

# Converting Colors

Hex(F5F9FF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F5F9FF) contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Hex(F5F9FF)</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(F5F9FF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | F5F9FF                     |
| RGB         | 245, 249, 255              |
| RGB Percent | 96%, 98%, 100%             |
| CMY         | 0.0392, 0.0235, 0.0000     |
| CMYK        | 0.04, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00     |
| HSL         | 216°, 100%, 98%            |
| HSV         | 216°, 4%, 100%             |
| XYZ         | 89.5819, 94.3838, 108.1042 |
| YIQ         | 248.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180  |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

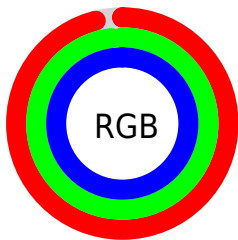
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| RYP                                 | 245, 248, 255                |
| Decimal                             | 16120319                     |
| CIELab                              | 97.79, -0.23, -3.34          |
| CIElCh                              | 98, 3.347, 266.028           |
| Yxy                                 | 94.3838, 0.3067,<br>0.3232   |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294310399<br>(0xFFFF5F9FF)  |
| YUV                                 | 248.4880, 3.2104,<br>-3.0590 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 97.1513, -5.4226,<br>2.0316  |

# Details

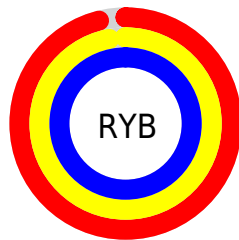
The Hex color **F5F9FF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFBF5**, and the grayscale version is **F8F8F8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BDC1C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DCEAFF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFFFF**.

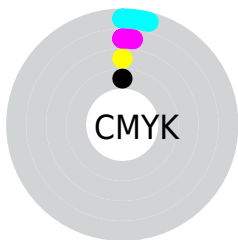
# Distribution



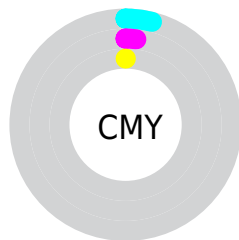
- Red (96%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F5F9FF 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 F5F9FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F5F9FF

FFFFFF

 F5F9FF

 D9DCE2

 BDC1C6

 A2A5AB

 888B91

 6E7277

 56595E

 3F4247

 292C30

 14171B

 F5F9FF

 F5F9FF

 DCEAFF

FFFFFF

 C2DAFF

 A9CBFF

 8FBCFF

 76ACFF

 5C9DFF

 428EFF

 297FFF

 106FFF

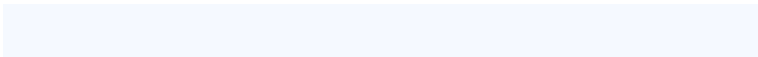
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F2FAFE



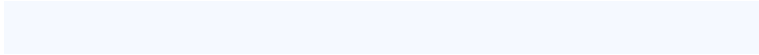
F5F9FF



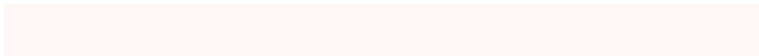
F9F8FE

# Triad

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



F5F9FF



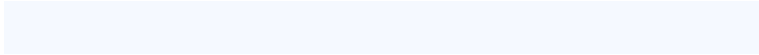
FFF7F6



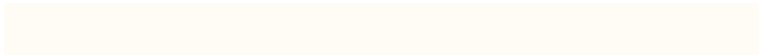
F5FAF5

# Complementary

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



F5F9FF



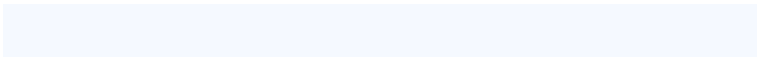
FFBF5

# Split Complementary

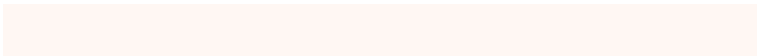
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F8F9F3



