

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1F39B)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1F39B) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F1F39B)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1F39B
RGB	241, 243, 155
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 61%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0471, 0.3922
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.36, 0.05
HSL	61°, 79%, 78%
HSV	61°, 36%, 95%
XYZ	74.2426, 85.1685, 43.5365
YIQ	232.3700, 27.0560, -27.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

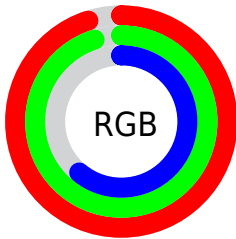
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	155, 243, 157
Decimal	15856539
CIELab	93.96, -13.47, 42.24
CIElCh	94, 44.332, 107.688
Yxy	85.1685, 0.3658, 0.4197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294046619 (0xFFFF1F39B)
YUV	232.3700, -38.1434, 7.5685
Hunter-Lab	92.2868, -17.9027, 36.6306

# Details

The Hex color **F1F39B** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **9D9BF3**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFD2**, and **B8BB66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F0F383**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2F3B3**.

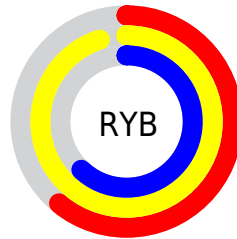
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (95%)

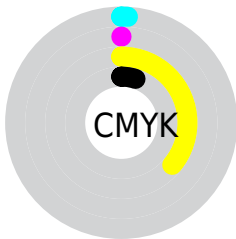
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (62%)

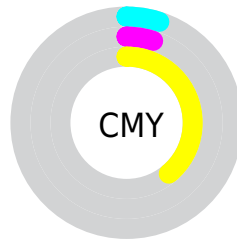


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1F39B 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 F1F39B by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1F39B

 F1F39B

FFFFFF

 D4D780

 FFFFD2

 B8BB66

 FFFFEF

 9CA04D

 818634

 676D1B

 4D5400

 353D00

 1C2800

 001500

 F1F39B

 F1F39B

 F0F383

 F2F3B3

 F0F36A

 F2F3CC

 EFF352

 F3F3E4

 EFF33A

 F3F3FC

 EEF321

 F4F3FF

 EEF309

 F5F3FF

 EDF300

 F6F3FF

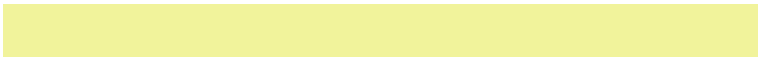
# Harmonies

## Analogous

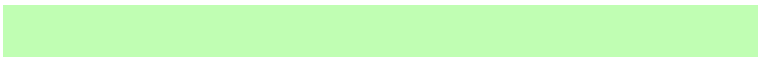
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE59A



F1F39B



C0FEB3

# Triad

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



F1F39B



5AFFFF



FFCFFF

# Complementary

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



F1F39B



9D9BF3

# 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.



FFDAFF



F1F39B



96F7FF

# Square

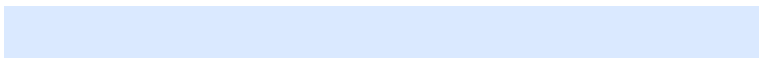
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1F39B



5BFFFF



DAE9FF



FFCED6

# Rectangle

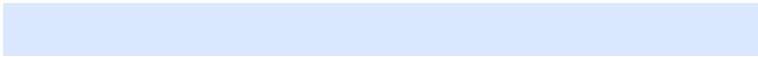
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1F39B



9EFFCC



DAE9FF



FFD2FF



# Sweetspot

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



F1F39B



FEFFE3



F39C9B



7F806F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

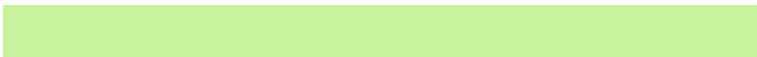
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F1F39B



FDF991



C6F39B



7A7A6E



B6BA00



393B00



# Inverse Universe

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



9D9BF3



9491FF



C89BF3



6E6E7A



0400BA

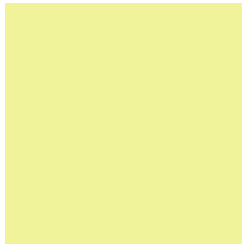


01003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1F39B looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

