

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1FDF4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1FDF4) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1FDF4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F1FDF4
RGB	241, 253, 244
RGB Percent	95%, 99%, 96%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0078, 0.0431
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.04, 0.01
HSL	135°, 75%, 97%
HSV	135°, 5%, 99%
XYZ	87.7300, 95.4830, 99.3941
YIQ	248.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

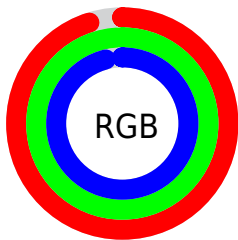
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 251, 253
Decimal	15859188
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.23, -5.53, 2.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 6.258, 152.088
Y <sub>xy</sub>	95.4830, 0.3104, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294049268 (0xFFFF1FDF4)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	248.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775
Hunter-Lab	97.7154, -10.7425, 8.0922

# Details

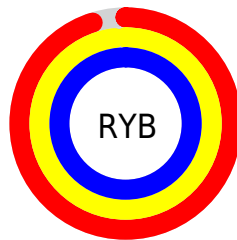
The Hex color **F1DF4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FD1FA**, and the grayscale version is **F8F8F8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B9C4BC** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D8FDE1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFDFF**.

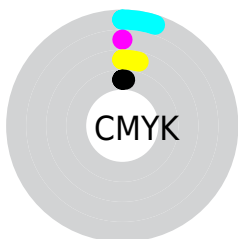
# Distribution



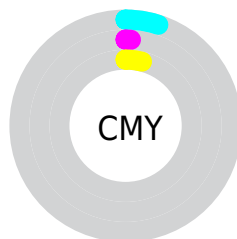
- Red (95%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (96%)



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



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1FDF4 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 F1FDF4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1FDF4

FFFFFF

 F1FDF4

 D5E0D8

 B9C4BC

 9EA9A1


 848F87

 6B756D

 525D55

 3B453E

 262F28

 111A14

 F1FDF4

 F1FDF4

 D8FDE1

 FFFDFF

 BEFDCE

 A5FDDB

 8CFDA8

 72FD95

 59FD82

 40FD6F

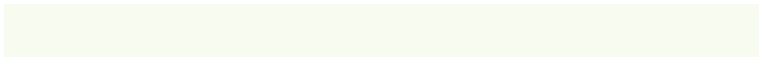
 27FD5C

 0DFD49

# Harmonies

## Analogous

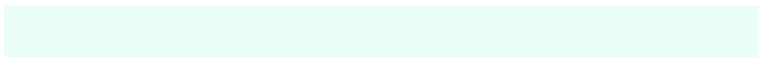
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F8FCF0



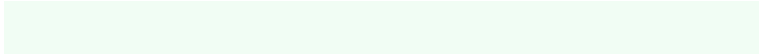
F1FDF4



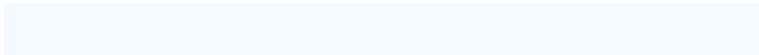
ECFEFA

# Triad

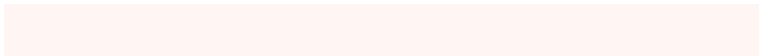
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F1DF4



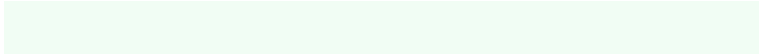
F4FAFF



FFF6F4

# Complementary

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



F1DF4



FD1FA

# Split Complementary

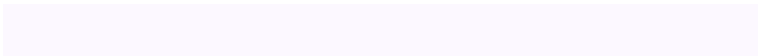
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFF6FA



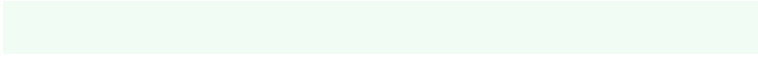
F1DF4



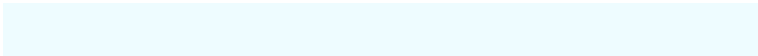
FCF8FF

# Square

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



F1DF4



EEFCFF



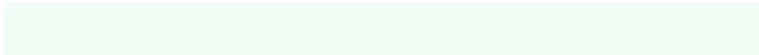
FFF7FF



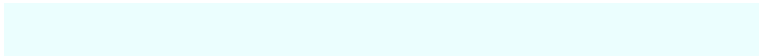
FFF8EF

# Rectangle

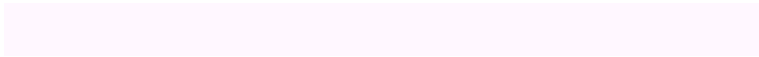
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



