

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1D7B8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1D7B8) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1D7B8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1D7B8
RGB	241, 215, 184
RGB Percent	95%, 84%, 72%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1569, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.24, 0.05
HSL	33°, 67%, 83%
HSV	33°, 24%, 95%
XYZ	69.2278, 70.7623, 55.3572
YIQ	219.2400, 25.4470, -4.1290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

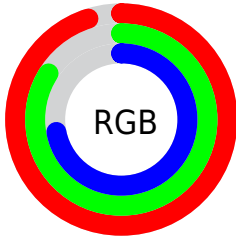
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 241, 184
Decimal	15849400
CIE Lab	87.37, 4.31, 18.60
CIE LCh	87, 19.091, 76.955
Yxy	70.7623, 0.3544, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294039480 (0xFFFF1D7B8)
YUV	219.2400, -17.3733, 19.0835
Hunter-Lab	84.1204, -0.3120, 19.8672

# Details

The Hex color **F1D7B8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **B8D2F1**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF0**, and **B8A083** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1CCA0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1E2D0**.

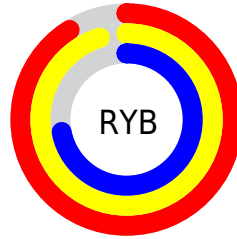
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (84%)

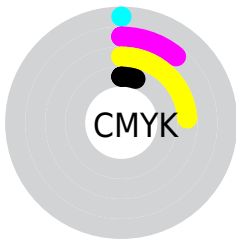
Blue (72%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (72%)

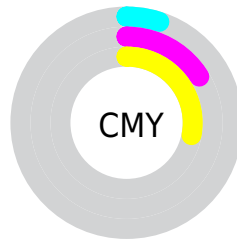


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1D7B8 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 F1D7B8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1D7B8

FFFFFF

 FFFFF0

 F1D7B8

 D4BB9D

 B8A083

 9D866A

 836D51

 69553A

 503E24

 38280F

 221400

 000000

 F1D7B8

 F1D7B8

 F1CCA0

 F1E2D0

 F1C188

 F1EDE8

 F1B670

 F1F8FF

 F1AB58

 F1FFFF

 F1A03F

 F19527

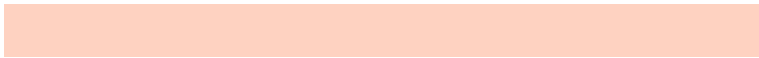
 F18A0F

 F18300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FED2C1



F1D7B8



DEDDB8

# Triad

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



F1D7B8



ACE6E5



EBD3F4

# Complementary

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



F1D7B8



B8D2F1

# 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.



D4D9FD



F1D7B8



AEE3F5

# Square

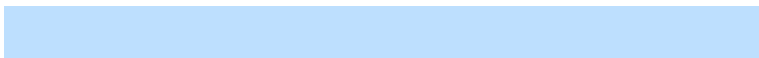
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1D7B8



B7E5D2



BDDFFE



FBCFE4

# Rectangle

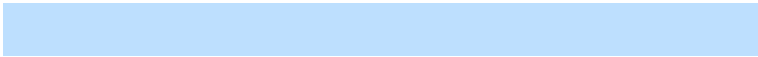
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1D7B8



D0E1BE



BDDFFE



E4D5F8



# Sweetspot

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



F1D7B8



FFF7ED



F1B8D3



807B75



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1D7B8



FFDEB8



EFF1B8



78726C



B86400



381F00



# Inverse Universe

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



B8D2F1



B8D8FF



BAB8F1



6C7178



0054B8

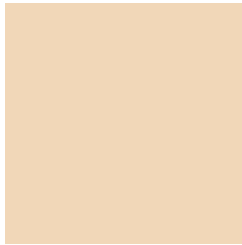


001A38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1D7B8 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 F1D7B8 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

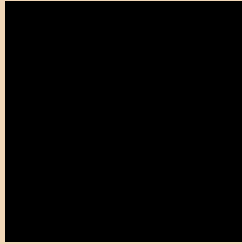
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F1D7B8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D7B8.

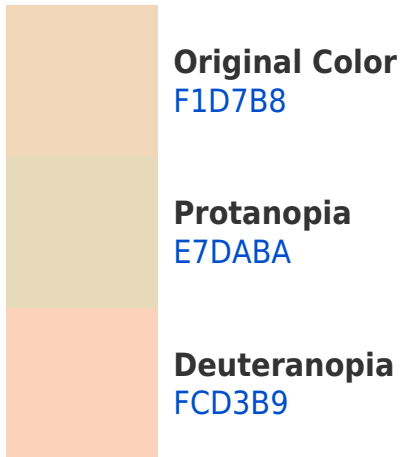


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D7B8.

# 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](#).

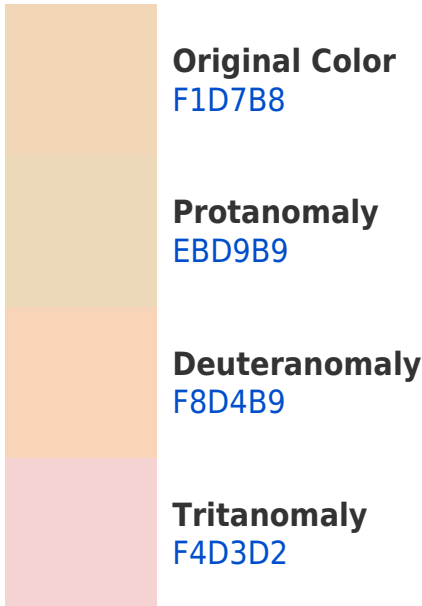
## Dichromacy



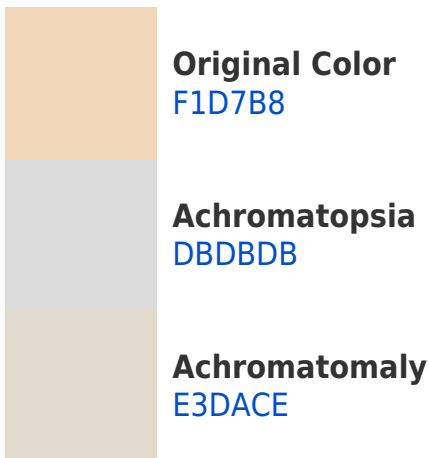


**Tritanopia**  
F6D1E1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1D7B8 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 #F1D7B8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1D7B8  
}
```

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 #F1D7B8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1D7B8
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1D7B8 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
#F1D7B8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1D7B8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1D7B8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D7B8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1D7B8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D7B8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1D7B8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1D7B8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1D7B8 }
```

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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