

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1FA77)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1FA77) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1FA77)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1FA77
RGB	241, 250, 119
RGB Percent	95%, 98%, 47%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0196, 0.5333
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.52, 0.02
HSL	64°, 93%, 72%
HSV	64°, 52%, 98%
XYZ	73.7910, 88.4039, 30.6272
YIQ	232.3750, 36.6870, -42.6490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

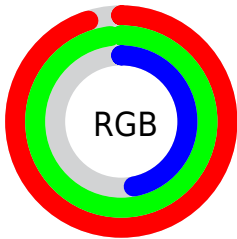
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">119, 250, 128</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15858295</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.33, -20.33, 60.91</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 64.211, 108.460</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">88.4039, 0.3827, 0.4585</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294048375</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF1FA77</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">232.3750, -55.8939, 7.5641</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.0233, -24.4512, 46.5032</a>

# Details

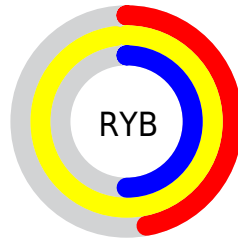
The Hex color **F1FA77** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. A complement of this color would be **8077FA**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFAE**, and **B7C240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EFFA5E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F3FA90**.

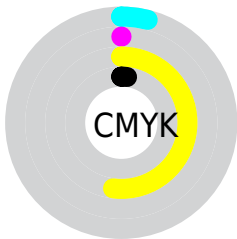
# Distribution



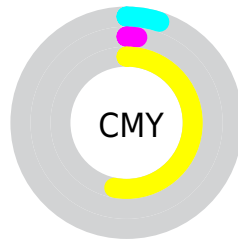
- Red (95%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1FA77 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 F1FA77 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1FA77

 F1FA77

FFFFFF

 D3DD5C

 FFFFAE

 B7C240

 FFFFCB

 9AA723

 FFFFEB

 7E8C00

 637300

 495A00

 2E4300

 142D00

 001A00

 F1FA77

 F1FA77

 EFFA5E

 F3FA90

 EEFA45

 F4FAA9

 ECFA2C

 F6FAC2

 EAFA13

 F8FADB

 E9FA00

 FAFAF4

 FBFAFF

 FDFAFF

 FFFAFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

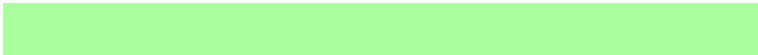
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE675



F1FA77



A9FF9C

# Triad

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



F1FA77



00FFFF



FFC0FF

# Complementary

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



F1FA77



8077FA

# 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.



FFD2FF



F1FA77



2EFFFF

# Square

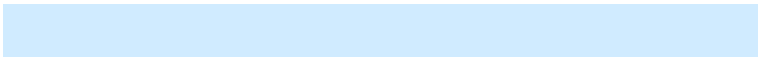
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1FA77



00FFFF



DOEBFF



FFBFCD

# Rectangle

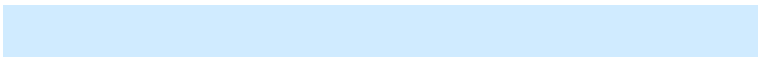
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1FA77



6AFFC2



D0EBFF



FFC5FF



# Sweetspot

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



F1FA77



FCFFD6



FA8077



7E8067



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1FA77



F4FF5E



B0FA77



7C7D70



B0BD00



393D00



# Inverse Universe

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



8077FA



695EFF



C177FA



71707D



0D00BD

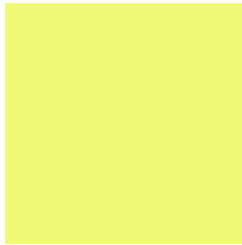


04003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1FA77 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 F1FA77 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 F1FA77 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FA77.

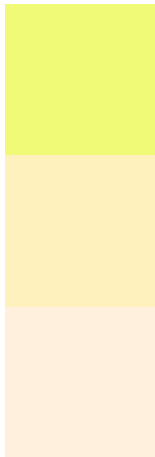


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FA77.

# 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



**Original Color**  
F1FA77

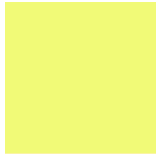
**Protanopia**  
FFF1BE

**Deuteranopia**  
FFEFD0

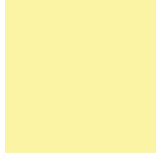


**Tritanopia**  
FFECFE

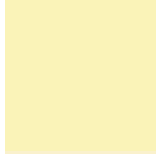
# Trichromacy



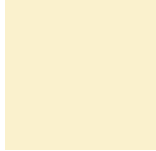
**Original Color**  
F1FA77



**Protanomaly**  
FAF4A4

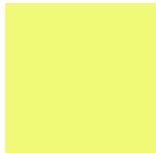


**Deuteranomaly**  
FAF3B8

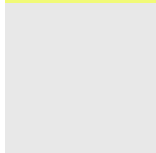


**Tritanomaly**  
FAF1CD

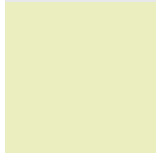
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1FA77



**Achromatopsia**  
E8E8E8



**Achromatomaly**  
EBEFBF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1FA77 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 #F1FA77 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1FA77  
}
```

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 #F1FA77 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1FA77
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1FA77 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
#F1FA77 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1FA77 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1FA77 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FA77; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1FA77; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FA77 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1FA77 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1FA77 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1FA77 }
```

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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