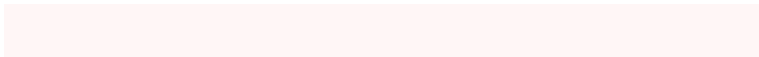
F1DF4



EBFEFE



FFF7FF

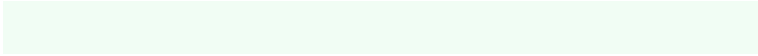


FFF6F6



# Sweetspot

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



F1FDF4



FCFFFD



FAFDF1



7E807F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

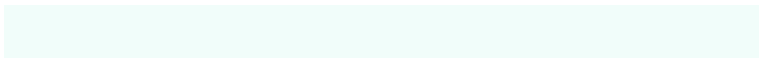
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F1FDF4



F0FFF4



F1FDFA



778079



00BF30



004010



# Inverse Universe

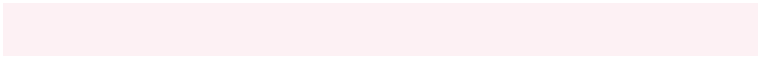
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FDF1FA



FFF0FB



FDF1F4



80777D



BF008F

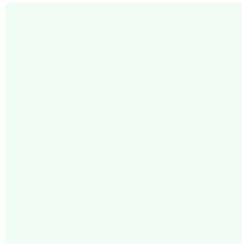


400030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1FDF4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

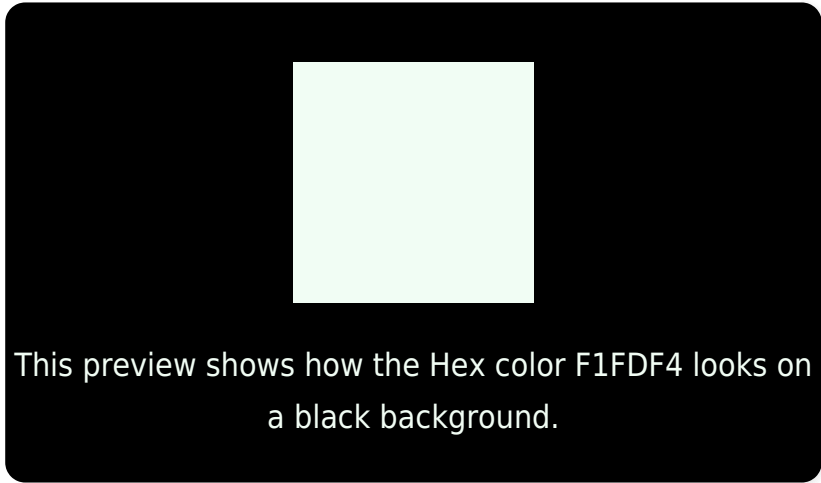
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

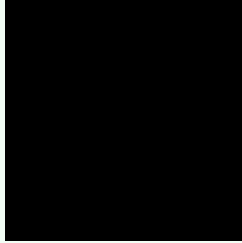
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

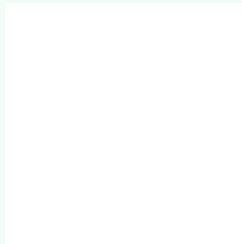
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1FDF4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FDF4.

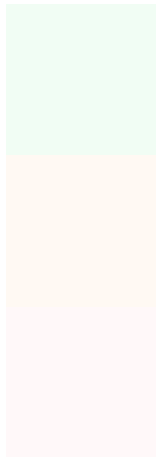


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FDF4.

# 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**  
F1DF4

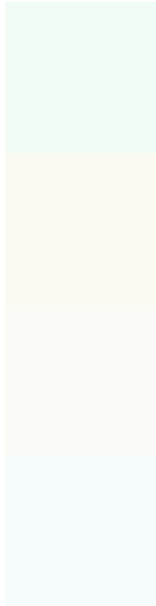
**Protanopia**  
FFF9F3

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF8F9



**Tritanopia**  
F9FAFF

# Trichromacy



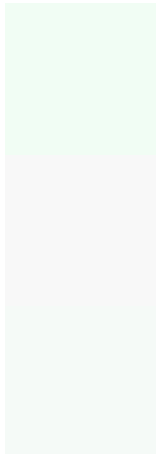
**Original Color**  
F1FDF4

**Protanomaly**  
FAFAF3

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAFAF7

**Tritanomaly**  
F6FBFB

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1FDF4

**Achromatopsia**  
F8F8F8

**Achromatomaly**  
F5FAF7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1FDF4 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 #F1FDF4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1FDF4  
}
```

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 #F1FDF4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1FDF4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1FDF4 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
#F1FDF4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1FDF4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1FDF4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FDF4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1FDF4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FDF4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1FDF4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1FDF4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1FDF4 }
```

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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