

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1DCDA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1DCDA) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1DCDA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F1DCDA
RGB	241, 220, 218
RGB Percent	95%, 86%, 85%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1373, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.10, 0.05
HSL	5°, 45%, 90%
HSV	5°, 10%, 95%
XYZ	74.5237, 74.9491, 76.8685
YIQ	226.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

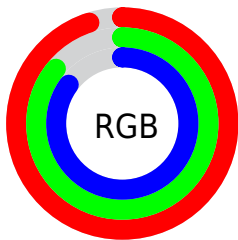
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 220, 218
Decimal	15850714
CIE Lab	89.37, 6.88, 3.59
CIE LCh	89, 7.759, 27.531
Yxy	74.9491, 0.3293, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294040794 (0xFFFF1DCDA)
YUV	226.0510, -3.9691, 13.1103
Hunter-Lab	86.5732, 2.1529, 7.9575

# Details

The Hex color **F1DCDA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DAEFF1**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B9A5A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1C6C2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1F2F2**.

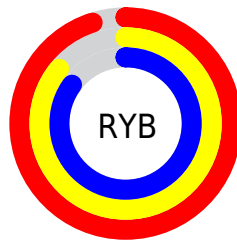
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (86%)

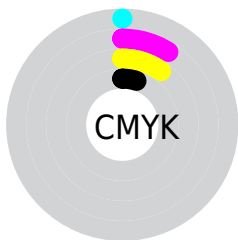
Blue (85%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (85%)

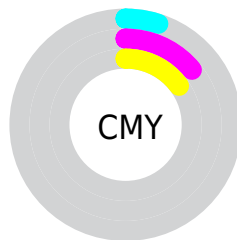


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1DCDA 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 F1DCDA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1DCDA

FFFFFF

 F1DCDA

 D5C0BE

 B9A5A3

 9E8B89

 847170

 6A5957

 524140

 3B2B2A

 251716

 0B0000

 F1DCDA

 F1DCDA

 F1C6C2

 F1F2F2

 F1B0AA

 F1FFFF

 F19A92

 F1847A

 F16E62

 F15849

 F14231

 F12C19

 F11601

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F0DCE1



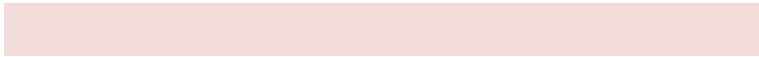
F1DCDA



EEDED4

# Triad

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



F1DCDA



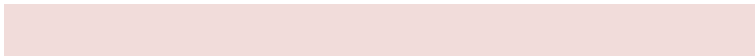
D7E4D8



D8E1EF

# Complementary

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



F1DCDA



DAEFF1

# 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.



D1E4ED



F1DCDA



D1E5E0

# Square

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



F1DCDA



DFE2D3



CFE5E7



E1DFEE

# Rectangle

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



F1DCDA



EADFD2



CFE5E7



D6E2EF



# Sweetspot

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



F1DCDA



FFF8F7



F1DAEF



807B7A



000000



808080

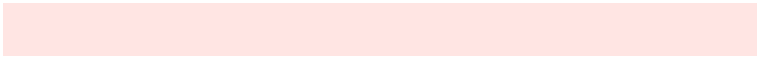


# Same Dimension

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



F1DCDA



FFE5E3



F1E7DA



786D6C



B81000



380500

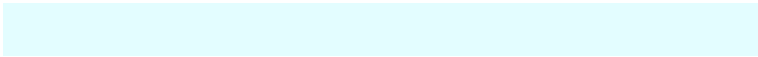


# Inverse Universe

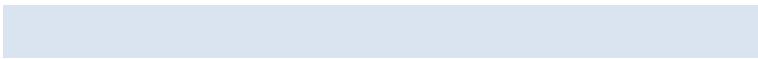
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



DAEFF1



E3FDFF



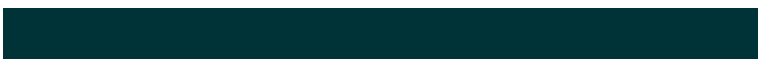
DAE4F1



6C7778



00A8B8

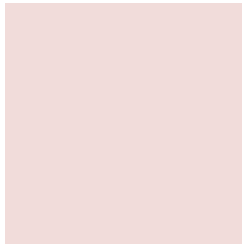


003338



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1DCDA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

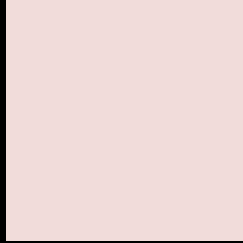
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1DCDA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

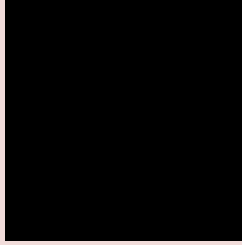
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

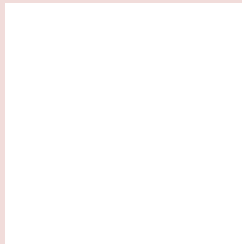
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1DCDA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DCDA.

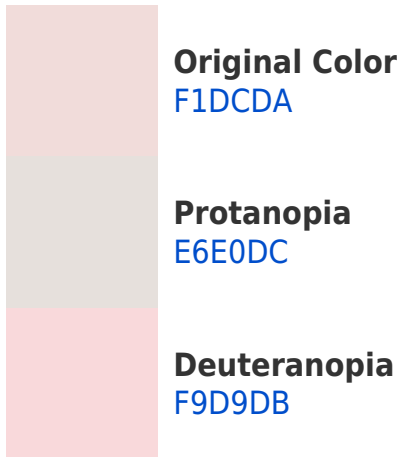


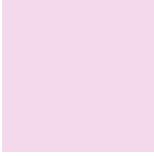
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DCDA.

# 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**  
F3D9EB

# Trichromacy



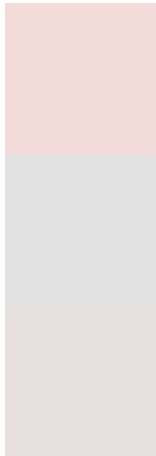
**Original Color**  
F1DCDA

**Protanomaly**  
EADFDB

**Deuteranomaly**  
F6DADB

**Tritanomaly**  
F2DAE5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1DCDA

**Achromatopsia**  
E2E2E2

**Achromatomaly**  
E7E0DF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1DCDA 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 #F1DCDA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1DCDA  
}
```

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 #F1DCDA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1DCDA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1DCDA 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
#F1DCDA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1DCDA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1DCDA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DCDA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1DCDA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DCDA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1DCDA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1DCDA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1DCDA }
```

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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