

# Converting Colors

Hex(F2DCFF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F2DCFF) contains.

<b>Hex(F2DCFF)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(F2DCFF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2DCFF
RGB	242, 220, 255
RGB Percent	95%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.0510, 0.1373, 0.0000
CMYK	0.05, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	278°, 100%, 93%
HSV	278°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	80.2611, 77.2836, 105.2948
YIQ	230.5680, 1.8770, 15.5490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

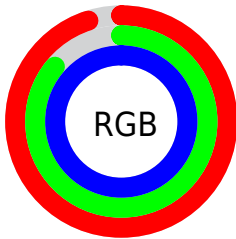
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	242, 220, 255
Decimal	15916287
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.45, 13.75, -14.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 19.798, 314.004
Y <sub>xy</sub>	77.2836, 0.3054, 0.2940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294106367 (0xFFFF2DCFF)
YUV	230.5680, 12.0450, 10.0259
Hunter-Lab	87.9111, 9.1226, -9.4763

# Details

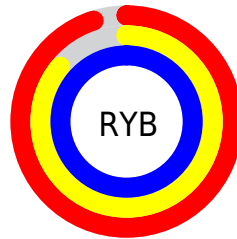
The Hex color **F2DCFF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **E9FFDC**, and the grayscale version is **E6E6E6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BAA5C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E9C3FF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FBF6FF**.

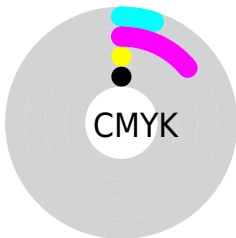
# Distribution



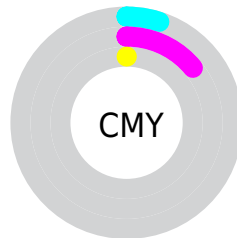
- Red (95%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F2DCFF 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 F2DCFF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F2DCFF

FFFFFF

 F2DCFF

 D6C0E2

 BAA5C6

 9F8BAB

 847190

 6B5977

 53415E

 3B2B46

 251630

 13001B

 F2DCFF

 F2DCFF

 E9C3FF

 FBF6FF

 DFA9FF

FFFFFF

 D690FF

 CC76FF

 C35DFF

 B943FF

 B02AFF

 A610FF

 A000FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DAE2FF



F2DCFF



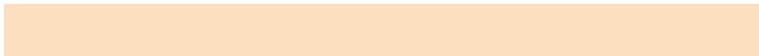
FFD8EF

# Triad

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



F2DCFF



FCDFC0



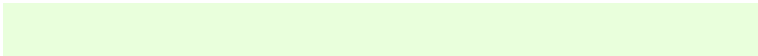
B3EFEC

# Complementary

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



F2DCFF



E9FFDC

# Split Complementary

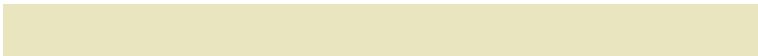
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



C0EED9



F2DCFF



E9E5BF

# Square

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



F2DCFF



FFD9CA



D4EBC8



B4EDFD

# Rectangle

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



F2DCFF



FFD7E2



D4EBC8



B6EFE6



# Sweetspot

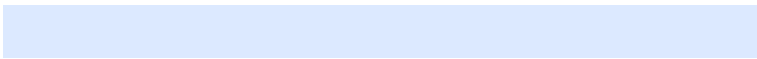
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



F2DCFF



FBF5FF



DCE9FF



7D7980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F2DCFF



F0D6FF



FFDCFB



7B7380



7800BF



280040



# Inverse Universe

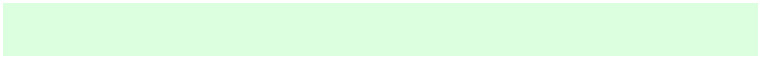
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFDCE9



FFD6E5



DCFFE0



807377



BF0047

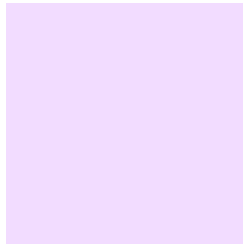


400018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F2DCFF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

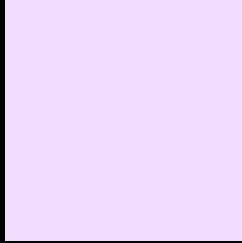
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F2DCFF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

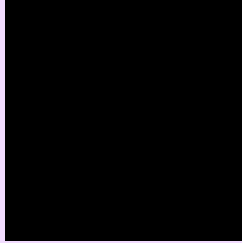
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

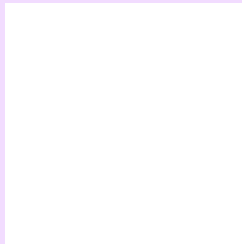
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F2DCFF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F2DCFF.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F2DCFF.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> F2DCFF
	<b>Protanopia</b> DFE2FF
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> EDDEFF



# Trichromacy



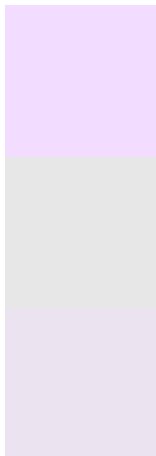
**Original Color**  
F2DCFF

**Protanomaly**  
E6E0FF

**Deuteranomaly**  
EFDDFF

**Tritanomaly**  
F1DEF5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F2DCFF

**Achromatopsia**  
E7E7E7

**Achromatomaly**  
EBE3F0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F2DCFF 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 #F2DCFF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F2DCFF  
}
```

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 #F2DCFF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F2DCFF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F2DCFF 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
#F2DCFF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F2DCFF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F2DCFF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2DCFF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F2DCFF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2DCFF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F2DCFF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F2DCFF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F2DCFF }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor