

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1DE90)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1DE90) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F1DE90)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1DE90
RGB	241, 222, 144
RGB Percent	95%, 87%, 56%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1294, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.40, 0.05
HSL	48°, 78%, 75%
HSV	48°, 40%, 95%
XYZ	67.4309, 72.9569, 36.9137
YIQ	218.7890, 36.3620, -20.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

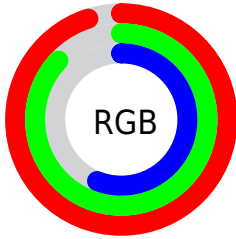
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 241, 144
Decimal	15851152
CIE Lab	88.43, -4.18, 40.59
CIE LCh	88, 40.805, 95.875
Yxy	72.9569, 0.3803, 0.4115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294041232 (0xFFFF1DE90)
YUV	218.7890, -36.8710, 19.4790
Hunter-Lab	85.4148, -8.5587, 34.1671

# Details

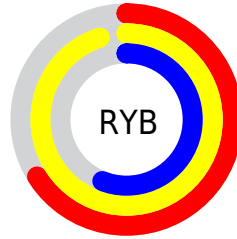
The Hex color **F1DE90** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **90A3F1**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFC7**, and **B7A75C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1D978**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1E3A8**.

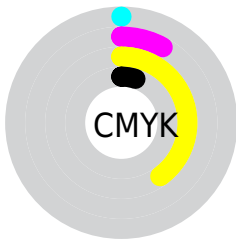
# Distribution



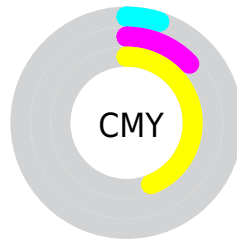
- Red (95%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1DE90 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 F1DE90 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1DE90

 F1DE90

FFFFFF

 D4C276

 FFFFC7

 B7A75C

 FFFF E3

 9C8D43

 80732B

 665B12

 4C4400

 342E00

 1B1900

 000000

 F1DE90

 F1DE90

 F1D978

 F1E3A8

 F1D560

 F1E7C0

 F1D048

 F1ECD8

 F1CB30

 F1F1F0

 F1C617

 F1F6FF

 F1C200

 F1FAFF

 F1FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

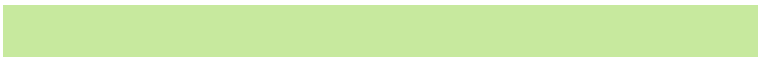
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFD198



F1DE90



C7E99E

# Triad

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



F1DE90



55F1FF



FFC5FE

# Complementary

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



F1DE90



90A3F1

# 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.



EDD1FF



F1DE90



78EAFF

# Square

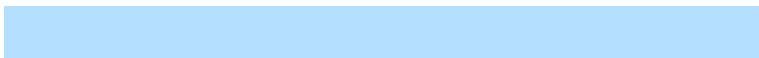
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1DE90



6BF3E5



B5DFFF



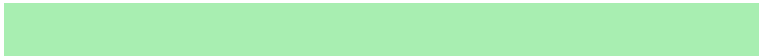
FFC0D8

# Rectangle

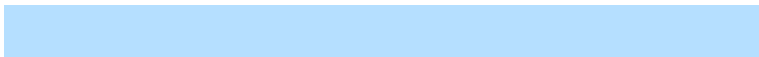
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1DE90



A8EEB1



B5DFFF



FFC9FF



# Sweetspot

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



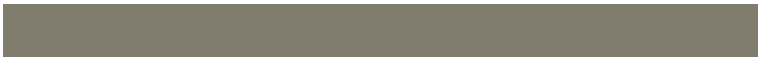
F1DE90



FFF9E0



F190A3



807C6E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1DE90



FFE785



D4F190



78766C



B89400



382D00



# Inverse Universe

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



90A3F1



859DFF



AD90F1



6C6E78



0024B8

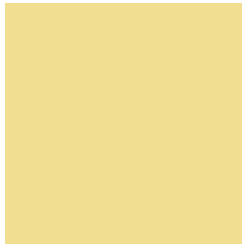


000B38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1DE90 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

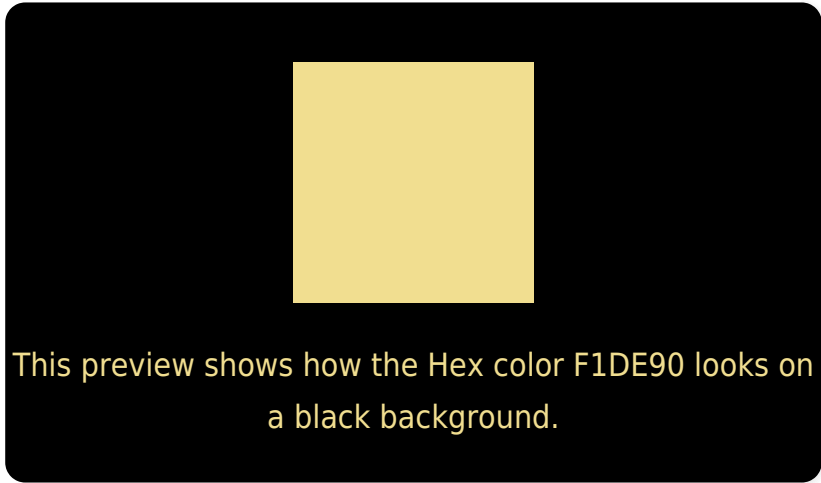
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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 F1DE90 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DE90.

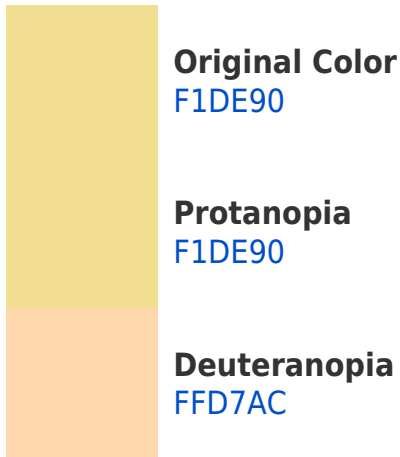


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DE90.

# 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](#).

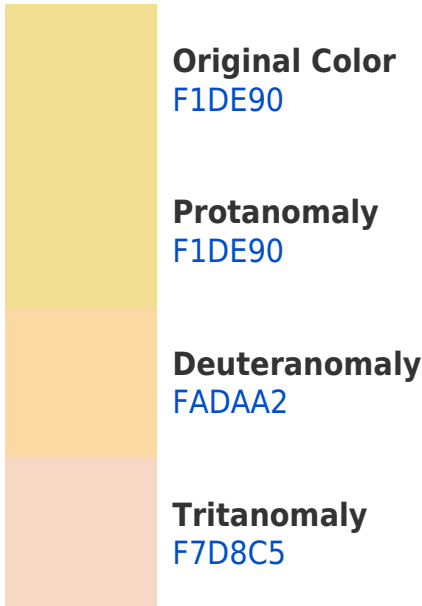
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FAD4E4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1DE90 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 #F1DE90 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1DE90  
}
```

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 #F1DE90 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1DE90
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1DE90 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
#F1DE90 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1DE90 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1DE90 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DE90; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1DE90; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DE90 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1DE90 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1DE90 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1DE90 }
```

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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