

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1FAFC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1FAFC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1FAFC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1FAFC
RGB	241, 250, 252
RGB Percent	95%, 98%, 99%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0196, 0.0118
CMYK	0.04, 0.01, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	191°, 65%, 97%
HSV	191°, 4%, 99%
XYZ	88.0319, 94.1003, 105.6188
YIQ	247.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

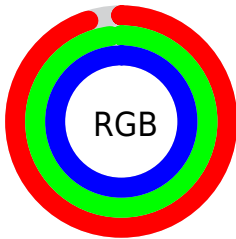
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 246, 252
Decimal	15858428
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.67, -2.58, -1.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 3.264, 217.661
Yxy	94.1003, 0.3059, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294048508 (0xFFFF1FAFC)
YUV	247.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329
Hunter-Lab	97.0053, -7.7712, 3.3491

# Details

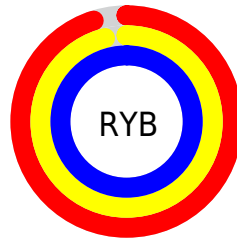
The Hex color **F1FAFC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FCF3F1**, and the grayscale version is **F8F8F8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B9C2C3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D8F5FC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFFFFC**.

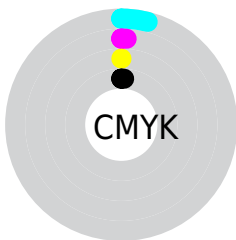
# Distribution



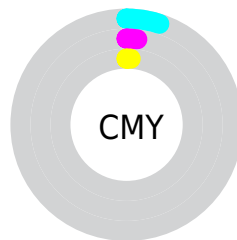
- Red (95%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1FAFC 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 F1FAFC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1FAFC

FFFFFF

 F1FAFC

 D5DDDF

 B9C2C3

 9EA6A8


 848C8E

 6B7374

 525A5C

 3B4344

 262D2E

 111819

 F1FAFC

 F1FAFC

 D8F5FC

 FFFFFC

 BFF1FC

 A5ECFC

 8CE8FC

 73E3FC

 5ADFFC

 41DAFC

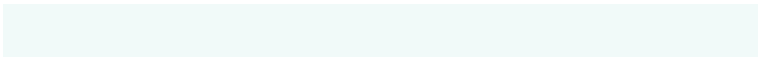
 27D5FC

 0ED1FC

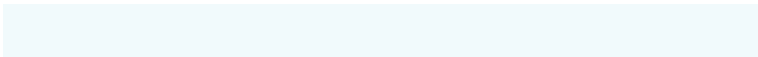
# Harmonies

## Analogous

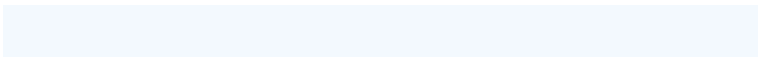
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F1FAF9



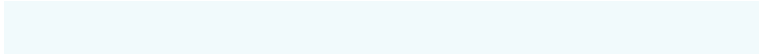
F1FAFC



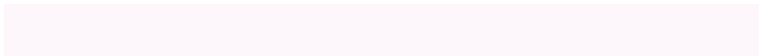
F3F9FE

# Triad

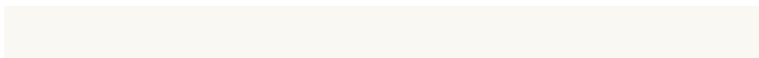
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F1FAFC



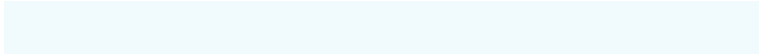
FDF6FB



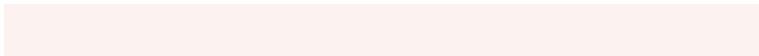
FAF8F2

# Complementary

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



F1FAFC



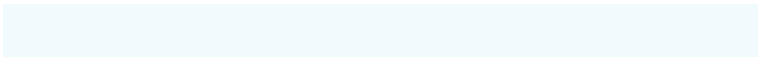
FCF3F1

# 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.



FDF7F2



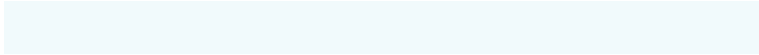
F1FAFC



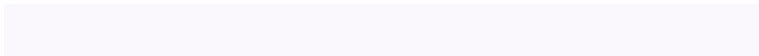
FFF6F8

# Square

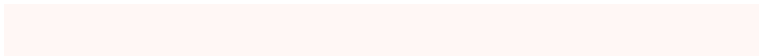
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1FAFC



