

# Converting Colors

Hex(F2DBD1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F2DBD1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F2DBD1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2DBD1
RGB	242, 219, 209
RGB Percent	95%, 86%, 82%
CMY	0.0510, 0.1412, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.14, 0.05
HSL	18°, 56%, 88%
HSV	18°, 14%, 95%
XYZ	73.4581, 74.1437, 70.7611
YIQ	224.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

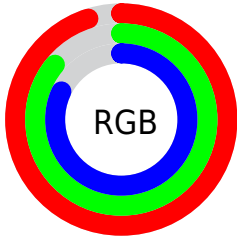
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 223, 209
Decimal	15915985
CIE Lab	88.99, 6.30, 7.78
CIE LCh	89, 10.014, 50.980
Yxy	74.1437, 0.3364, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294106065 (0xFFF2DBD1)
YUV	224.7370, -7.7583, 15.1397
Hunter-Lab	86.1068, 1.5924, 11.5512

# Details

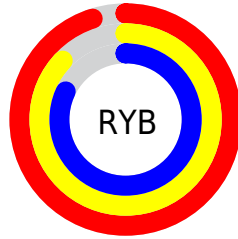
The Hex color **F2DBD1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D1E8F2**, and the grayscale version is **E1E1E1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BAA49B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F2CAB9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2ECE9**.

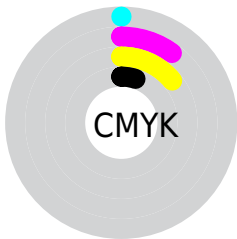
# Distribution



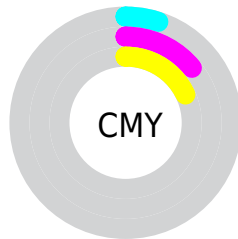
- Red (95%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F2DBD1 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 F2DBD1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F2DBD1

FFFFFF

 F2DBD1

 D6BFB5

 BAA49B

 9F8A81

 847068

 6B5850

 524139

 3B2B23

 25160E

 050000

 F2DBD1

 F2DBD1

 F2CAB9

 F2ECE9

 F2B9A1

 F2FDFF

 F2A888

 F2FFFF

 F29870

 F28758

 F27640

 F26528

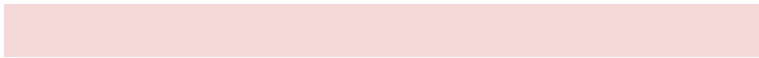
 F2540F

 F24900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F5D9D9



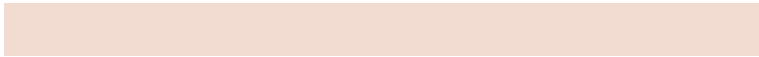
F2DBD1



EBDECD

# Triad

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



F2DBD1



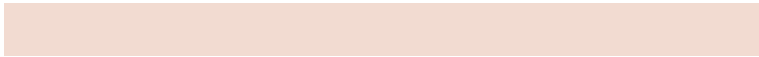
CCE5DC



DEDEF1

# Complementary

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



F2DBD1



D1E8F2

# 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.



D3E1F2



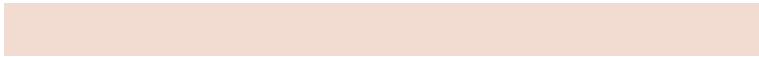
F2DBD1



C8E5E6

# Square

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



F2DBD1



D5E4D3



CAE4EE



E9DBEC

# Rectangle

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



F2DBD1



E4E0CD



CAE4EE



DADFF2

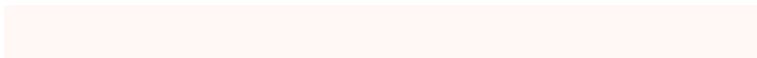


# Sweetspot

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



F2DBD1



FFF8F5



F2D1E8



807B79



000000



808080

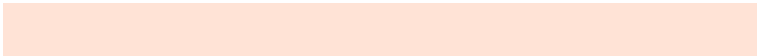


# Same Dimension

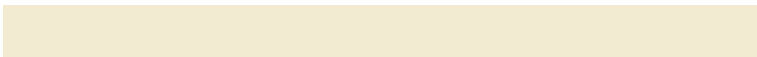
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F2DBD1



FFE3D6



F2EBD1



786F6C



B83800



381100

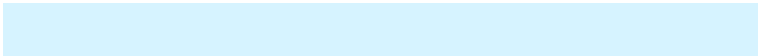


# Inverse Universe

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



D1E8F2



D6F3FF



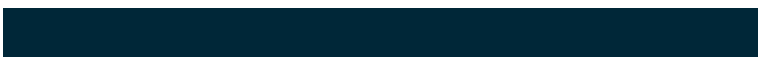
D1D8F2



6C7478



0080B8

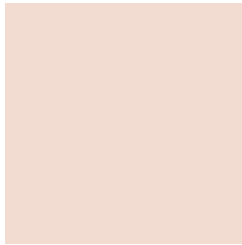


002738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F2DBD1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

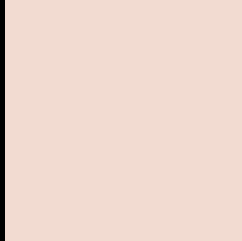
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F2DBD1 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

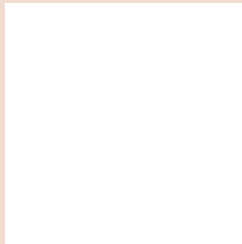
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F2DBD1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F2DBD1.

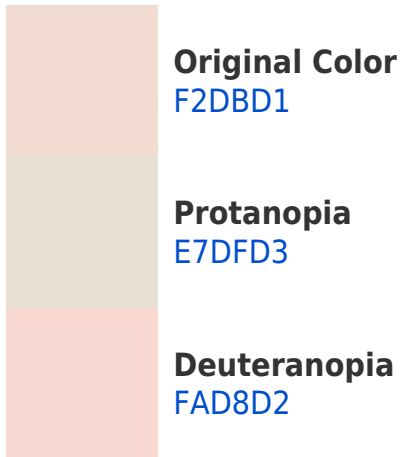


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F2DBD1.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
F5D7E8

# Trichromacy



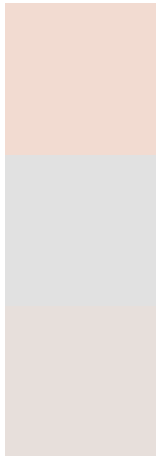
**Original Color**  
F2DBD1

**Protanomaly**  
EBDED2

**Deuteranomaly**  
F7D9D2

**Tritanomaly**  
F4D8E0

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F2DBD1

**Achromatopsia**  
E1E1E1

**Achromatomaly**  
E7DFDB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F2DBD1 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 #F2DBD1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F2DBD1  
}
```

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 #F2DBD1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F2DBD1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F2DBD1 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
#F2DBD1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F2DBD1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F2DBD1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2DBD1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F2DBD1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2DBD1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F2DBD1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F2DBD1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F2DBD1 }
```

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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