

# Converting Colors

Hex(F4FDFA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F4FDFA) contains.

<b>Hex(F4FDFA)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(F4FDFA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4FDFA
RGB	244, 253, 250
RGB Percent	96%, 99%, 98%
CMY	0.0431, 0.0078, 0.0196
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.01, 0.01
HSL	160°, 69%, 97%
HSV	160°, 4%, 99%
XYZ	89.6888, 96.3858, 104.3197
YIQ	249.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

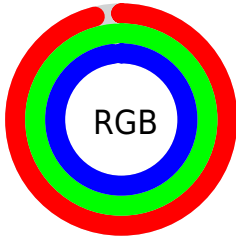
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	244, 249, 253
Decimal	16055802
CIELab	98.59, -3.48, 0.39
CIELCh	99, 3.503, 173.527
Yxy	96.3858, 0.3089, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294245882 (0xFFFF4FDFA)
YUV	249.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331
Hunter-Lab	98.1763, -8.7400, 5.7233

# Details

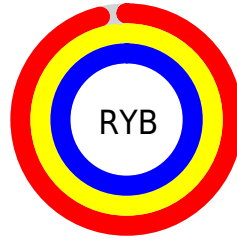
The Hex color **F4FDFA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FD4F7**, and the grayscale version is **FAFAFA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BCC4C2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DBFDF2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFDF5**.

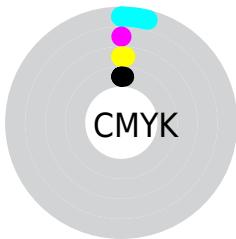
# Distribution



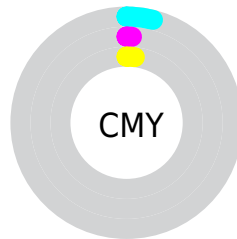
- Red (96%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (99%)



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



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F4FDFA 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 F4FDFA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F4FDFA

 F4FDFA

FFFFFF

 D8E0DD

 BCC4C2

 A1A9A6

 878F8C

 6D7573

 555D5A

 3E4543

 282F2D

 141A18

 F4FDFA

 F4FDFA

 DBFDF2

 FFFDFF

 C1FDE9

 A8FDE1

 8FFDD8

 76FDD0

 5CFDC7

 43FDBF

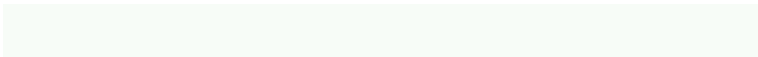
 2AFDB7

 10FDAE

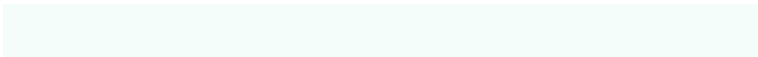
# Harmonies

## Analogous

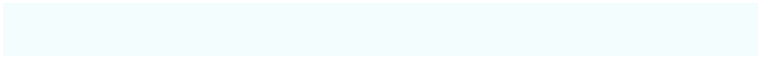
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F7FCF7



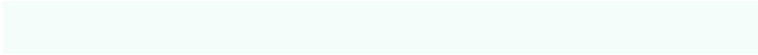
F4FDFA



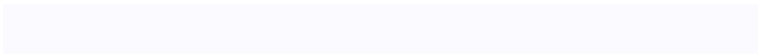
F3FDFD

# Triad

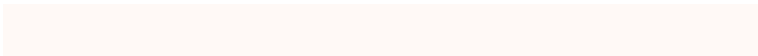
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F4FDFA



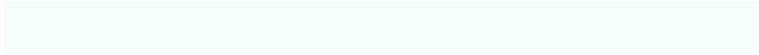
FBFAFF



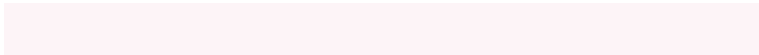
FFF9F6

# Complementary

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



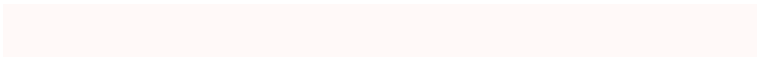
F4FDFA



FD4F7

# 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.



FFF9F8



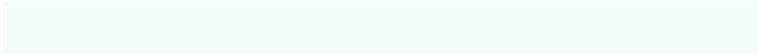
F4FDFA



FFF9FF

# Square

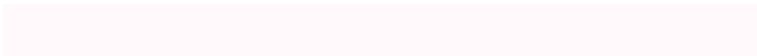
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



