

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1F8F2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1F8F2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1F8F2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | F1F8F2                     |
| RGB         | 241, 248, 242              |
| RGB Percent | 95%, 97%, 95%              |
| CMY         | 0.0549, 0.0275, 0.0510     |
| CMYK        | 0.03, 0.00, 0.02, 0.03     |
| HSL         | 129°, 33%, 96%             |
| HSV         | 129°, 3%, 97%              |
| XYZ         | 85.8700, 92.2464, 97.2839  |
| YIQ         | 245.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

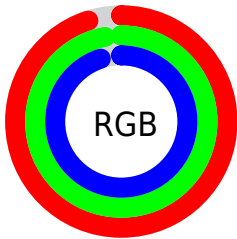
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 241, 247, 248                 |
| Decimal                             | 15857906                      |
| CIE Lab                             | 96.92, -3.37, 2.06            |
| CIE LCh                             | 97, 3.949, 148.529            |
| Yxy                                 | 92.2464, 0.3118,<br>0.3350    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294047986<br>(0xFFFF1F8F2)   |
| YUV                                 | 245.2230, -1.5889,<br>-3.7036 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 96.0450, -8.4889,<br>7.1767   |

# Details

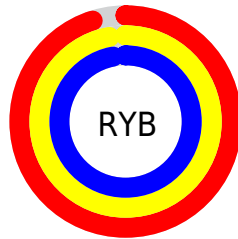
The Hex color **F1F8F2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F8F1F7**, and the grayscale version is **F5F5F5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B9C0BA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D8F8DD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF8FF**.

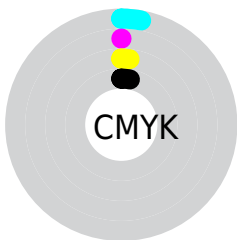
# Distribution



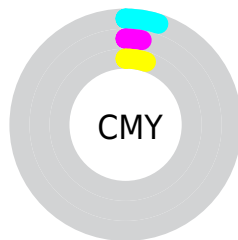
- Red (95%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1F8F2 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 F1F8F2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1F8F2

FFFFFF

 F1F8F2

 D5DBD6

 B9C0BA

 9EA59F


 848A85

 6B716C

 535853

 3C413C

 262B27

 111712

 F1F8F2

 F1F8F2

 D8F8DD

 FFF8FF

 BFF8C7

 A7F8B2

 8EF89D

 75F888

 5CF872

 43F85D

 2BF848

 12F833

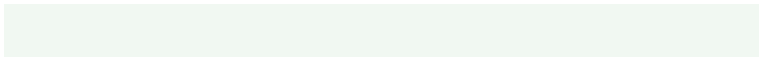
# Harmonies

## Analogous

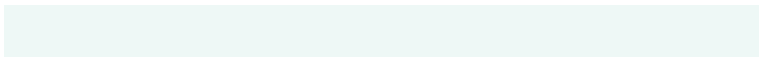
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F5F7EF



F1F8F2



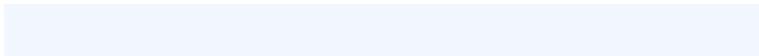
EEF8F6

# Triad

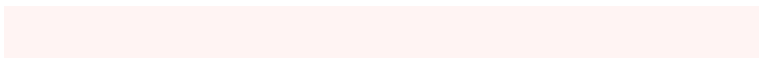
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F1F8F2



F2F6FE



FFF4F3

# Complementary

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



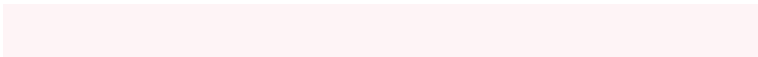
F1F8F2



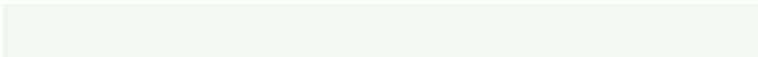
F8F1F7

# 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.



FEF4F6



F1F8F2



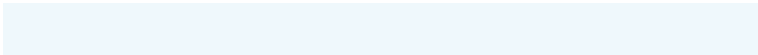
F7F5FD

# Square

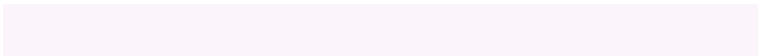
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



