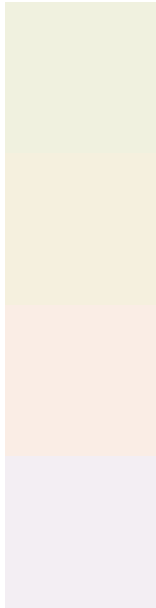
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F5ECFF

# Trichromacy



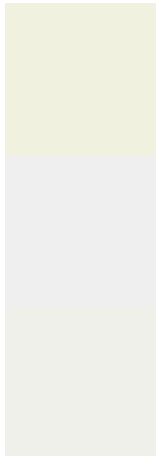
**Original Color**  
F0F1DF

**Protanomaly**  
F5F0DE

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAEDE5

**Tritanomaly**  
F3EEF3

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F0F1DF

**Achromatopsia**  
EFEFEF

**Achromatomaly**  
EFF0E9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F0F1DF 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 #F0F1DF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F0F1DF  
}
```

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 #F0F1DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F0F1DF }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F0F1DF 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 #F0F1DF }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F0F1DF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F0F1DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0F1DF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F0F1DF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0F1DF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F0F1DF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F0F1DF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F0F1DF }
```

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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