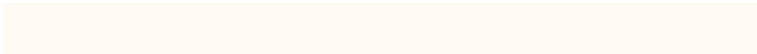
F4FDFA



F7FBFF



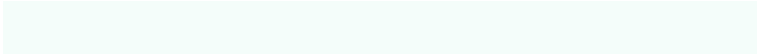
FFF9FC



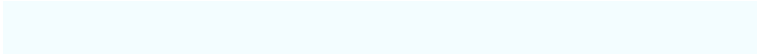
FFFAF4

# Rectangle

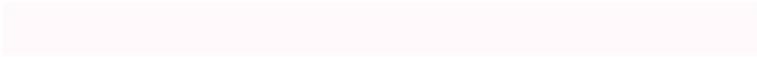
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



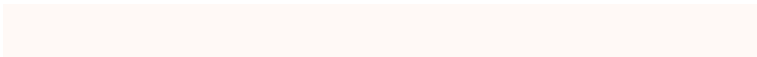
F4FDFA



F3DFFF



FFF9FC



FFF9F6



# Sweetspot

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



F4FDFA



FCFFFE



F7DF4



7E807F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

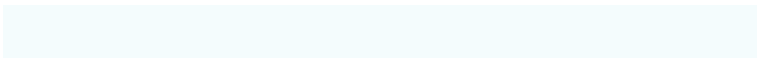
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F4FDFA



F5FFFC



F4FCFD



79807D



00BF7F



00402A

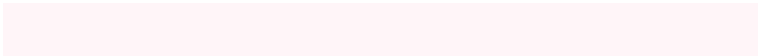


# Inverse Universe

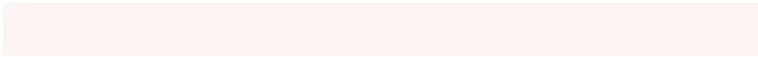
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FDF4F7



FFF5F8



FDF5F4



80797B



BF0040



400015



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F4FDFA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

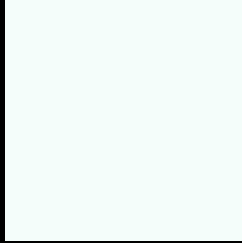
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F4FDFA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

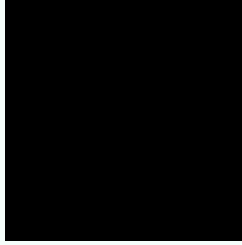
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F4FDFA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F4FDFA.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F4FDFA.

# 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



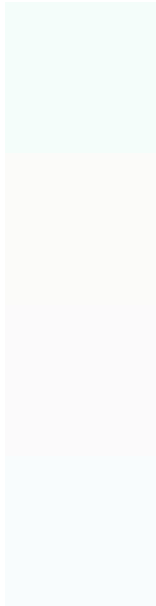
**Original Color**  
F4FDFA

**Protanopia**  
FFFAF8

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF9FB

**Tritanopia**  
FAFBFF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

F4FDFA

**Protanomaly**

FBFBF9

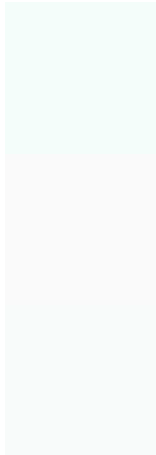
**Deuteranomaly**

FBFAFB

**Tritanomaly**

F8FCFD

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

F4FDFA

**Achromatopsia**

FAFAFA

**Achromatomaly**

F8FBFA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F4FDFA 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 #F4FDFA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F4FDFA  
}
```

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 #F4FDFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F4FDFA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F4FDFA 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
#F4FDFA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F4FDFA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F4FDFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4FDFA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F4FDFA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4FDFA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F4FDFA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F4FDFA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F4FDFA }
```

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