FAF7FD



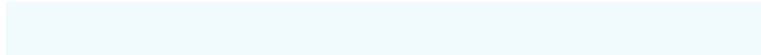
FFF7F5



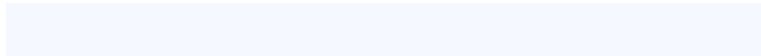
F6F9F3

# Rectangle

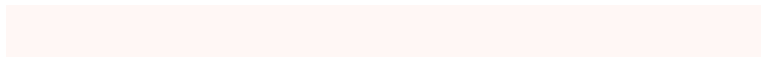
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1FAFC



F5F9FF



FFF7F5

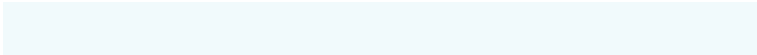


FBF8F2



# Sweetspot

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



F1FAFC



FCFFFF



F1FCF3



7E7F80



000000

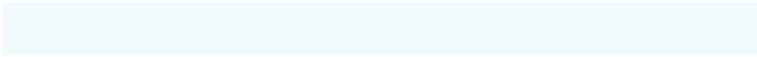


808080

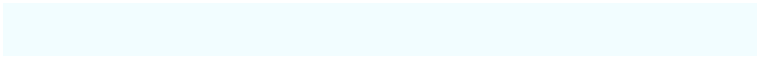


# Same Dimension

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



F1FAFC



F2FDFF



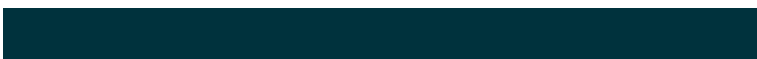
F1F5FC



757C7D



009ABD



00323D



# Inverse Universe

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



FCF1FA



FFF2FD



FCF8F1



7D757C



BD009A

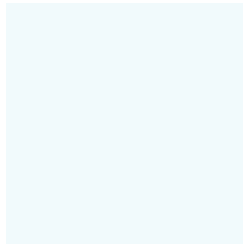


3D0032



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1FAFC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

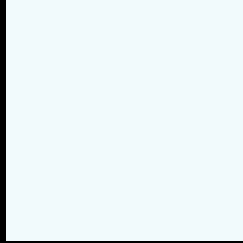
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1FAFC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

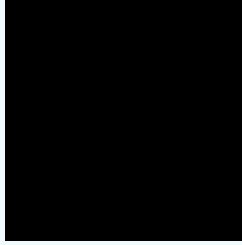
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

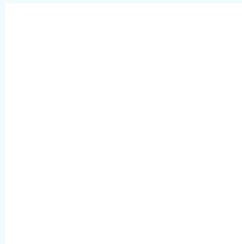
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1FAFC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FAFC.

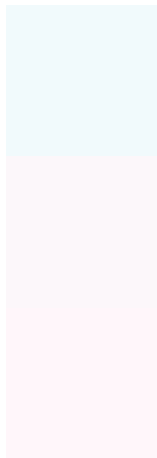


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FAFC.

# 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**  
F1FAFC

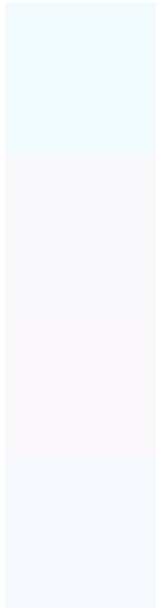
**Protanopia**  
FCF7FA

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF6FA



**Tritanopia**  
F7F8FF

# Trichromacy



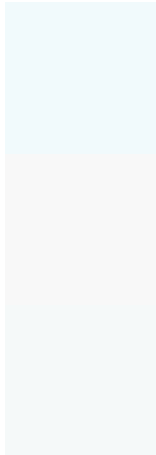
**Original Color**  
F1FAFC

**Protanomaly**  
F8F8FB

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAF7FB

**Tritanomaly**  
F5F9FE

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1FAFC

**Achromatopsia**  
F8F8F8

**Achromatomaly**  
F5F9F9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1FAFC 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 #F1FAFC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1FAFC  
}
```

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 #F1FAFC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1FAFC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1FAFC 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
#F1FAFC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1FAFC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1FAFC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FAFC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1FAFC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FAFC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1FAFC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1FAFC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1FAFC }
```

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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