

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1CAB8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1CAB8) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(F1CAB8)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	F1CAB8
RGB	241, 202, 184
RGB Percent	95%, 79%, 72%
CMY	0.0549, 0.2078, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.24, 0.05
HSL	19°, 67%, 83%
HSV	19°, 24%, 95%
XYZ	66.0479, 64.4025, 54.2972
YIQ	211.6090, 29.0220, 2.6700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

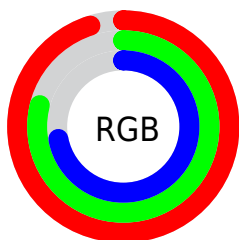
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">241, 210, 184</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15846072</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">84.17, 11.08, 14.12</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">84, 17.946, 51.864</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">64.4025, 0.3575, 0.3486</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294036152</a> (0xFFFF1CAB8)
YUV	<a href="#">211.6090, -13.6112, 25.7759</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">80.2512, 6.4685, 16.0607</a>

# Details

The Hex color **F1CAB8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **B8DFF1**, and the grayscale version is **D4D4D4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF0**, and **B89483** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1BAA0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1DAD0**.

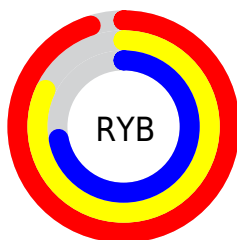
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (79%)

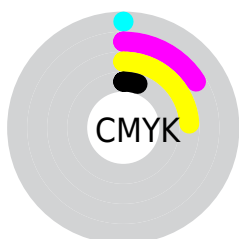
Blue (72%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (72%)

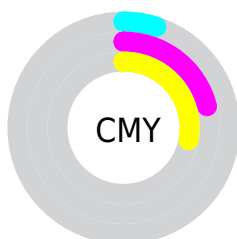


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1CAB8 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 F1CAB8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F1CAB8

FFFFFF

 FFFFF0

 F1CAB8

 D4AF9D

 B89483

 9D7A6A

 826152

 68493B

 4F3325

 371D10

 220600

 000000

 F1CAB8

 F1CAB8

 F1BAA0

 F1DAD0

 F1A988

 F1EBE8

 F19970

 F1FBFF

 F18858

 F1FFFF

 F1783F

 F16727

 F1570F

 F14C00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F6C7C6



F1CAB8



E4CFB1

# Triad

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



F1CAB8



AEDCCD



CFCFF1

# Complementary

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



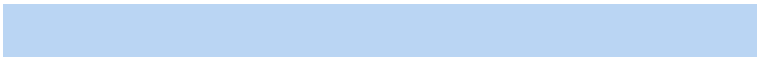
F1CAB8



B8DFF1

# 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.



**BAD5F3**



**F1CAB8**



**A6DCDE**

# Square

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



F1CAB8



BFD9BD



AAD9EC



E4CAE7

# Rectangle

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



F1CAB8



D8D3B1



AAD9EC



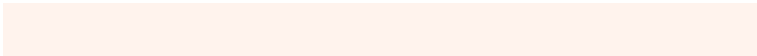
C8D1F3

# Sweetspot

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



F1CAB8



FFF3ED



F1B8E0



807975



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1CAB8



FFCEB8



F1E6B8



78706C



B83A00



381200

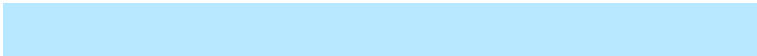


# Inverse Universe

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



B8DFF1



B8E8FF



B8C3F1



6C7478



007EB8

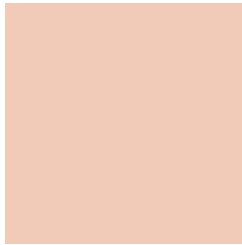


002638



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1CAB8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

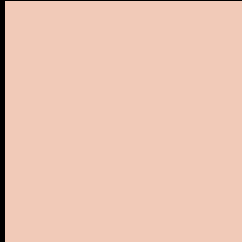
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1CAB8 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

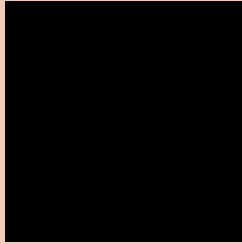
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 F1CAB8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1CAB8.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1CAB8.

# 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



**Original Color**  
F1CAB8


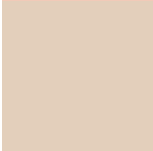


**Protanopia**  
DBD2BC

**Deuteranopia**  
F0CAB8


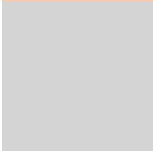



**Tritanopia**  
F4C6D5

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> F1CAB8
	<b>Protanomaly</b> E3CFBB
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> F0CAB8
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> F3C7CA

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> F1CAB8
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> D4D4D4
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> DFD0CA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1CAB8 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 #F1CAB8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1CAB8  
}
```

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 #F1CAB8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1CAB8
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1CAB8 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
#F1CAB8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1CAB8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1CAB8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1CAB8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1CAB8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1CAB8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1CAB8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1CAB8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1CAB8 }
```

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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