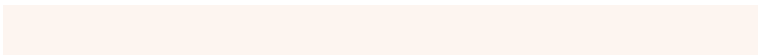
F1F8F2



EFF8FC



FBF4FA



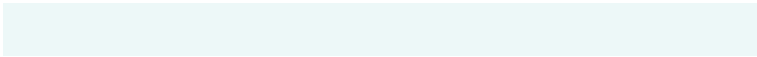
FDF5F0

# Rectangle

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



F1F8F2



EDF8F8



FBF4FA

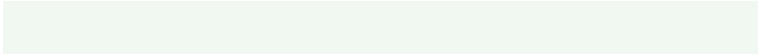


FFF4F4



# Sweetspot

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



F1F8F2



FCFFFD



F7F8F1



7E807E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1F8F2



F7FFF8



F1F8F5



787D79



00BD1B



003D09

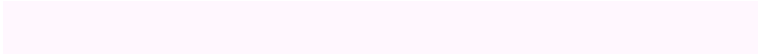


# Inverse Universe

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



F8F1F7



FFF7FE



F8F1F4



7D787C



BD00A2

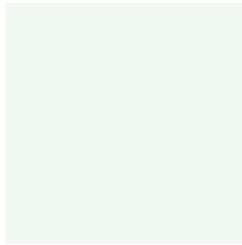


3D0034



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1F8F2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

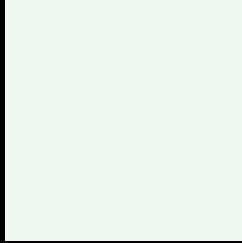
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1F8F2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

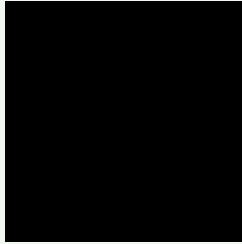
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

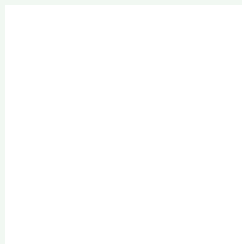
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1F8F2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F8F2.

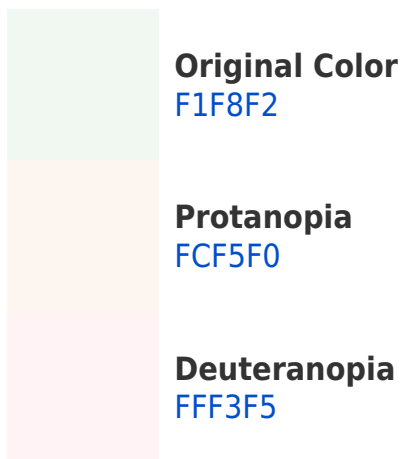


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F8F2.

# 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](#).

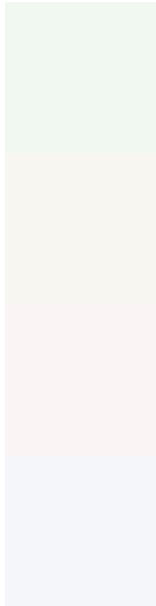
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F5F5FF

# Trichromacy



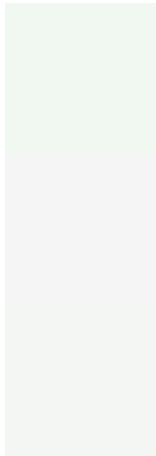
**Original Color**  
F1F8F2

**Protanomaly**  
F8F6F1

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAF5F4

**Tritanomaly**  
F4F6FA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1F8F2

**Achromatopsia**  
F5F5F5

**Achromatomaly**  
F4F6F4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1F8F2 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 #F1F8F2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1F8F2  
}
```

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 #F1F8F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1F8F2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1F8F2 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
#F1F8F2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1F8F2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1F8F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F8F2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1F8F2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F8F2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1F8F2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1F8F2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1F8F2 }
```

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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