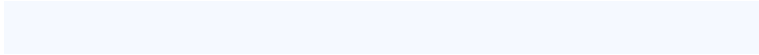
F5F9FF



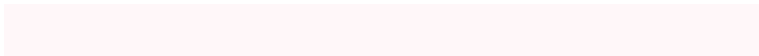
FFF7F3

# Square

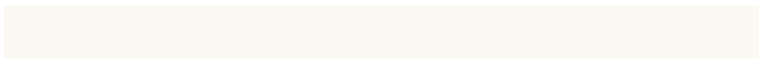
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



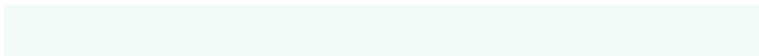
F5F9FF



FFF7F9



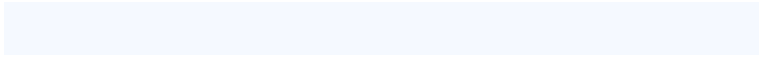
FCF8F2



F2FBF8

# Rectangle

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



F5F9FF



FBF7FD



FCF8F2

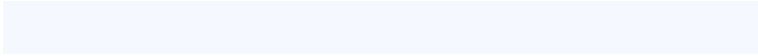


F6FAF4



# Sweetspot

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



F5F9FF



FCFDFF



F5FFFB



7E7F80



000000

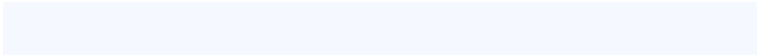


808080

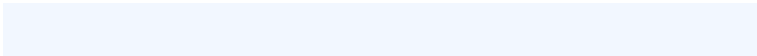


# Same Dimension

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



F5F9FF



F2F7FF



F6F5FF



787B80



004CBF



001940



# Inverse Universe

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



FFF5F9



FFF2F7



FEFFF5



80787B



BF004C

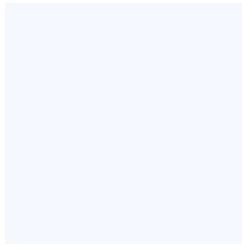


400019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F5F9FF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

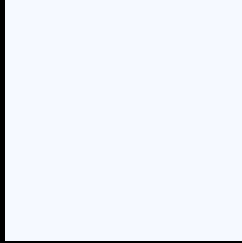
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F5F9FF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

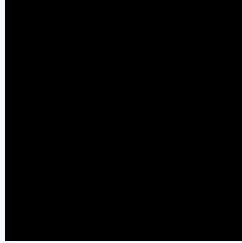
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

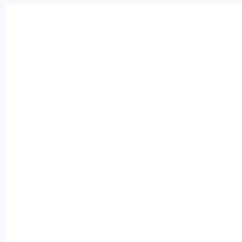
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F5F9FF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F5F9FF.

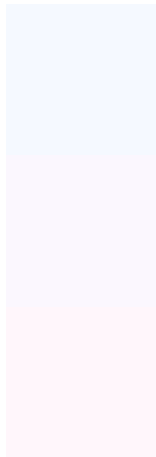


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F5F9FF.

# 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**  
F5F9FF

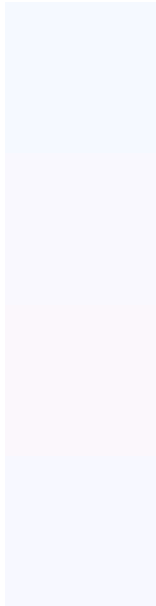
**Protanopia**  
FBF7FE

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF6FB



**Tritanopia**  
F8F8FF

# Trichromacy



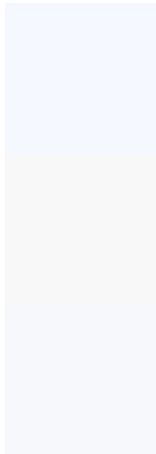
**Original Color**  
F5F9FF

**Protanomaly**  
F9F8FE

**Deuteranomaly**  
FBF7FC

**Tritanomaly**  
F7F8FF

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F5F9FF

**Achromatopsia**  
F8F8F8

**Achromatomaly**  
F7F8FB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F5F9FF 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 #F5F9FF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F5F9FF  
}
```

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 #F5F9FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F5F9FF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F5F9FF 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
#F5F9FF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F5F9FF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F5F9FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F5F9FF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F5F9FF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F5F9FF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F5F9FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F5F9FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F5F9FF }
```

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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