

Converting Colors

Hex(F1DFB1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F1DFB1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F1DFB1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1DFB1
RGB	241, 223, 177
RGB Percent	95%, 87%, 69%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1255, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.27, 0.05
HSL	43°, 70%, 82%
HSV	43°, 27%, 95%
XYZ	70.5991, 74.6504, 52.2830
YIQ	223.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

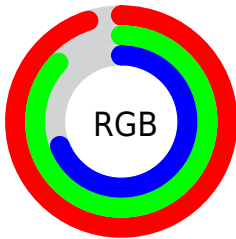
Format	Color
R_{YB}	202, 241, 177
Decimal	15851441
CIE _{Lab}	89.23, -0.76, 24.82
CIE _{LCh}	89, 24.827, 91.743
Yxy	74.6504, 0.3574, 0.3779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294041521 (0xFFFF1DFB1)
YUV	223.1380, -22.7460, 15.6650
Hunter-Lab	86.4005, -5.3459, 24.6026

Details

The Hex color **F1DFB1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **B1C3F1**, and the grayscale version is **DFDFDF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE9**, and **B8A87C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1D899**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1E6C9**.

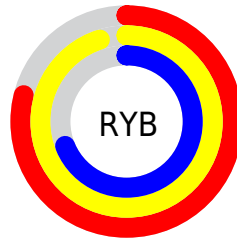
Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (87%)

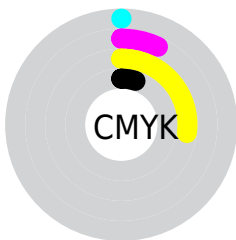
Blue (69%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (69%)

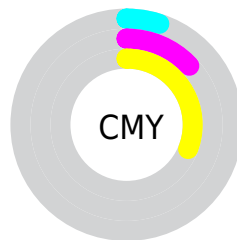


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1DFB1 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 F1DFB1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F1DFB1

FFFFFF

 FFFFE9

 F1DFB1

 D4C396

 B8A87C

 9D8E63

 82744B

 685C34

 4F441D

 382E06

 211900

 000000

 F1DFB1

 F1DFB1

 F1D899

 F1E6C9

 F1D181

 F1EDE1

 F1CB69

 F1F3F9

 F1C451

 F1FAFF

 F1BD38

 F1FFFF

 F1B620

 F1B008

 F1AD00

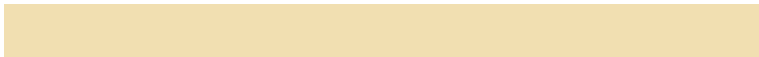
Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFD7B7



F1DFB1



D7E6B8

Triad

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



F1DFB1



9FEDF8



FFD3F7

Complementary

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



F1DFB1



B1C3F1

Split Complementary

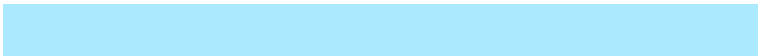
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



E6DAFF



F1DFB1



ABE9FF

Square

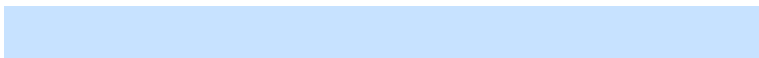
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1DFB1



A7EEE1



C7E2FF



FFCFE0

Rectangle

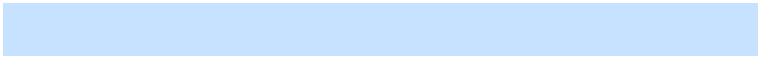
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1DFB1



C5EAC2



C7E2FF



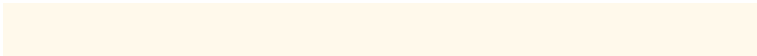
F9D5FE

Sweetspot

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



F1DFB1



FFF9EB



F1B1C3



807C73



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F1DFB1



FFE8AD



E3F1B1



78746C



B88400



382800

Inverse Universe

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



B1C3F1



ADC4FF



BFB1F1



6C6F78



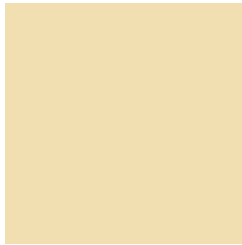
0034B8



001038

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1DFB1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

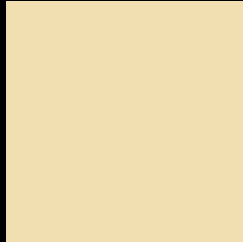
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1DFB1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

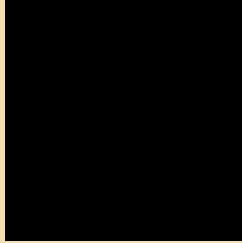
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

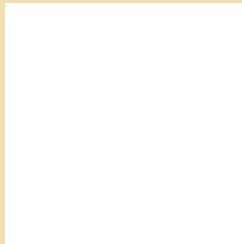
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex F1DFB1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DFB1.

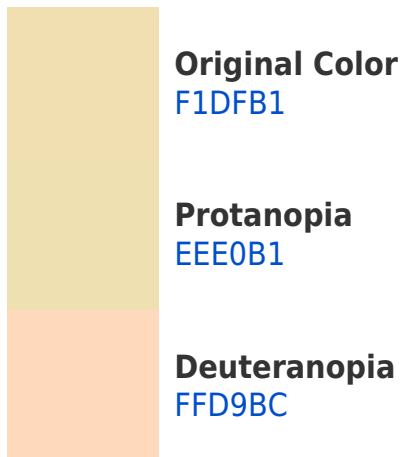


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1DFB1.

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](#).

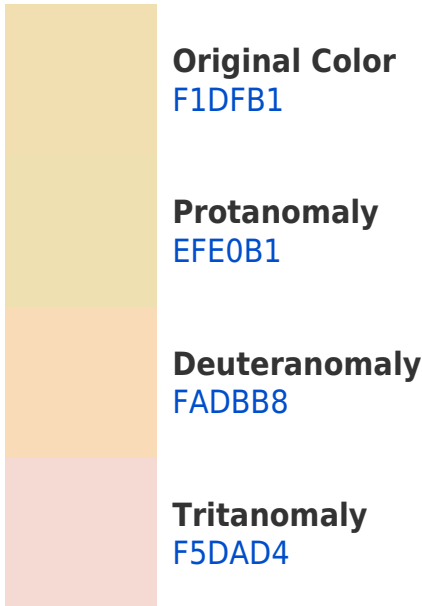
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
F8D7E8

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1DFB1 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 #F1DFB1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1DFB1  
}
```

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 #F1DFB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1DFB1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1DFB1 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
#F1DFB1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1DFB1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1DFB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DFB1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1DFB1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1DFB1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1DFB1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1DFB1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1DFB1 }
```

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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