

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1DCC3)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1DCC3) contains.

<b>Hex(F1DCC3)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(F1DCC3)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1DCC3
RGB	241, 220, 195
RGB Percent	95%, 86%, 76%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1373, 0.2353
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.19, 0.05
HSL	33°, 62%, 85%
HSV	33°, 19%, 95%
XYZ	71.7192, 73.8273, 62.0998
YIQ	223.4290, 20.5410, -3.3230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

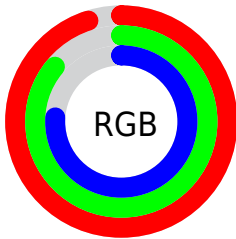
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">234, 241, 195</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15850691</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.84, 3.30, 14.90</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">89, 15.262, 77.512</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">73.8273, 0.3454, 0.3555</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294040771</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF1DCC3</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">223.4290, -14.0155, 15.4098</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">85.9228, -1.3723, 17.2947</a>

# Details

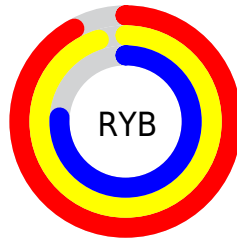
The Hex color **F1DCC3** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C3D8F1**, and the grayscale version is **E0E0E0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFFC**, and **B9A58D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1D1AB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1E7DB**.

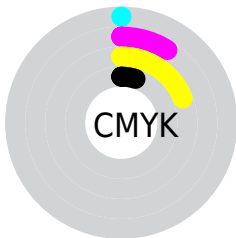
# Distribution



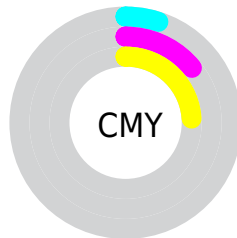
- Red (95%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1DCC3 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 F1DCC3 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1DCC3

 F1DCC3

FFFFFF

 D4C0A8

FFFFFFC

 B9A58D

 9D8B74

 83715B

 695944

 51422D

 392C18

 241700

 000000

 F1DCC3

 F1DCC3

 F1D1AB

 F1E7DB

 F1C693

 F1F2F3

 F1BB7B

 F1FDFF

 F1B063

 F1FFFF

 F1A54A

 F19A32

 F18F1A

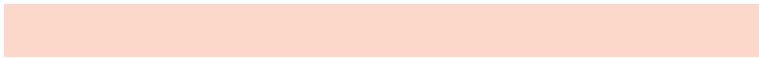
 F18402

 F18300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FBD8CA



F1DCC3



E2E1C3

# Triad

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



F1DCC3



BBE8E7



ECD9F3

# Complementary

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



F1DCC3



C3D8F1

# 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.



DADDFB



F1DCC3



BDE6F4

# Square

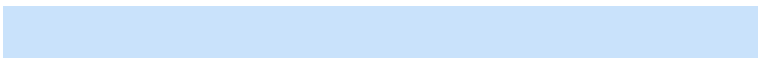
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1DCC3



C2E7D8



C9E2FB



F9D6E6

# Rectangle

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



F1DCC3



D7E4C8



C9E2FB



E7DAF6

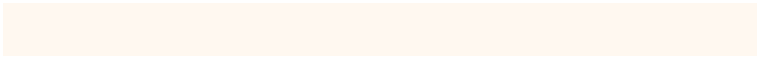


# Sweetspot

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



F1DCC3



FFF8F0



F1C3D8



807B77



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1DCC3



FFE4C4



EFF1C3



78726C



B86400



381E00

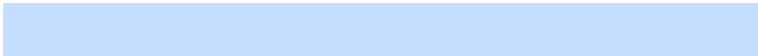


# Inverse Universe

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



C3D8F1



C4DFFF



C5C3F1



6C7178



0054B8

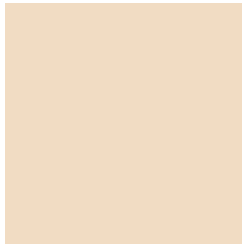


001A38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1DCC3 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

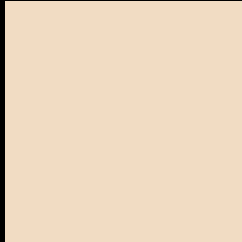
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1DCC3 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

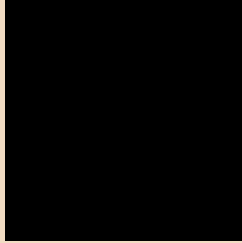
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

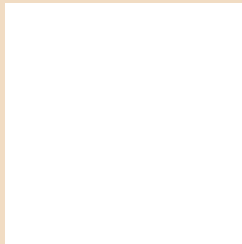
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1DCC3 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DCC3.

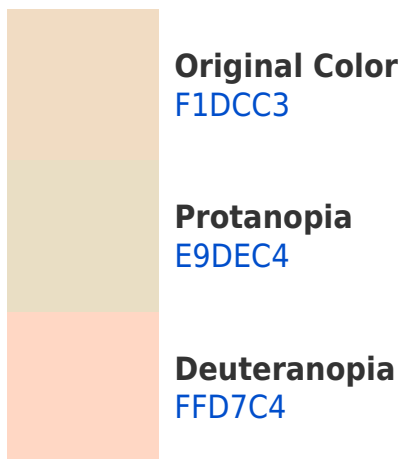


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DCC3.

# 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](#).

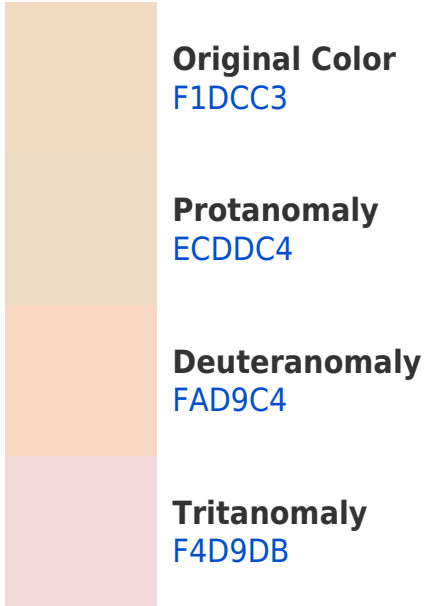
## Dichromacy



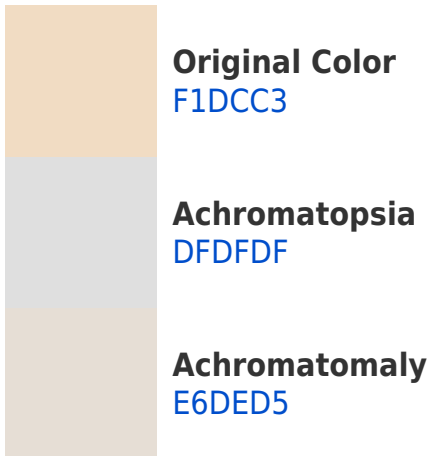


**Tritanopia**  
F6D7E8

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1DCC3 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 #F1DCC3 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1DCC3  
}
```

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 #F1DCC3 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1DCC3  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1DCC3 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  
#F1DCC3 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1DCC3 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1DCC3 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DCC3; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1DCC3; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DCC3 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1DCC3 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1DCC3 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1DCC3 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor