

Converting Colors

Hex(F1FFCD)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F1FFCD) contains.

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Color

Hex(F1FFCD)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1FFCD
RGB	241, 255, 205
RGB Percent	95%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0000, 0.1961
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	77°, 100%, 90%
HSV	77°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	83.0551, 94.6286, 71.6453
YIQ	245.1140, 7.7060, -18.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

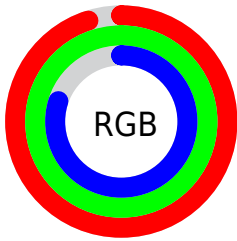
Format	Color
RYB	205, 255, 219
Decimal	15859661
CIELab	97.88, -12.86, 22.40
CIELCh	98, 25.828, 119.869
Yxy	94.6286, 0.3331, 0.3795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294049741 (0xFFFF1FFCD)
YUV	245.1140, -19.7762, -3.6080
Hunter-Lab	97.2772, -17.8322, 24.4266

Details

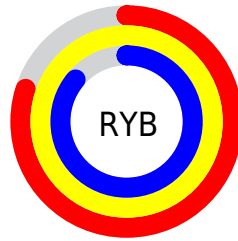
The Hex color **F1FFCD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **DBCDFE**, and the grayscale version is **F5F5F5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B9C697** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EAFB3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F8FE7**.

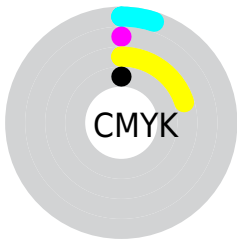
Distribution



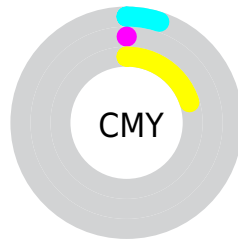
- Red (95%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1FFCD 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 F1FFCD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F1FFCD

FFFFFF

 F1FFCD


 D4E2B1

 B9C697

 9EAB7D

 839063

 6A774B

 515E34

 39461E

 233007

 0B1C00

 F1FFCD

 F1FFCD

 EAFFB3

 F8FFE7

 E3FF9A

FFFFFF

 DCFF81

 D4FF67

 CDFF4E

 C6FF34

 BFFF1A

 B8FF01

 B8FF00

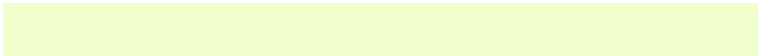
Harmonies

Analogous

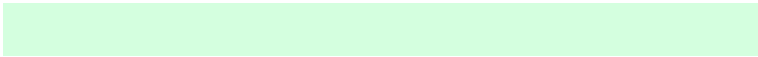
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF7C7



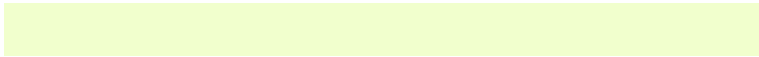
F1FFCD



D4FFDF

Triad

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



F1FFCD



C0FFFF



FFE7FA

Complementary

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



F1FFCD



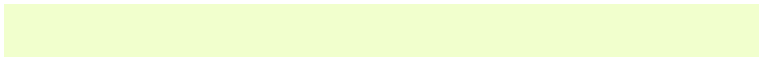
DBCDFE

Split Complementary

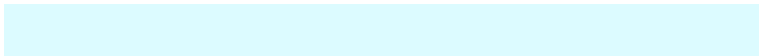
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFEBFF



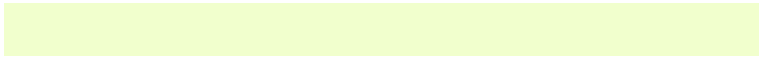
F1FFCD



DCFBFF

Square

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



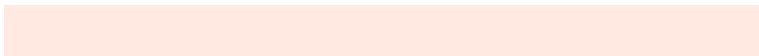
F1FFCD



B4FFFF



FDF3FF



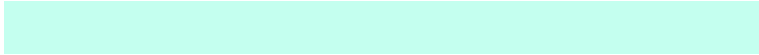
FFE9E1

Rectangle

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



F1FFCD



C4FFE8



FDF3FF



FFE8FF

Sweetspot

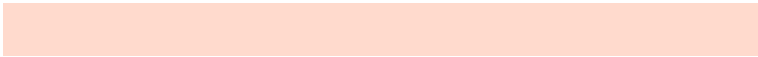
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



