

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1C5F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1C5F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1C5F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F1C5F1
RGB	241, 197, 241
RGB Percent	95%, 77%, 95%
CMY	0.0549, 0.2275, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	300°, 61%, 86%
HSV	300°, 18%, 95%
XYZ	72.1191, 64.9842, 91.9612
YIQ	215.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

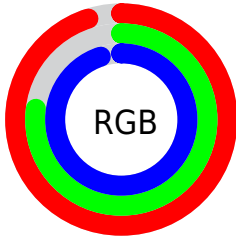
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 197, 241
Decimal	15844849
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.48, 22.96, -15.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 27.881, 325.438
Yxy	64.9842, 0.3148, 0.2837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294034929 (0xFFFF1C5F1)
YUV	215.1720, 12.7332, 22.6512
Hunter-Lab	80.6127, 18.6202, -11.2078

# Details

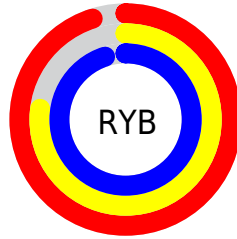
The Hex color **F1C5F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **C5F1C5**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFEFF**, and **B98FB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1ADF1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1DDF1**.

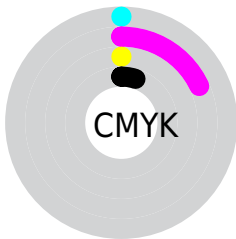
# Distribution



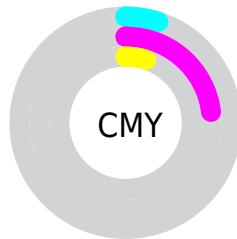
- Red (95%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1C5F1 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 F1C5F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1C5F1

 F1C5F1

FFFFFF

 D4AAD5

FFFEFF

 B98FB9

 9D759E

 835C84

 69446A

 512D52

 39173B

 230025

 00010F

 F1C5F1

 F1C5F1

 F1ADF1

 F1DDF1

 F195F1

 F1F5F1

 F17DF1

 F1FFF1

 F165F1

 F14DF1

 F134F1

 F11CF1

 F104F1

 F100F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D2CDFF



F1C5F1



FFC0D8

# Triad

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



F1C5F1



EAD09F



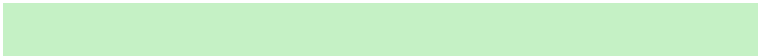
87E1E8

# Complementary

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



F1C5F1



C5F1C5

# 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.



95E2CE



F1C5F1



CFD8A3

# Square

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



F1C5F1



FFC7A8



B0DEB4



90DDFD

# Rectangle

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



F1C5F1



FFC0C6



B0DEB4



8AE2E0



# Sweetspot

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



F1C5F1



FFF2FF



C5C5F1



807880



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1C5F1



FFC7FF



F1C5DB



786C78



B800B8



380038



# Inverse Universe

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



F1C5F1



FFC7FF



C5F1DB



786C78



B800B8



380038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1C5F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

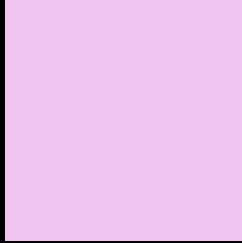
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1C5F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

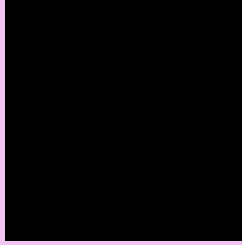
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F1C5F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1C5F1.

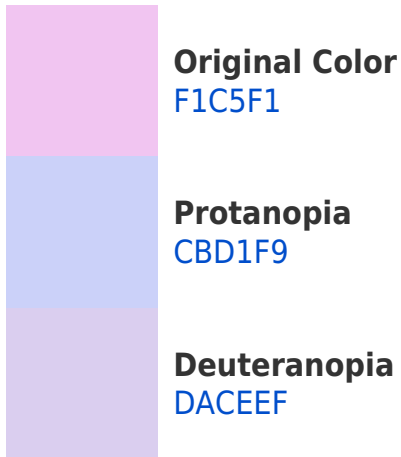


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1C5F1.

# 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**  
EEC9D9

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
F1C5F1



**Protanomaly**  
D9CDF6



**Deuteranomaly**  
E2CBF0

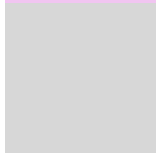


**Tritanomaly**  
EFC8E2

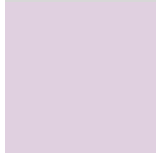
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1C5F1



**Achromatopsia**  
D7D7D7



**Achromatomaly**  
E0D0E0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1C5F1 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 #F1C5F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1C5F1  
}
```

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 #F1C5F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1C5F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1C5F1 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
#F1C5F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1C5F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1C5F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1C5F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1C5F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1C5F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1C5F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1C5F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1C5F1 }
```

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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