

# Converting Colors

Hex(F3F8F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F3F8F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F3F8F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F3F8F1
RGB	243, 248, 241
RGB Percent	95%, 97%, 95%
CMY	0.0471, 0.0275, 0.0549
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.03, 0.03
HSL	103°, 33%, 96%
HSV	103°, 3%, 97%
XYZ	86.4067, 92.5404, 96.5270
YIQ	245.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

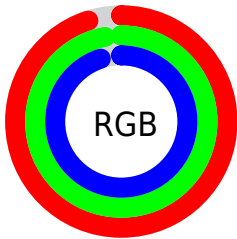
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">241, 248, 246</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15988977</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">97.04, -2.88, 2.77</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">97, 3.995, 136.120</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">92.5404, 0.3137, 0.3359</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294179057</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF3F8F1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">245.7070, -2.3206, -2.3740</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">96.1979, -8.0143, 7.8457</a>

# Details

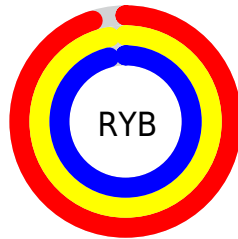
The Hex color **F3F8F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F6F1F8**, and the grayscale version is **F6F6F6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BBC0B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E1F8D8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF8FF**.

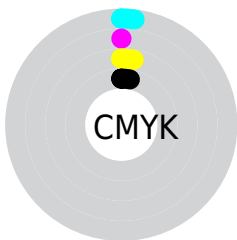
# Distribution



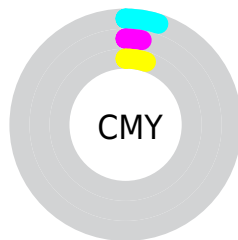
- Red (95%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F3F8F1 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 F3F8F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F3F8F1

FFFFFF

 F3F8F1

 D7DBD5

 BBC0B9

 A0A59E


 868A84

 6D716B

 545853

 3D413C

 272B26

 131711

 F3F8F1

 F3F8F1

 E1F8D8

 FFF8FF

 D0F8BF

 BEF8A7

 ACF88E

 9AF875

 89F85C

 77F843

 65F82B

 54F812

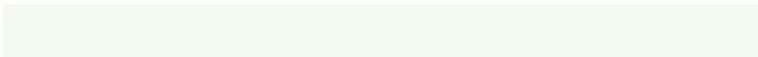
# Harmonies

## Analogous

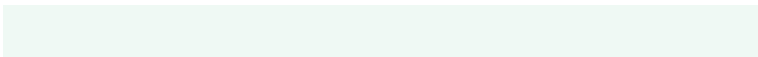
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F8F7EF



F3F8F1



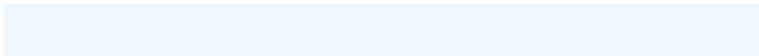
EFF9F4

# Triad

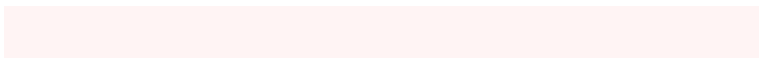
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F3F8F1



F1F7FE



FFF4F4

# Complementary

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



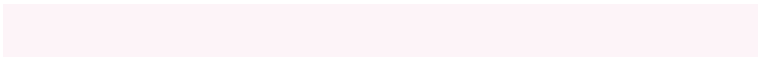
F3F8F1



F6F1F8

# 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.



FDF4F8



F3F8F1



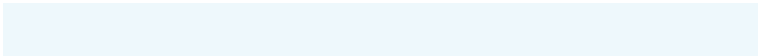
F5F6FE

# Square

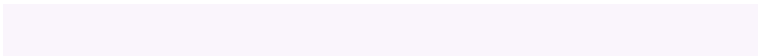
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



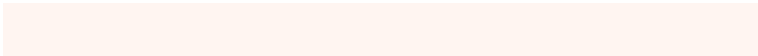
F3F8F1



EEF8FC



FAF5FC



FFF5F1

# Rectangle

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



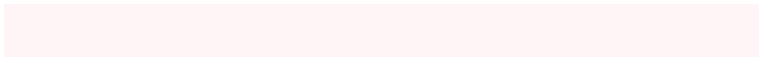
F3F8F1



EEF9F7



FAF5FC



FFF4F6



# Sweetspot

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



F3F8F1



FDFFFC



F8F6F1



7F807E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

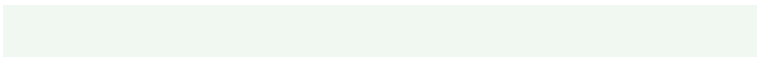
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F3F8F1



FAFFF7



F1F8F2



797D78



36BD00



113D00



# Inverse Universe

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



F6F1F8



FDF7FF



F8F1F7



7C787D



8700BD

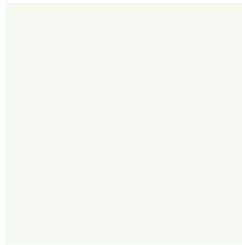


2C003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F3F8F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

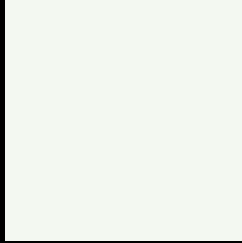
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F3F8F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

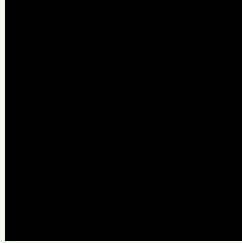
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

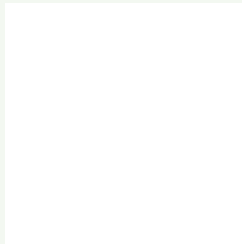
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F3F8F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F3F8F1.

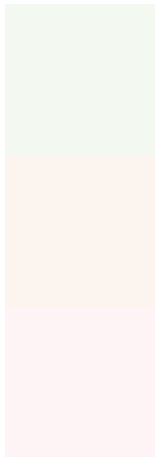


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F3F8F1.

# 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**  
F3F8F1

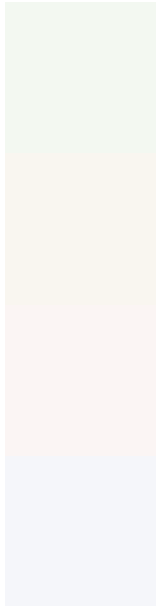
**Protanopia**  
FCF5EF

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF4F5



**Tritanopia**  
F6F5FF

# Trichromacy



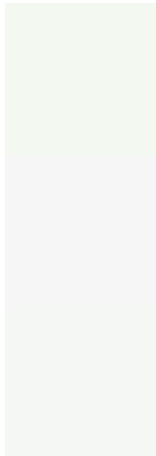
**Original Color**  
F3F8F1

**Protanomaly**  
F9F6F0

**Deuteranomaly**  
FBF5F4

**Tritanomaly**  
F5F6FA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F3F8F1

**Achromatopsia**  
F6F6F6

**Achromatomaly**  
F5F7F4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F3F8F1 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 #F3F8F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F3F8F1  
}
```

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 #F3F8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F3F8F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F3F8F1 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
#F3F8F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F3F8F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F3F8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F3F8F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F3F8F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F3F8F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F3F8F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F3F8F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F3F8F1 }
```

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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