

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1E9B2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1E9B2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1E9B2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1E9B2
RGB	241, 233, 178
RGB Percent	95%, 91%, 70%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0863, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.26, 0.05
HSL	52°, 69%, 82%
HSV	52°, 26%, 95%
XYZ	73.4504, 80.1930, 53.7270
YIQ	229.1220, 22.4230, -15.4090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

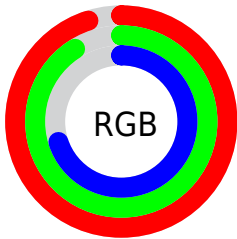
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">187, 241, 178</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15854002</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.77, -5.70, 27.77</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 28.349, 101.595</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.1930, 0.3542, 0.3867</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294044082</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF1E9B2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">229.1220, -25.2031, 10.4170</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.5505, -10.3055, 27.1135</a>

# Details

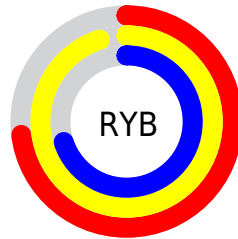
The Hex color **F1E9B2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **B2BAF1**, and the grayscale version is **E5E5E5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFEA**, and **B8B17D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1E69A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1ECCA**.

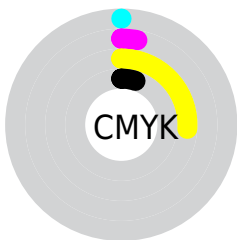
# Distribution



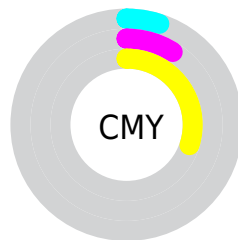
- Red (95%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1E9B2 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 F1E9B2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1E9B2

FFFFFF

 FFFFEA

 F1E9B2

 D4CD97

 B8B17D

 9D9764

 827D4B

 696434

 504C1D

 383606

 212000

 000B00

 F1E9B2

 F1E9B2

 F1E69A

 F1ECCA

 F1E382

 F1EFE2

 F1E06A

 F1F2FA

 F1DD52

 F1F5FF

 F1DA39

 F1F8FF

 F1D721

 F1FBFF

 F1D409

 F1FEFF

 F1D200

 F1FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

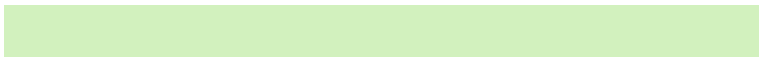
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE0B4



F1E9B2



D2F1BE

# Triad

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



F1E9B2



9CF5FF



FFD6F9

# Complementary

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



F1E9B2



B2BAF1

# Split Complementary

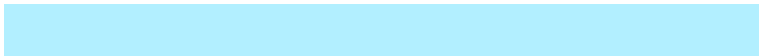
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F9DDFF



F1E9B2



B2EFFF

# Square

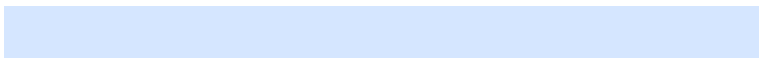
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1E9B2



9EF7F1



D5E6FF



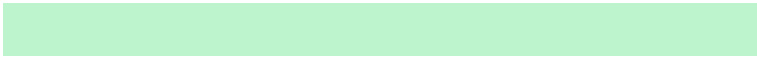
FFD4DE

# Rectangle

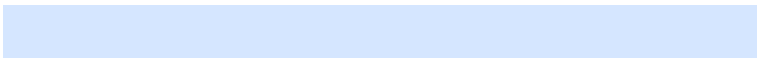
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1E9B2



BEF4CD



D5E6FF



FFD8FF

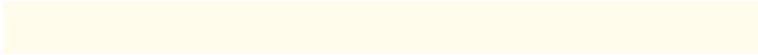


# Sweetspot

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



F1E9B2



FFFCEB



F1B2BA



807E73



000000



808080

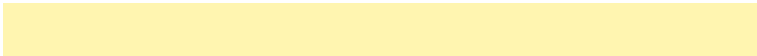


# Same Dimension

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



F1E9B2



FFF5B0



DAF1B2



78766C



B8A000



383100



# Inverse Universe

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



B2BAF1



B0BAFF



C9B2F1



6C6D78



0017B8

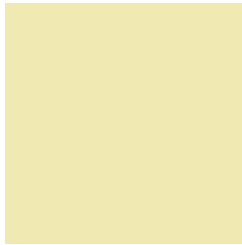


000738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1E9B2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

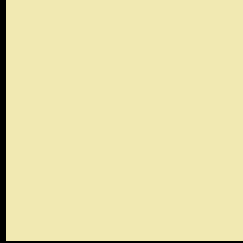
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1E9B2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

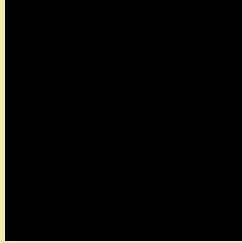
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

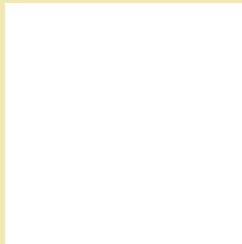
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1E9B2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1E9B2.

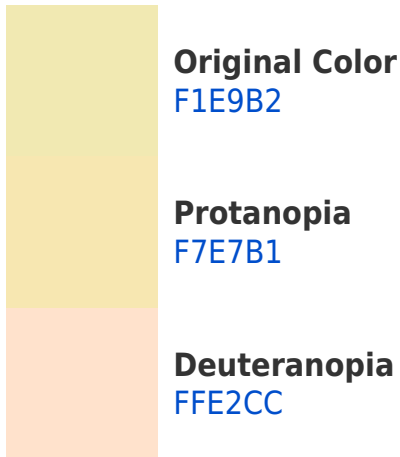


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1E9B2.

# 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](#).

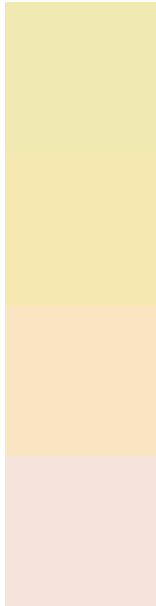
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F9E0F2

# Trichromacy



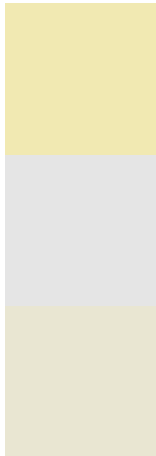
**Original Color**  
F1E9B2

**Protanomaly**  
F5E8B1

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAE5C3

**Tritanomaly**  
F6E3DB

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1E9B2

**Achromatopsia**  
E5E5E5

**Achromatomaly**  
E9E6D2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1E9B2 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 #F1E9B2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#F1E9B2  
}
```

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 #F1E9B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1E9B2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1E9B2 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
#F1E9B2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1E9B2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1E9B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1E9B2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1E9B2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1E9B2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1E9B2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1E9B2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1E9B2 }
```

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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