

Converting Colors

Hex(F6DEF1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F6DEF1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F6DEF1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6DEF1
RGB	246, 222, 241
RGB Percent	96%, 87%, 95%
CMY	0.0353, 0.1294, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.02, 0.04
HSL	312°, 57%, 92%
HSV	312°, 10%, 96%
XYZ	80.0045, 78.1863, 94.0939
YIQ	231.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

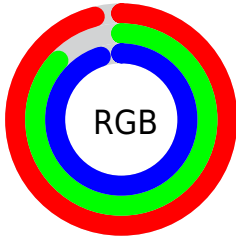
Format	Color
R _{YB}	246, 222, 241
Decimal	16178929
CIE Lab	90.86, 11.47, -6.25
CIE LCh	91, 13.063, 331.409
Yxy	78.1863, 0.3171, 0.3099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294369009 (0xFFFF6DEF1)
YUV	231.3420, 4.7614, 12.8551
Hunter-Lab	88.4230, 6.7653, -1.1964

Details

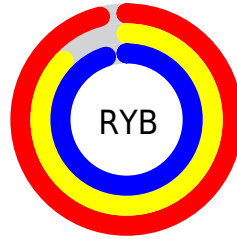
The Hex color **F6DEF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DEF6E3**, and the grayscale version is **E7E7E7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BEA7B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F6C5EC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F6F7F6**.

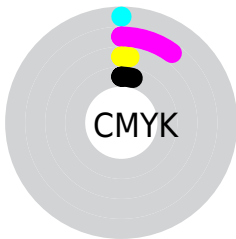
Distribution



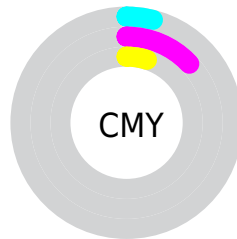
- Red (96%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F6DEF1 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 F6DEF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F6DEF1

FFFFFF

 F6DEF1

 D9C2D5

 BEA7B9

 A38C9E

 887384

 6F5A6B

 564353

 3F2C3C

 291826

 160011

 F6DEF1

 F6DEF1

 F6C5EC

 F6F7F6

 F6ADE7

 F6FFFB

 F694E2

 F6FFFF

 F67CDC

 F663D7

 F64AD2

 F632CD

 F619C8

 F601C3

Harmonies

Analogous

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



E8E1FA



F6DEF1



FEDCE5

Triad

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



F6DEF1



EFE4CC



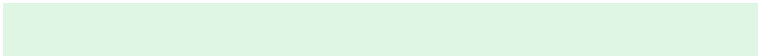
C6ECF1

Complementary

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



F6DEF1



DEF6E3

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.



C8ECE5



F6DEF1



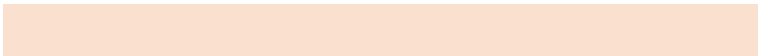
E0E8CF

Square

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



F6DEF1



FAE0CF



D3EBD8



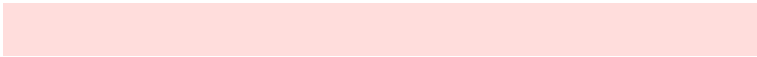
CCE9FA

Rectangle

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



F6DEF1



FFDDDC



D3EBD8



C6ECED

Sweetspot

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



F6DEF1



FFF7FD



E3DEF6



807A7E



000000



808080

Same Dimension

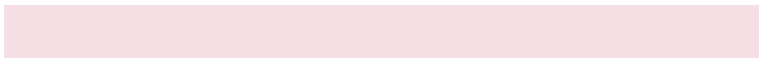
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F6DEF1



FFE0F9



F6DEE5



7A6E78



BA0093



3B002E

Inverse Universe

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



F6DEF1



FFE0F9



DEF6EF



7A6E78



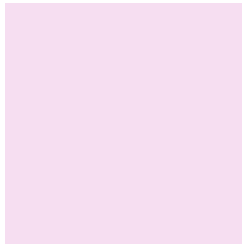
BA0093



3B002E

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F6DEF1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

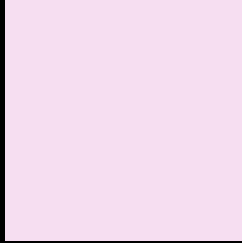
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F6DEF1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

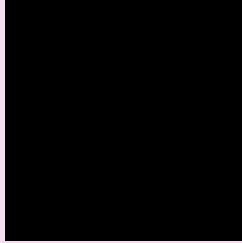
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

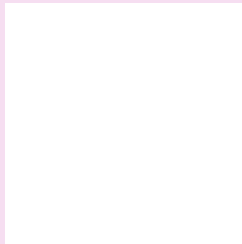
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex F6DEF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F6DEF1.

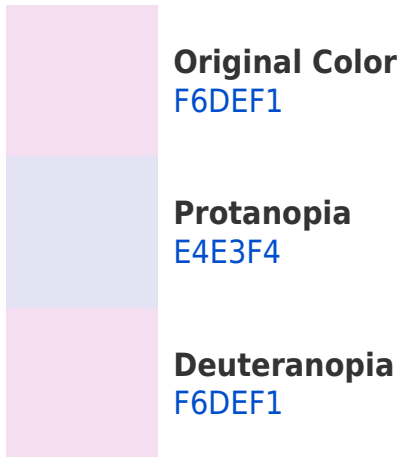


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F6DEF1.

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](#).

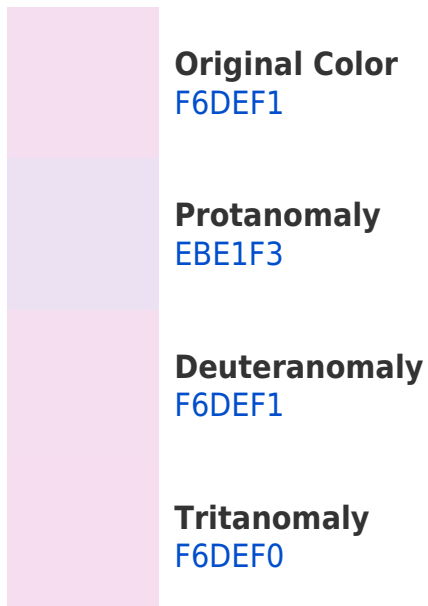
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
F6DEF0

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F6DEF1 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 #F6DEF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F6DEF1  
}
```

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 #F6DEF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F6DEF1  
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F6DEF1 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  
#F6DEF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F6DEF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F6DEF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6DEF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F6DEF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6DEF1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F6DEF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F6DEF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F6DEF1 }
```

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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