

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1BDCB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1BDCB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1BDCB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1BDCB
RGB	241, 189, 203
RGB Percent	95%, 74%, 80%
CMY	0.0549, 0.2588, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.16, 0.05
HSL	344°, 65%, 84%
HSV	344°, 22%, 95%
XYZ	65.2527, 59.4078, 64.5276
YIQ	206.1440, 26.4980, 15.3780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

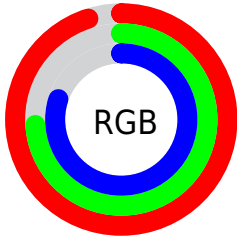
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 189, 203
Decimal	15842763
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	81.52, 20.76, 0.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	82, 20.762, 0.377
Y <sub>xy</sub>	59.4078, 0.3449, 0.3140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294032843 (0xFFF1BDCB)
YUV	206.1440, -1.5500, 30.5687
Hunter-Lab	77.0764, 16.2339, 4.3165

# Details

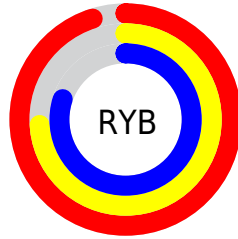
The Hex color **F1BDCB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **BDF1E3**, and the grayscale version is **CECECE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF5FF**, and **B88795** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1A5B9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1D5DD**.

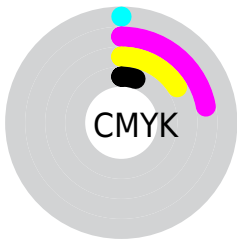
# Distribution



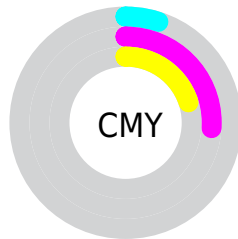
- Red (95%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1BDCB 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 F1BDCB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1BDCB

 F1BDCB

FFFFFF

 D4A2B0

 FFF5FF

 B88795

 9D6E7B

 825562

 693E4B

 502734

 38111F

 250006

 000000

 F1BDCB

 F1BDCB

 F1A5B9

 F1D5DD

 F18DA8

 F1EDEE

 F17596

 F1FFFF

 F15D85

 F14573

 F12C61

 F11450

 F10041

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E4C0DE



F1BDCB



F3BEB8

# Triad

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



F1BDCB



C4CFA9



9FD2EC

# Complementary

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



F1BDCB



BDF1E3

# 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.



96D5DD



F1BDCB



AED4B7

# Square

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



F1BDCB



DAC9A4



9DD6CA



B5CCF1

# Rectangle

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



F1BDCB



EEC1AD



9DD6CA



9BD3E8



# Sweetspot

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



F1BDCB



FFF0F4



E2BDF1



807779



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1BDCB



FFBDCF



F1C8BD



786C6F



B80031



38000F



# Inverse Universe

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



F1BDCB



FFBDCF



BDE6F1



786C6F



B80031



38000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1BDCB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

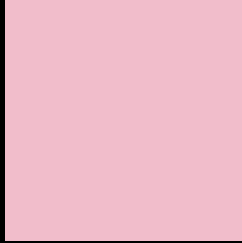
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1BDCB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

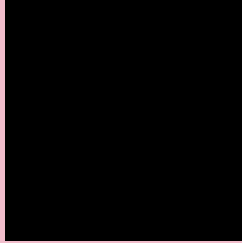
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F1BDCB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1BDCB.

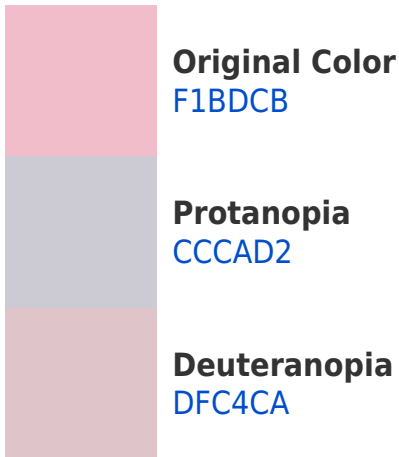


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1BDCB.

# Color Blindness Simulation

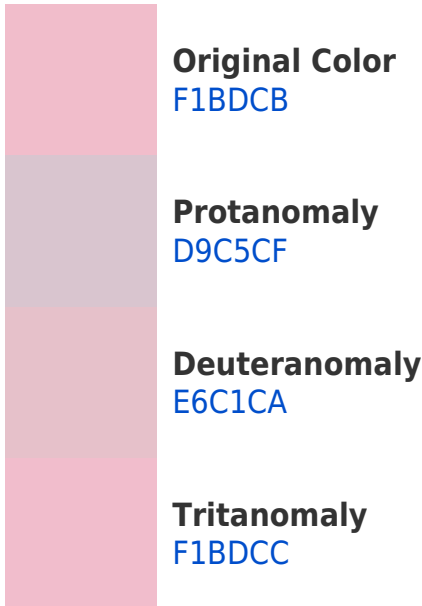
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

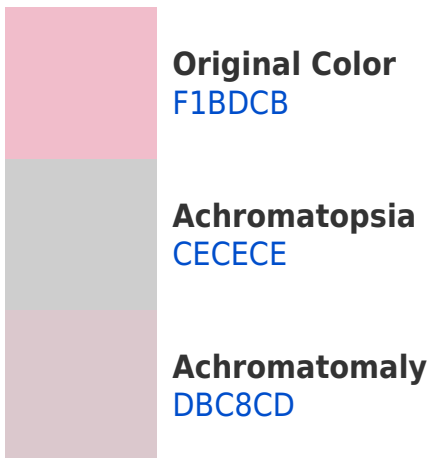




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1BDCB 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 #F1BDCB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1BDCB  
}
```

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 #F1BDCB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1BDCB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1BDCB 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
#F1BDCB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1BDCB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1BDCB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1BDCB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1BDCB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1BDCB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1BDCB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1BDCB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1BDCB }
```

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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