

Converting Colors

Hex(F1BBF2)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F1BBF2) contains.

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Color

Hex(F1BBF2)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1BBF2
RGB	241, 187, 242
RGB Percent	95%, 73%, 95%
CMY	0.0549, 0.2667, 0.0510
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	299°, 68%, 84%
HSV	299°, 23%, 95%
XYZ	70.0730, 60.6522, 92.0182
YIQ	209.4160, 14.5290, 28.5530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

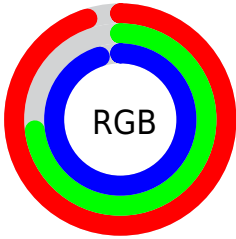
Format	Color
R _Y B	241, 187, 242
Decimal	15842290
CIE Lab	82.19, 28.45, -19.79
CIE LCh	82, 34.660, 325.173
Yxy	60.6522, 0.3146, 0.2723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294032370 (0xFFFF1BBF2)
YUV	209.4160, 16.0639, 27.6992
Hunter-Lab	77.8795, 24.3181, -15.5381

Details

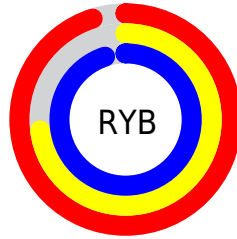
The Hex color **F1BBF2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **BCF2BB**, and the grayscale version is **D1D1D1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF4FF**, and **B885BA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1A3F2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1D3F2**.

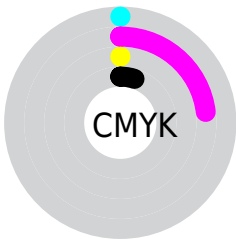
Distribution



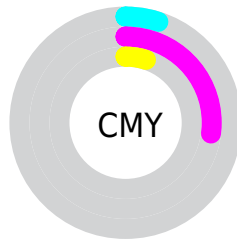
- Red (95%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1BBF2 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 F1BBF2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F1BBF2

FFFFFF

 FFF4FF

 F1BBF2

 D4A0D6

 B885BA

 9D6C9F


 825385

 693B6B

 502453

 380D3C

 240026

 00010F

 F1BBF2

 F1BBF2

 F1A3F2

 F1D3F2

 F08BF2

 F2EBF2

 F072F2

 F2FFF2

 EF5AF2

 F3FFF2

 EF42F2

 F4FFF2

 EE2AF2

 F5FFF2

 EE12F2

 EE00F2

Harmonies

Analogous

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



CAC6FF



F1BBF2



FFB5D3

Triad

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



F1BBF2



E8C98C



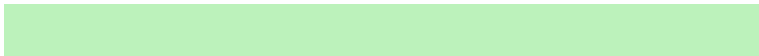
64DEE7

Complementary

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



F1BBF2



BCF2BB

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.



7CDEC6



F1BBF2



C7D391

Square

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



F1BBF2



FFBE98



A1DAA6



70DAFF

Rectangle

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



F1BBF2



FFB4BD



A1DAA6



69DEDC

Sweetspot

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



F1BBF2



FFEDFF



BBBDF2



7F7580



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F1BBF2



FEBAFF



F2BBD8



786C78



B400B8



370038

Inverse Universe

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



F2BBBC



FFBABB



BBF2D5



786C6C



B80003



380001

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1BBF2 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

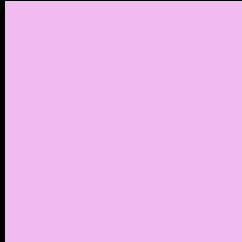
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1BBF2 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 F1BBF2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1BBF2.

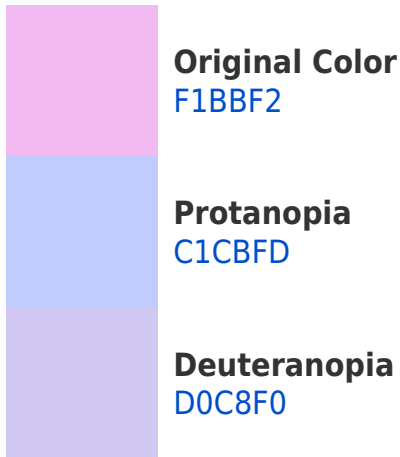


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1BBF2.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color
F1BBF2



Protanomaly
D2C5F9



Deuteranomaly
DCC3F1

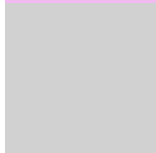


Tritanomaly
EEBFDC

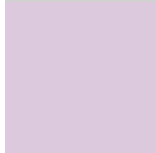
Monochromacy



Original Color
F1BBF2



Achromatopsia
D1D1D1



Achromatomaly
DDC9DD

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1BBF2 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 #F1BBF2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1BBF2  
}
```

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 #F1BBF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1BBF2
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1BBF2 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
#F1BBF2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1BBF2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1BBF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1BBF2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1BBF2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1BBF2 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1BBF2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1BBF2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1BBF2 }
```

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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