

# Converting Colors

Hex(F4D2D6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F4D2D6) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F4D2D6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                     |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex         | F4D2D6                    |
| RGB         | 244, 210, 214             |
| RGB Percent | 96%, 82%, 84%             |
| CMY         | 0.0431, 0.1765, 0.1608    |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.14, 0.12, 0.04    |
| HSL         | 353°, 61%, 89%            |
| HSV         | 353°, 14%, 96%            |
| XYZ         | 72.4924, 70.1813, 73.3439 |
| YIQ         | 220.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

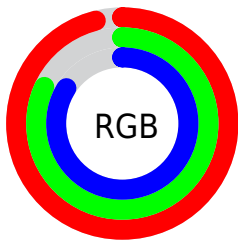
| Format                              | Color   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">244, 210, 214</a>                                 |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">16044758</a>                                      |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">87.09, 12.50, 2.41</a>                            |
| CIELCh                              | <a href="#">87, 12.726, 10.935</a>                            |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">70.1813, 0.3356, 0.3249</a>                       |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4294234838</a><br>( <a href="#">0xFFFF4D2D6</a> ) |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">220.6220, -3.2646, 20.5025</a>                    |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">83.7743, 7.8564, 6.7339</a>                       |

# Details

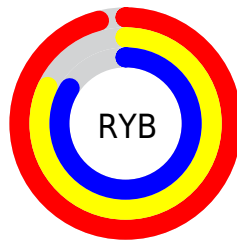
The Hex color **F4D2D6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D2F4F0**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BC9B9F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F4BAC0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F4EAEC**.

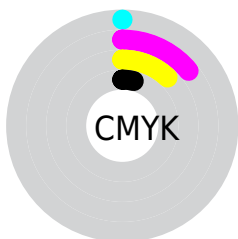
# Distribution



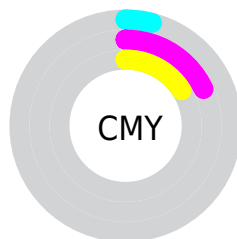
- Red (96%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F4D2D6 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 F4D2D6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F4D2D6

 F4D2D6

FFFFFF

 D7B6BA

 BC9B9F

 A08185

 86686C

 6C5054

 54393D

 3C2327

 260F12

 000000

 F4D2D6

 F4D2D6

 F4BAC0

 F4EAEC

 F4A1AB

 F4FFFF

 F48995

 F47080

 F4586A

 F44055

 F4273F

 F40F2A

 F4001D

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EED3E2



F4D2D6



F3D3CB

# Triad

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



F4D2D6



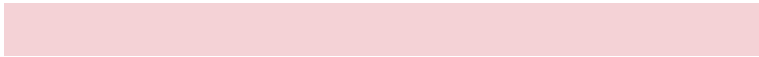
D1DEC8



C5DDF1

# Complementary

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



F4D2D6



D2F4F0

# 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.



BDE0E9



F4D2D6



C5E1D2

# Square

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



F4D2D6



DFDBC2



BDE1DE



D3DAF2

# Rectangle

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



F4D2D6



EFD6C5



BDE1DE



C2DFEF

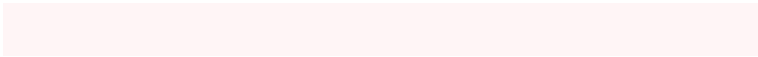


# Sweetspot

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



F4D2D6



FFF5F6



EFD2F4



80797A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

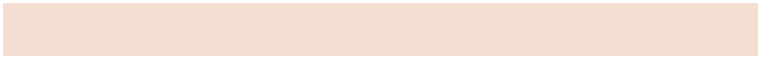
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F4D2D6



FFD4D9



F4DED2



7A6E70



BA0016



3B0007



# Inverse Universe

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



F4D2D6



FFD4D9



D2E8F4



7A6E70



BA0016



3B0007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F4D2D6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

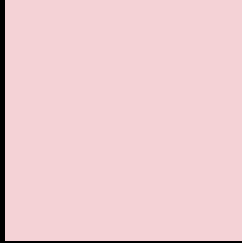
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F4D2D6 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 F4D2D6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F4D2D6.



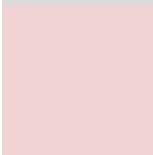


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F4D2D6.

# 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><br>F4D2D6 |
|  | <b>Protanopia</b><br>DED9DA     |
|  | <b>Deuteranopia</b><br>F1D3D6   |



**Tritanopia**  
F5D0E1

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
F4D2D6

**Protanomaly**  
E6D6D9

**Deuteranomaly**  
F2D3D6

**Tritanomaly**  
F5D1DD

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F4D2D6

**Achromatopsia**  
DDDDDD

**Achromatomaly**  
E5D9DA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F4D2D6 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 #F4D2D6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F4D2D6  
}
```

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 #F4D2D6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F4D2D6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F4D2D6 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
#F4D2D6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F4D2D6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F4D2D6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4D2D6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F4D2D6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4D2D6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F4D2D6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F4D2D6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F4D2D6 }
```

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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