

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1F2C3)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1F2C3) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1F2C3)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1F2C3
RGB	241, 242, 195
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 76%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0510, 0.2353
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.05
HSL	61°, 64%, 86%
HSV	61°, 19%, 95%
XYZ	77.8781, 86.1452, 64.1528
YIQ	236.3430, 14.4910, -14.8290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

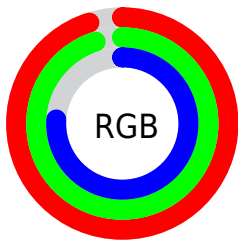
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">195, 242, 196</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15856323</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">94.37, -7.88, 22.63</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 23.965, 109.191</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">86.1452, 0.3413, 0.3775</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294046403</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF1F2C3</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">236.3430, -20.3821, 4.0842</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.8144, -12.6507, 23.9892</a>

# Details

The Hex color **F1F2C3** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **C4C3F2**, and the grayscale version is **EDEDED**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFCC**, and **B9BA8D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F0F2AB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2F2DB**.

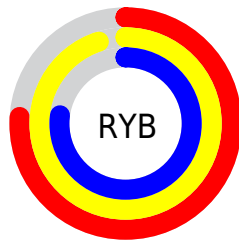
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (95%)

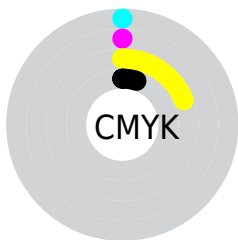
Blue (76%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (77%)

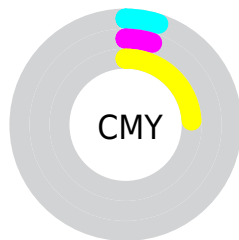


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1F2C3 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 F1F2C3 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1F2C3

 F1F2C3

FFFFFF

 D4D6A8


 FFFFFC

 B9BA8D

 9D9F73


 83855B

 696C43

 51542C

 393C16

 242700

 041300

 F1F2C3

 F1F2C3

 F0F2AB

 F2F2DB

 F0F293

 F2F2F3

 EFF27A

 F3F2FF

 EFF262

 F4F2FF

 EEF24A

 F5F2FF

 EEF232

 F6F2FF

 EDF21A

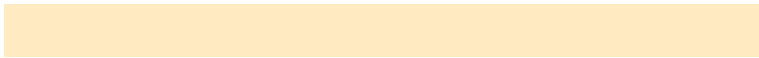
 EDF201

 EDF200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

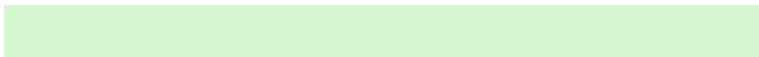
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFEAC2



F1F2C3



D6F8D0

# Triad

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



F1F2C3



B5F9FF



FFDFF8

# Complementary

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



F1F2C3



C4C3F2

# Split Complementary

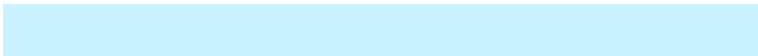
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFE4FF



F1F2C3



CAF3FF

# Square

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



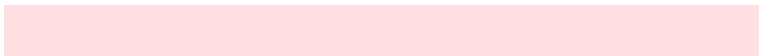
F1F2C3



B1FCFD



E8ECFF



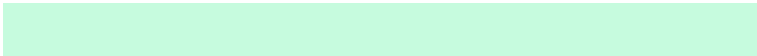
FFDFE1

# Rectangle

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



F1F2C3



C6FBDE



E8ECFF



FFE1FF



# Sweetspot

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



F1F2C3



FFFFF0



F2C4C3



7F8077



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1F2C3



FEFFC4



DAF2C3



78786C



B4B800



373800



# Inverse Universe

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



C4C3F2



C6C4FF



DBC3F2



6C6C78



0400B8

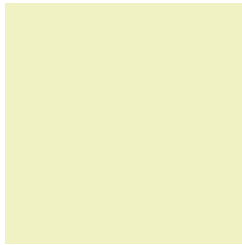


010038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1F2C3 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