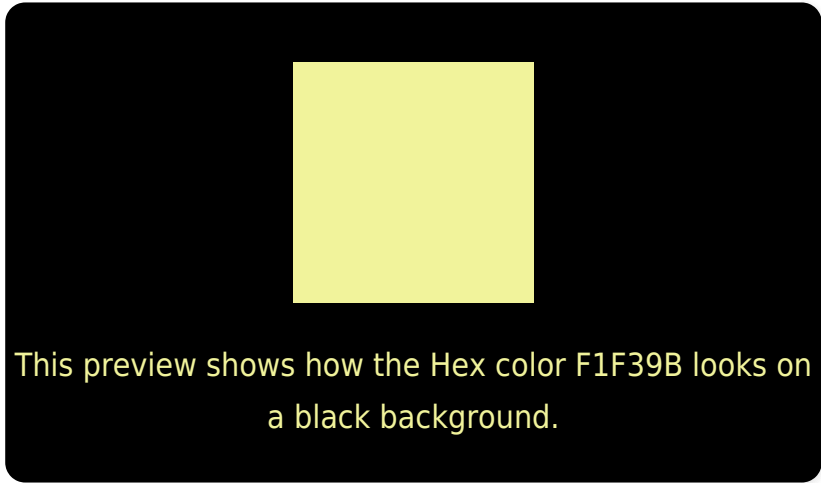
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

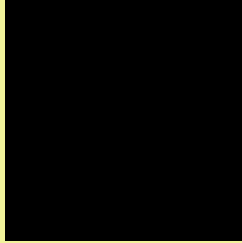
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F1F39B Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F39B.

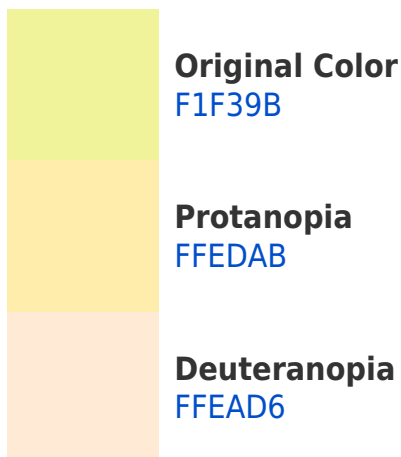


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F39B.

# 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](#).

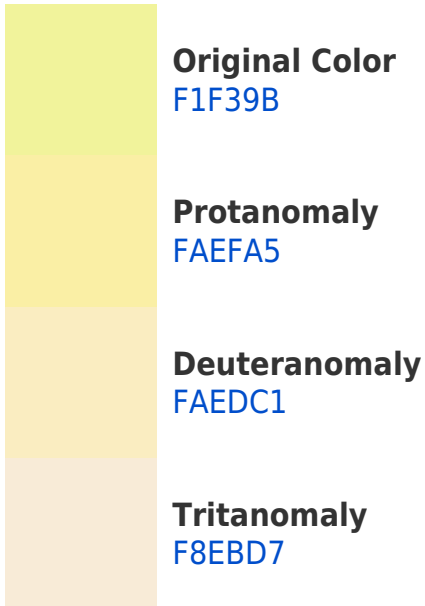
## Dichromacy



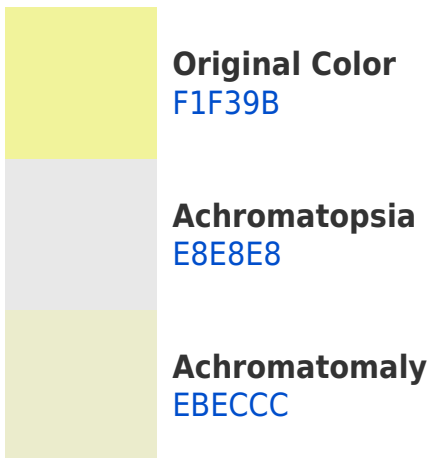


**Tritanopia**  
FCE7FA

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1F39B 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 #F1F39B looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1F39B  
}
```

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 #F1F39B colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1F39B
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1F39B 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
#F1F39B }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1F39B }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1F39B colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F39B; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1F39B; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F39B }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1F39B is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1F39B }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1F39B }
```

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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