

# Converting Colors

Hex(F2F4F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F2F4F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F2F4F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F2F4F1
RGB	242, 244, 241
RGB Percent	95%, 96%, 95%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0431, 0.0549
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.04
HSL	100°, 12%, 95%
HSV	100°, 1%, 96%
XYZ	84.8458, 89.9295, 96.1054
YIQ	243.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

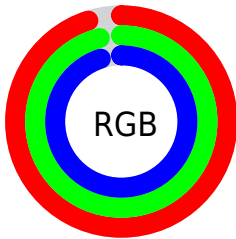
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 244, 243
Decimal	15922417
CIE Lab	95.97, -1.19, 1.20
CIE LCh	96, 1.687, 134.737
Yxy	89.9295, 0.3132, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294112497 (0xFFFF2F4F1)
YUV	243.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296
Hunter-Lab	94.8312, -6.2499, 6.2952

# Details

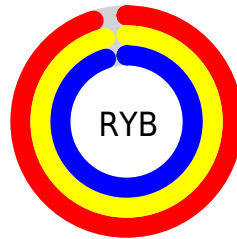
The Hex color **F2F4F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F3F1F4**, and the grayscale version is **F3F3F3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BABCB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E2F4D9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF4FF**.

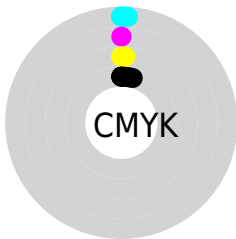
# Distribution



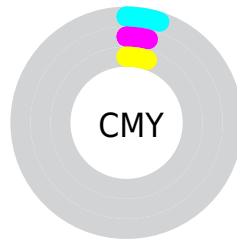
- Red (95%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F2F4F1 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 F2F4F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F2F4F1

FFFFFF

 F2F4F1

 D6D8D5

 BABC B9

 9FA19E

 858784

 6C6D6B

 535553

 3C3E3C

 272826

 121411

 F2F4F1

 F2F4F1

 E2F4D9

 FFF4FF

 D1F4C0

 C1F4A8

 B1F48F

 A1F477

 90F45F

 80F446

 70F42E

 60F415

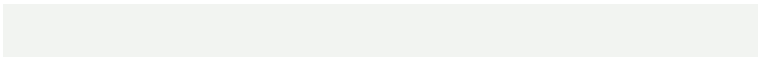
# Harmonies

## Analogous

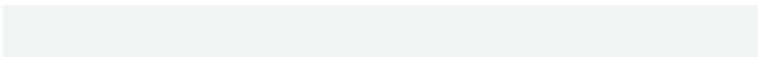
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F4F4F0



F2F4F1



F0F4F2

# Triad

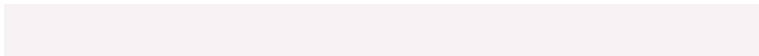
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F2F4F1



F1F4F6



F7F2F3

# Complementary

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



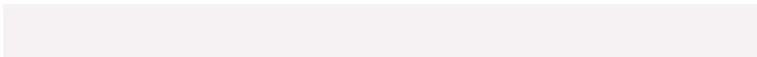
F2F4F1



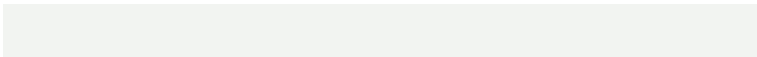
F3F1F4

# Split Complementary

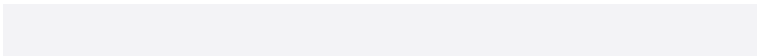
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F6F2F4



F2F4F1



F3F3F6

# Square

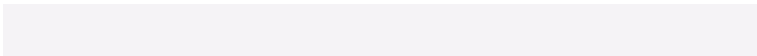
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



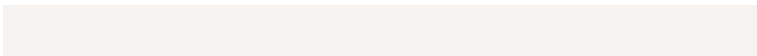
F2F4F1



F0F4F6



F5F3F6



F7F3F1

# Rectangle

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



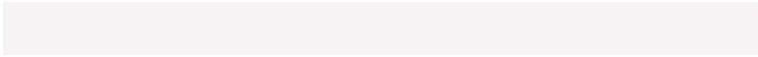
F2F4F1



F0F4F4



F5F3F6



F7F2F3



# Sweetspot

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



F2F4F1

FFFFFF



F4F3F1



808080



000000

# Same Dimension

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



F2F4F1



FDFFFC



F1F4F2



7A7A79



3EBA00



143B00



# Inverse Universe

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



F3F1F4



FEFCFF



F4F1F4



7A797A



7C00BA

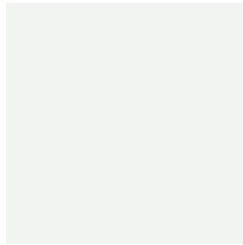


27003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F2F4F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

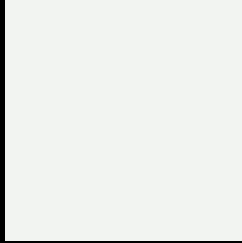
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F2F4F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

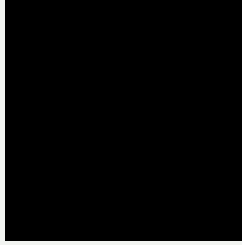
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

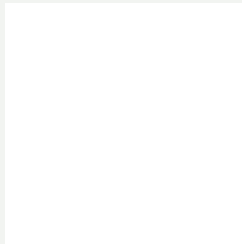
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## Hex F2F4F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F2F4F1.



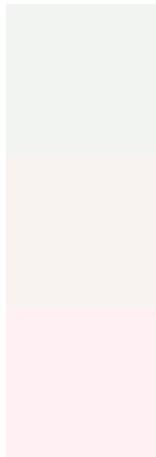
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F2F4F1.



# 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**  
F2F4F1

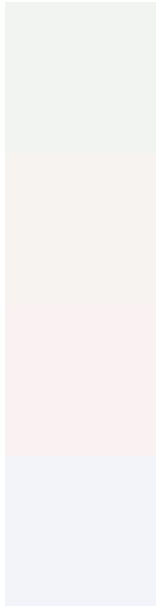
**Protanopia**  
F8F2F0

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF0F3



**Tritanopia**  
F4F2FF

# Trichromacy



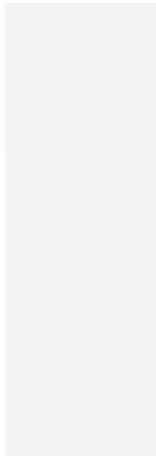
**Original Color**  
F2F4F1

**Protanomaly**  
F6F3F0

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAF1F2

**Tritanomaly**  
F3F3FA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F2F4F1

**Achromatopsia**  
F3F3F3

**Achromatomaly**  
F3F3F2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F2F4F1 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 #F2F4F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F2F4F1  
}
```

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 #F2F4F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F2F4F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F2F4F1 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
#F2F4F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F2F4F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F2F4F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2F4F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F2F4F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2F4F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F2F4F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F2F4F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F2F4F1 }
```

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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