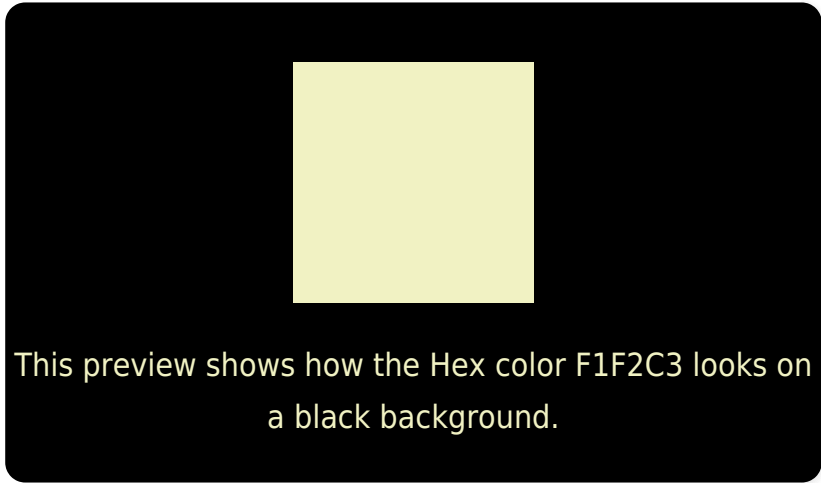
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

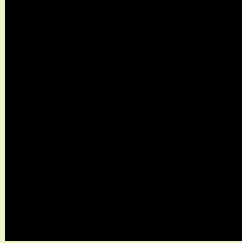
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F1F2C3 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F2C3.

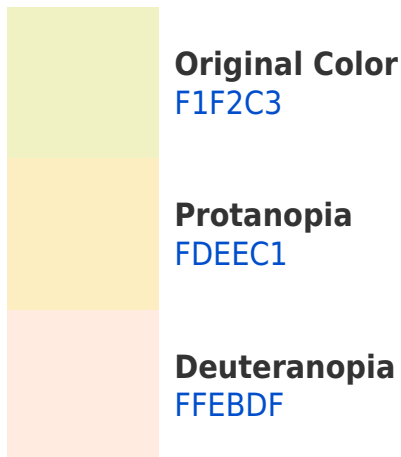


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F2C3.

# 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](#).

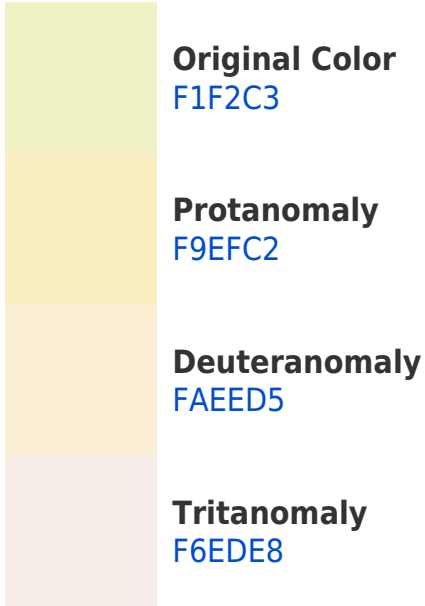
## Dichromacy



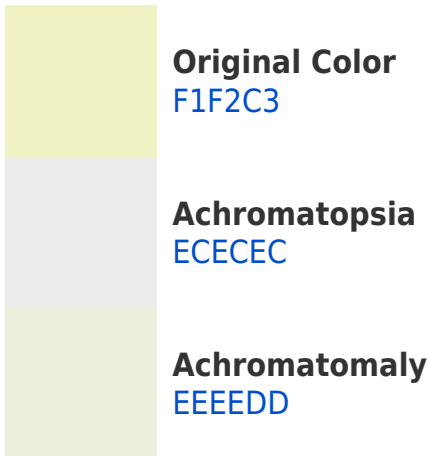


**Tritanopia**  
F9EAFD

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1F2C3 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 #F1F2C3 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1F2C3  
}
```

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 #F1F2C3 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1F2C3
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1F2C3 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
#F1F2C3 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1F2C3 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1F2C3 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F2C3; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1F2C3; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F2C3 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1F2C3 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1F2C3 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1F2C3 }
```

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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