

Converting Colors

Hex(F1C2F1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F1C2F1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F1C2F1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1C2F1
RGB	241, 194, 241
RGB Percent	95%, 76%, 95%
CMY	0.0549, 0.2392, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	300°, 63%, 85%
HSV	300°, 20%, 95%
XYZ	71.4446, 63.6352, 91.7364
YIQ	213.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

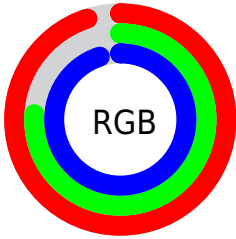
Format	Color
RYB	241, 194, 241
Decimal	15844081
CIELab	83.78, 24.55, -16.87
CIElCh	84, 29.789, 325.507
Yxy	63.6352, 0.3150, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294034161 (0xFFFF1C2F1)
YUV	213.4110, 13.6014, 24.1956
Hunter-Lab	79.7717, 20.2666, -12.3425

Details

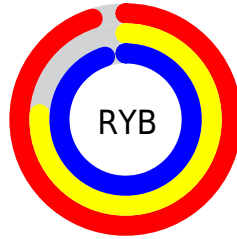
The Hex color **F1C2F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **C2F1C2**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBFF**, and **B98CB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1AAF1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1DAF1**.

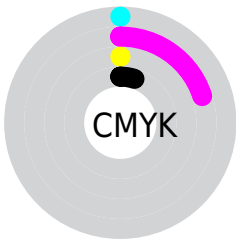
Distribution



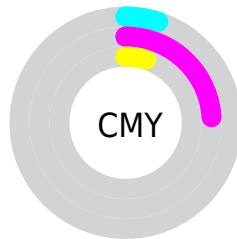
- Red (95%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1C2F1 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 F1C2F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F1C2F1

FFFFFF

 FFFBFF

 F1C2F1

 D4A7D5

 B98CB9

 9D729E

 835984

 69416A

 502B52

 39143B

 230025

 00010E

 F1C2F1

 F1C2F1

 F1AAF1

 F1DAF1

 F192F1

 F1F2F1

 F17AF1

 F1FFF1

 F162F1

 F14AF1

 F131F1

 F119F1

 F101F1

 F100F1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D0CBFF



F1C2F1



FFBDD6

Triad

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



F1C2F1



E9CE99



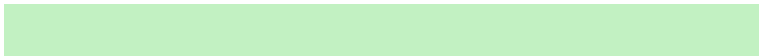
7EE0E8

Complementary

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



F1C2F1



C2F1C2

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.



8EE0CB



F1C2F1



CCD69E

Square

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



F1C2F1



FFC4A4



ACDDB0



88DCFE

Rectangle

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



F1C2F1



FFBDC3



ACDDB0



81E1DF

Sweetspot

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



F1C2F1



FFF0FF



C2C2F1



807780



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F1C2F1



FFC4FF



F1C2D9



786C78



B800B8



380038

Inverse Universe

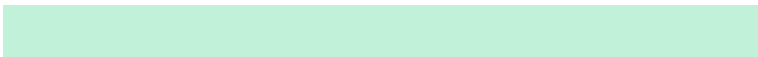
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F1C2F1



FFC4FF



C2F1D9



786C78



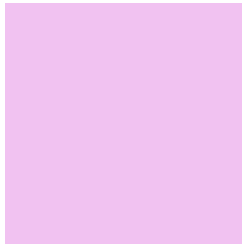
B800B8



380038

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1C2F1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

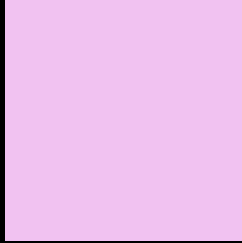
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1C2F1 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 F1C2F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1C2F1.

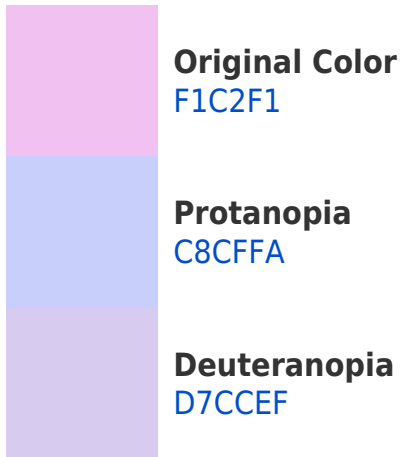


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1C2F1.

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
F1C2F1



Protanomaly
D7CAF7



Deuteranomaly
E0C8F0

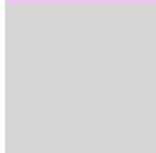


Tritanomaly
EEC5E0

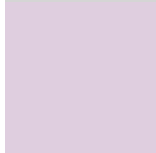
Monochromacy



Original Color
F1C2F1



Achromatopsia
D5D5D5



Achromatomaly
DFCEDF

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1C2F1 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 #F1C2F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#F1C2F1  
}
```

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 #F1C2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1C2F1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1C2F1 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
#F1C2F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1C2F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1C2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1C2F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1C2F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1C2F1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1C2F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1C2F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1C2F1 }
```

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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