

# Converting Colors

Hex(F4F8F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F4F8F1) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(F4F8F1)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	F4F8F1
RGB	244, 248, 241
RGB Percent	96%, 97%, 95%
CMY	0.0431, 0.0275, 0.0549
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.03, 0.03
HSL	94°, 33%, 96%
HSV	94°, 3%, 97%
XYZ	86.7528, 92.7188, 96.5432
YIQ	246.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

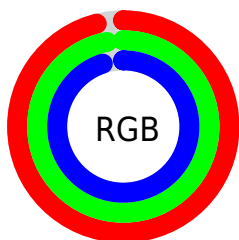
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">241, 248, 245</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16054513</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">97.11, -2.55, 2.88</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">97, 3.847, 131.450</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">92.7188, 0.3143, 0.3359</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294244593</a> (0xFFFF4F8F1)
YUV	<a href="#">246.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">96.2906, -7.6893, 7.9578</a>

# Details

The Hex color **F4F8F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F5F1F8**, and the grayscale version is **F6F6F6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BCC0B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E6F8D8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF8FF**.

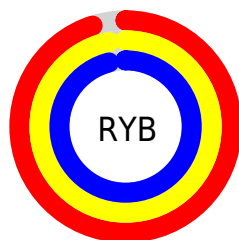
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (97%)

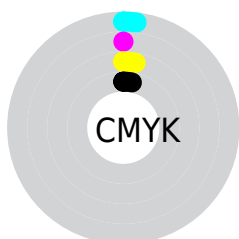
Blue (95%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (96%)

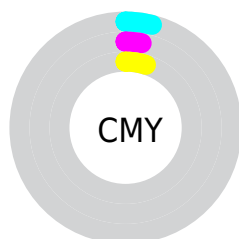


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F4F8F1 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 F4F8F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F4F8F1

FFFFFF

 F4F8F1

 D8DBD5

 BCC0B9

 A1A59E

 878A84

 6D716B

 555853

 3E413C

 282B26

 141711

 F4F8F1 F4F8F1 E6F8D8 FFF8FF D8F8BF C9F8A7 BBF88E ADF875 9FF85C 91F843 83F82B 74F812

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F8F7EF



F4F8F1



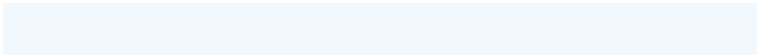
F0F9F4

# Triad

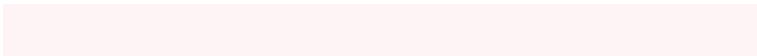
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F4F8F1



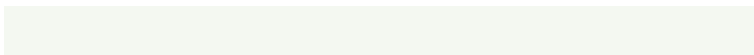
F1F8FE



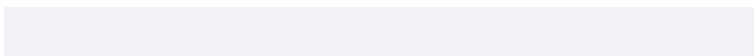
FFF4F5

# Complementary

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



F4F8F1



F5F1F8

# 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.



FDF4F9



F4F8F1



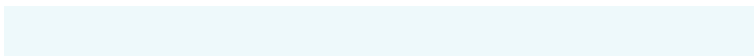
F5F6FE

# Square

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



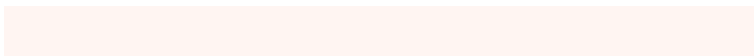
F4F8F1



EEF9FB



F9F5FC



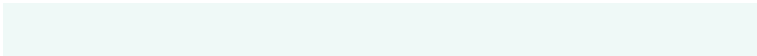
FFF5F2

# Rectangle

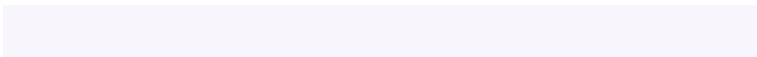
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



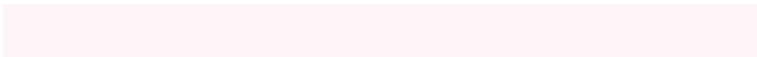
F4F8F1



EFF9F7



F9F5FC



FFF4F7



# Sweetspot

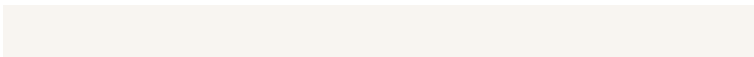
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



F4F8F1



FEFFFC



F8F5F1



7F807E



000000

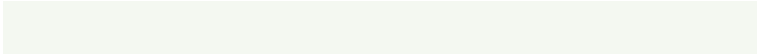


808080



# Same Dimension

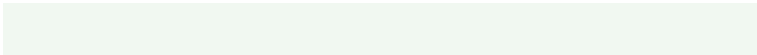
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F4F8F1



FBFFF7



F1F8F1



7A7D78



51BD00



1A3D00



# Inverse Universe

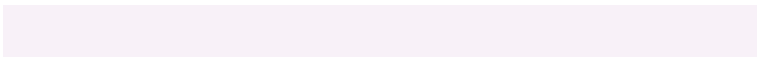
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F5F1F8



FCF7FF



F8F1F8



7B787D



6C00BD

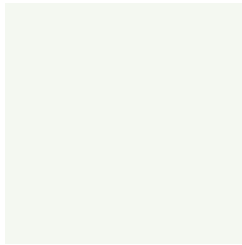


23003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F4F8F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

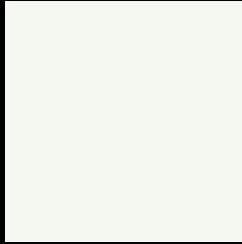
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F4F8F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

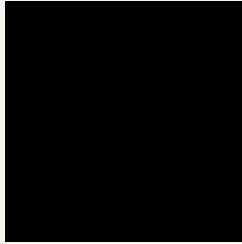
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

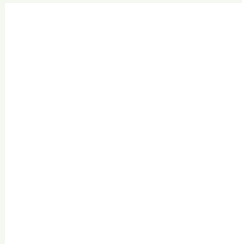
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F4F8F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F4F8F1.

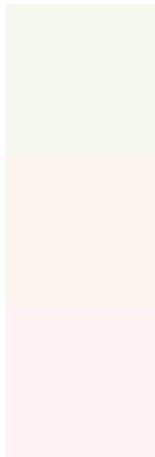


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F4F8F1.

# 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**  
F4F8F1

**Protanopia**  
FCF5F0

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF4F5



**Tritanopia**  
F7F6FF

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> F4F8F1
	<b>Protanomaly</b> F9F6F0
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> FBF5F4
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> F6F7FA

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> F4F8F1
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> F6F6F6
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> F5F7F4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F4F8F1 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 #F4F8F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F4F8F1  
}
```

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 #F4F8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F4F8F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F4F8F1 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
#F4F8F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F4F8F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F4F8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4F8F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F4F8F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4F8F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F4F8F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F4F8F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F4F8F1 }
```

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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