

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1FFDE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1FFDE) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1FFDE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1FFDE
RGB	241, 255, 222
RGB Percent	95%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0000, 0.1294
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	85°, 100%, 94%
HSV	85°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	85.2204, 95.4947, 83.0480
YIQ	247.0520, 2.2490, -13.2310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

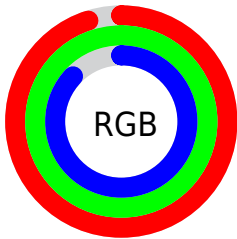
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	222, 255, 236
Decimal	15859678
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.23, -10.24, 14.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 17.518, 125.758
Y <sub>xy</sub>	95.4947, 0.3231, 0.3620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294049758 (0xFFFF1FFDE)
YUV	247.0520, -12.3506, -5.3076
Hunter-Lab	97.7214, -15.3469, 18.0177

# Details

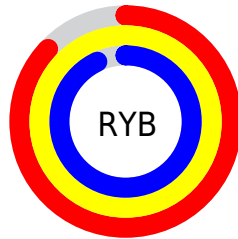
The Hex color **F1FFDE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **ECDEFF**, and the grayscale version is **F7F7F7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B9C6A7** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E6FFC5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCFFF8**.

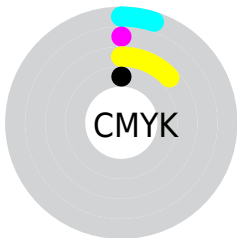
# Distribution



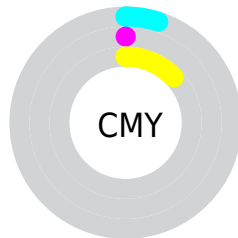
- Red (95%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1FFDE 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 F1FFDE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1FFDE

FFFFFF

 F1FFDE

 D5E2C2

 B9C6A7

 9EAB8C

 849073

 6A775A

 525E43

 3B462C

 253017

 121B00

 F1FFDE

 F1FFDE

 E6FFC5

 FCFFF8

 DBFFAB

FFFFFF

 D1FF92

 C6FF78

 BBFF5F

 B0FF45

 A5FF2C

 9AFF12

 93FF00

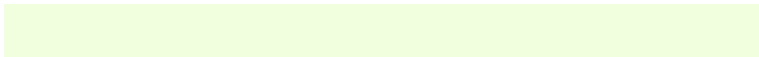
# Harmonies

## Analogous

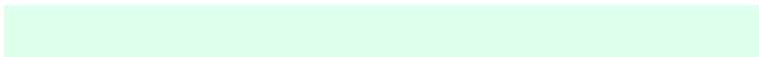
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFFAD8



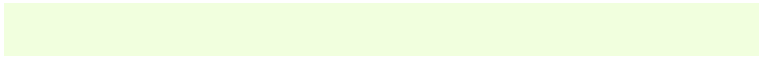
F1FFDE



DEFFEB

# Triad

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



F1FFDE



D9FFFF



FFEEF7

# Complementary

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



F1FFDE



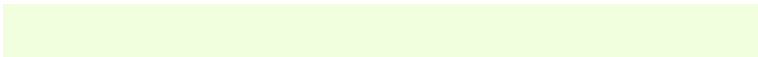
ECDEFF

# Split Complementary

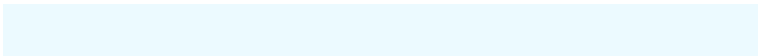
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFF0FF



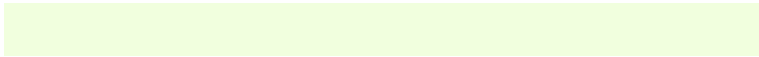
F1FFDE



ECFAFF

# Square

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



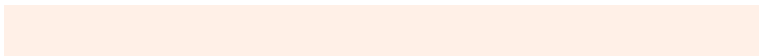
F1FFDE



CFFFFF



FFF5FF



FFF0E7

# Rectangle

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



F1FFDE



D5FFF7



FFF5FF



FFEEFD



# Sweetspot

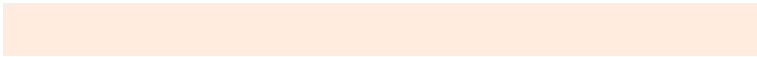
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



F1FFDE



FBFFF5



FFECDE



7D8079



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

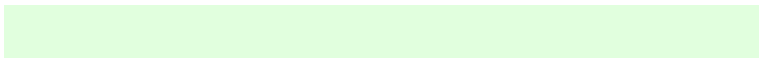
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F1FFDE



EEFFD6



E1FFDE



7A8073



6EBF00



254000



# Inverse Universe

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



ECDEFF



E8D6FF



FCDEFF



787380



5100BF

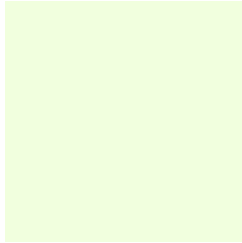


1B0040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1FFDE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

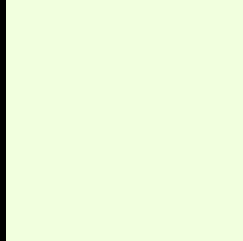
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1FFDE looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

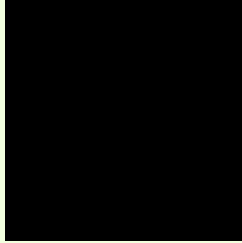
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

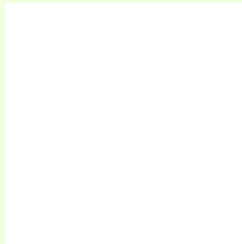
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1FFDE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FFDE.

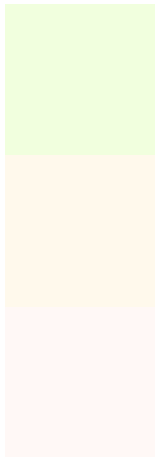


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1FFDE.

# 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**  
F1FFDE

**Protanopia**  
FFF9EC

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF8F6

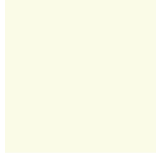


**Tritanopia**  
F9F9FF

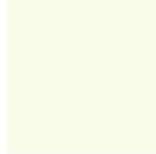
# Trichromacy



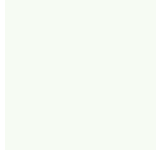
**Original Color**  
F1FFDE



**Protanomaly**  
FAFBE7



**Deuteranomaly**  
FAFBED

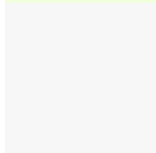


**Tritanomaly**  
F6FBF3

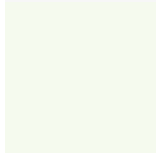
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1FFDE



**Achromatopsia**  
F7F7F7



**Achromatomaly**  
F5FAEE

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1FFDE 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 #F1FFDE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1FFDE  
}
```

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 #F1FFDE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1FFDE
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1FFDE 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
#F1FFDE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1FFDE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1FFDE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FFDE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1FFDE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1FFDE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1FFDE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1FFDE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1FFDE }
```

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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