F1FFCD



FBFFF0



FFDACD



7D8077



000000



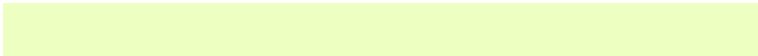
808080

Same Dimension

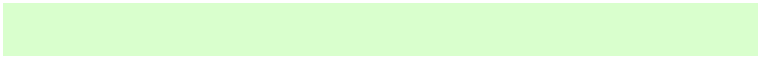
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F1FFCD



EEFFC2



D9FFCD



7C8073



8ABF00



2E4000

Inverse Universe

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



DBCDFE



D3C2FF



F3CDFF



767380



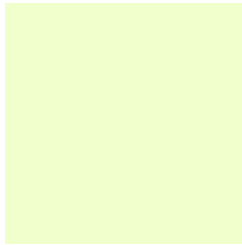
3600BF



120040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1FFCD looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

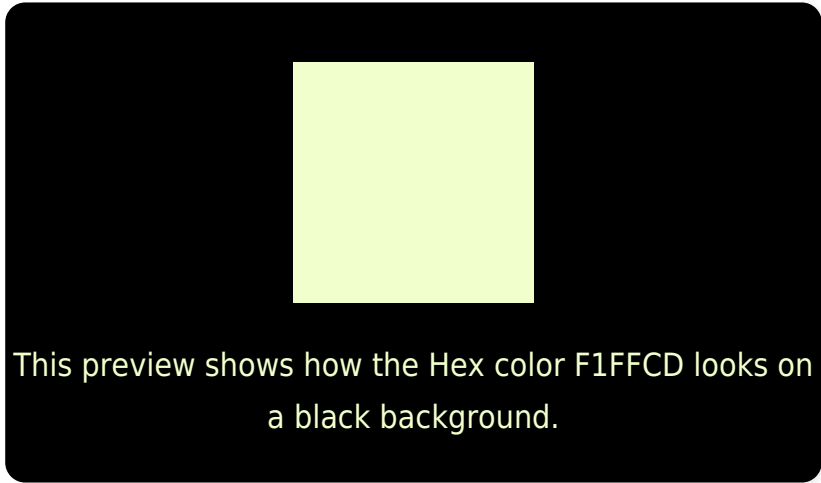
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

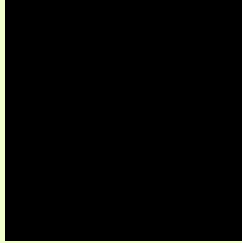
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

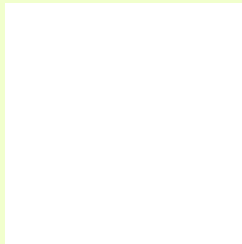
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex F1FFCD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FFCD.

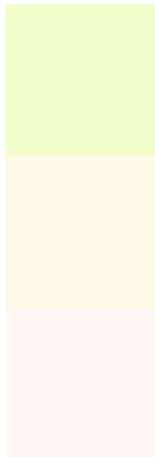


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FFCD.

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
F1FFCD

Protanopia
FFF9E7

Deuteranopia
FFF7F3

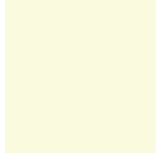


Tritanopia
F9F8FF

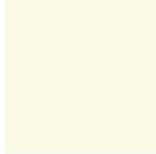
Trichromacy



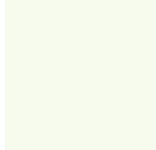
Original Color
F1FFCD



Protanomaly
FAFBDE

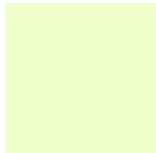


Deuteranomaly
FAFAE5

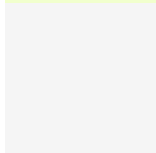


Tritanomaly
F6FBED

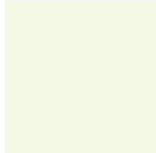
Monochromacy



Original Color
F1FFCD



Achromatopsia
F5F5F5



Achromatomaly
F4F9E6

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1FFCD 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 #F1FFCD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1FFCD  
}
```

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 #F1FFCD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1FFCD }  
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1FFCD 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 #F1FFCD }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1FFCD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1FFCD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FFCD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1FFCD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FFCD }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1FFCD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1FFCD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1FFCD }
```

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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