

# Converting Colors

Hex(F2F2A1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F2F2A1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F2F2A1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2F2A1
RGB	242, 242, 161
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 63%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0510, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.33, 0.05
HSL	60°, 76%, 79%
HSV	60°, 33%, 95%
XYZ	74.8031, 84.9547, 46.1736
YIQ	232.7660, 26.0010, -25.1910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

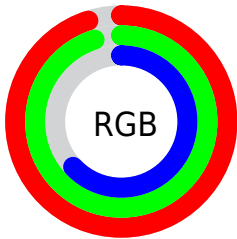
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 242, 161</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15921825</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.86, -11.92, 39.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 40.934, 106.925</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">84.9547, 0.3632, 0.4125</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294111905 (0xFFFF2F2A1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">232.7660, -35.3806, 8.0982</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.1709, -16.4338, 34.8179</a>

# Details

The Hex color **F2F2A1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **A1A1F2**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFD9**, and **B9BA6C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F2F289**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2F2B9**.

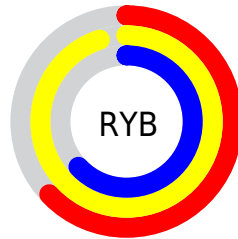
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (95%)

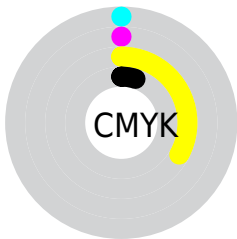
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (63%)

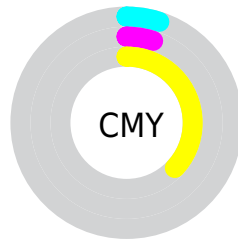


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F2F2A1 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 F2F2A1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F2F2A1

 F2F2A1

FFFFFF

 D5D686

 FFFFD9

 B9BA6C

 FFFFF5

 9D9F53

 82853A

 686C22

 4E5407

 373D00

 1E2700

 001400

 F2F2A1

 F2F2A1

 F2F289

 F2F2B9

 F2F271

 F2F2D1

 F2F258

 F2F2EA

 F2F240

 F2F2FF

 F2F228

 F2F210

 F2F200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

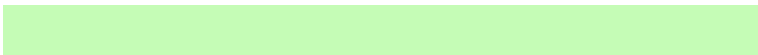
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE5A1



F2F2A1



C5FCB6

# Triad

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



F2F2A1



6FFFFF



FFD1FF

# Complementary

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



F2F2A1



A1A1F2

# 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.



FFDBFF



F2F2A1



9EF6FF

# Square

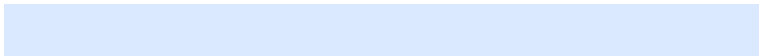
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F2F2A1



6FFFFF



DAE9FF



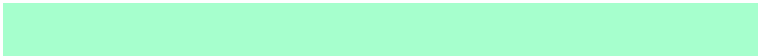
FFD0D8

# Rectangle

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



F2F2A1



A6FFCD



DAE9FF



FFD4FF



# Sweetspot

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



F2F2A1



FFFFE6



F2A1A1



808070



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

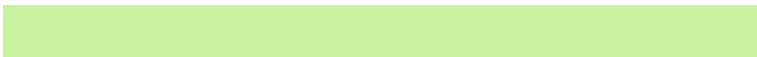
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F2F2A1



FFFF99



C9F2A1



78786C



B8B800



383800



# Inverse Universe

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



A1A1F2



9999FF



C9A1F2



6C6C78



0000B8

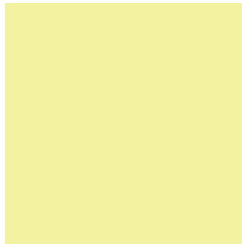


000038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F2F2A1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

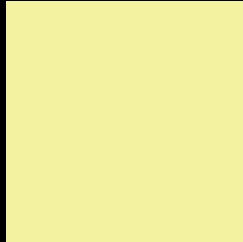
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F2F2A1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

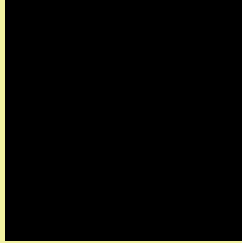
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

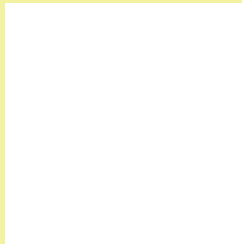
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F2F2A1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F2F2A1.

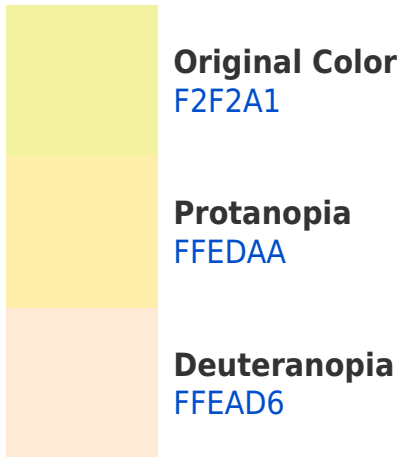


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F2F2A1.

# 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](#).

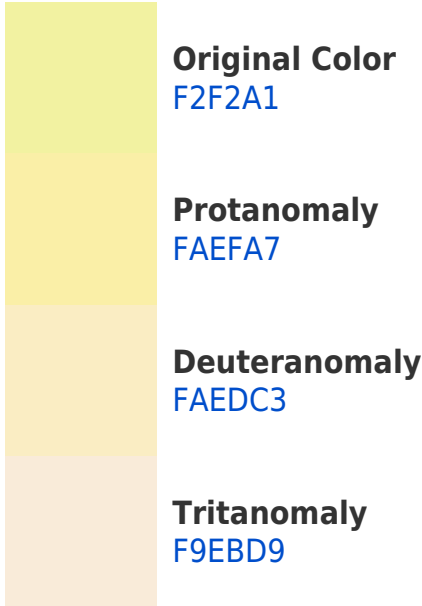
## Dichromacy



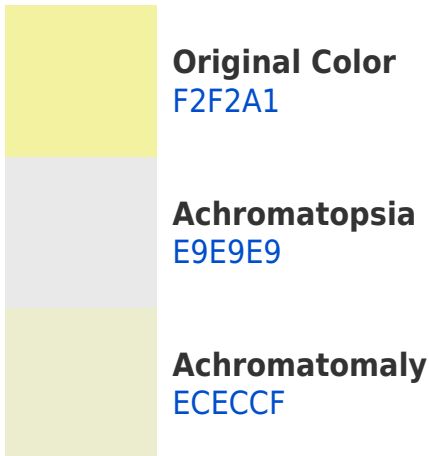


**Tritanopia**  
FDE7F9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F2F2A1 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 #F2F2A1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F2F2A1  
}
```

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 #F2F2A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F2F2A1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F2F2A1 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
#F2F2A1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F2F2A1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F2F2A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2F2A1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F2F2A1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2F2A1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F2F2A1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F2F2A1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F2F2A1 }
```

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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