

# Converting Colors

Hex(F4F4C2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F4F4C2) contains.

<b>Hex(F4F4C2)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(F4F4C2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4F4C2
RGB	244, 244, 194
RGB Percent	96%, 96%, 76%
CMY	0.0431, 0.0431, 0.2392
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.04
HSL	60°, 69%, 86%
HSV	60°, 20%, 96%
XYZ	79.3965, 87.8295, 63.8071
YIQ	238.3000, 16.0500, -15.5500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

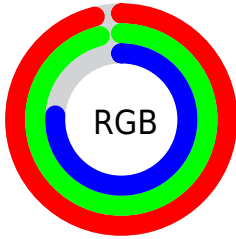
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 244, 194</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16053442</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.09, -7.94, 24.17</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 25.437, 108.181</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">87.8295, 0.3437, 0.3802</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294243522</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF4F4C2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">238.3000, -21.8399, 4.9989</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">93.7174, -12.7819, 25.2348</a>

# Details

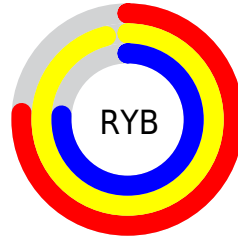
The Hex color **F4F4C2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **C2C2F4**, and the grayscale version is **EEEEEE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFB**, and **BBBC8C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F4F4AA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F4F4DA**.

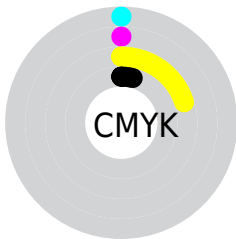
# Distribution



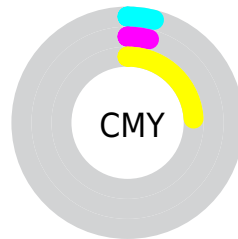
- Red (96%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F4F4C2 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 F4F4C2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F4F4C2

 F4F4C2

FFFFFF

 D7D8A7

 FFFFFB

 BBBC8C

 A0A172

 86875A

 6C6D42

 53552B

 3B3E15

 262800

 081500

 F4F4C2

 F4F4C2

 F4F4AA

 F4F4DA

 F4F491

 F4F4F3

 F4F479

 F4F4FF

 F4F460

 F4F448

 F4F430

 F4F417

 F4F400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

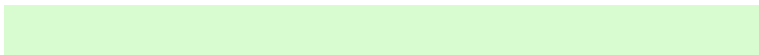
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFECC1



F4F4C2



D8FBD0

# Triad

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



F4F4C2



B2FCFF



FFE0FC

# Complementary

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



F4F4C2



C2C2F4

# 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.



FFE6FF



F4F4C2



C8F6FF

# Square

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



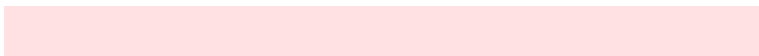
F4F4C2



AFFFFF



E8EEFF



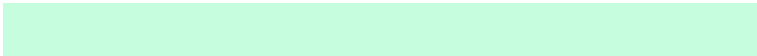
FFE0E3

# Rectangle

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



F4F4C2



C6FDDE



E8EEFF



FFE2FF



# Sweetspot

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



F4F4C2



FFFFF0



F4C2C2



808077



000000

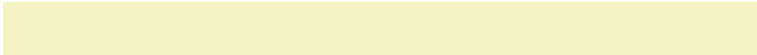


808080



# Same Dimension

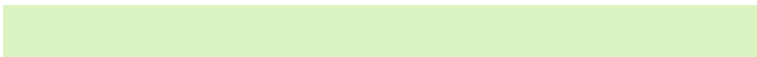
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F4F4C2



FFFFBF



DBF4C2



7A7A6E



BABA00



3B3B00



# Inverse Universe

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



C2C2F4



BFBFFF



DBC2F4



6E6E7A



0000BA

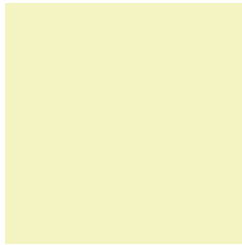


00003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F4F4C2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

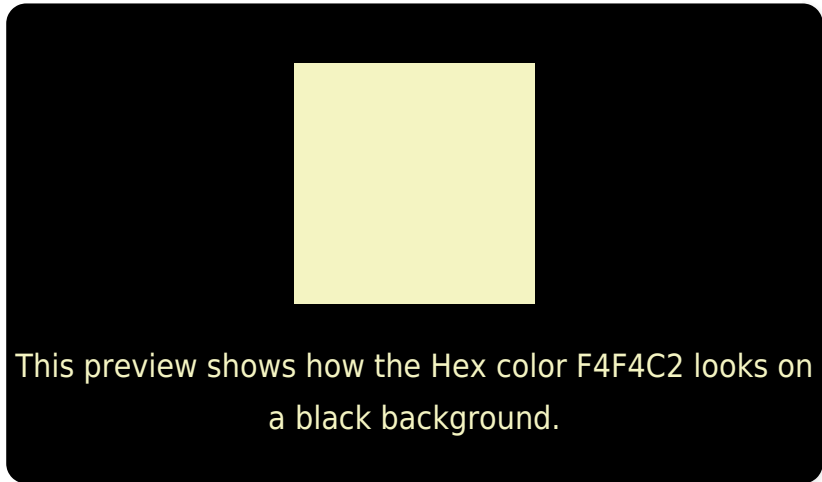
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

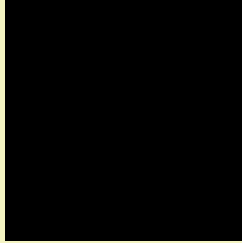
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F4F4C2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F4F4C2.

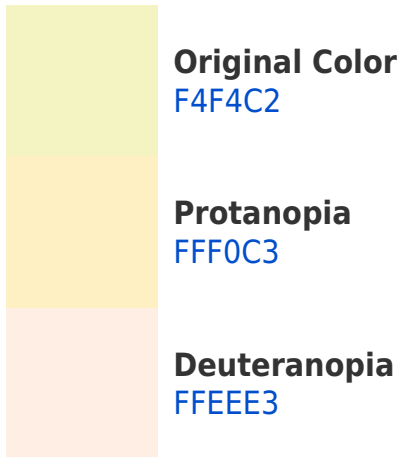


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F4F4C2.

# Color Blindness Simulation

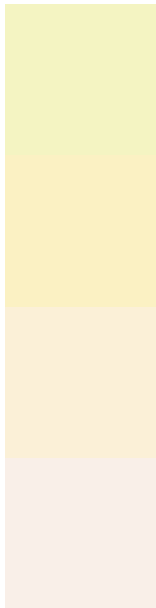
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



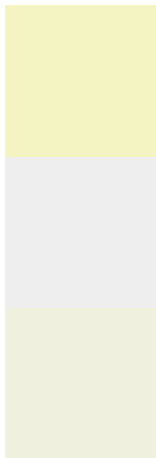
**Original Color**  
F4F4C2

**Protanomaly**  
FBF1C3

**Deuteranomaly**  
FBF0D7

**Tritanomaly**  
F9EFE8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F4F4C2

**Achromatopsia**  
EEEEEE

**Achromatomaly**  
F0F0DE

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F4F4C2 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 #F4F4C2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F4F4C2  
}
```

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 #F4F4C2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F4F4C2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F4F4C2 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
#F4F4C2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F4F4C2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F4F4C2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4F4C2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F4F4C2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4F4C2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F4F4C2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F4F4C2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F4F4C2 }
```

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