

# Converting Colors

Hex(F6DFF1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F6DFF1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F6DFF1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6DFF1
RGB	246, 223, 241
RGB Percent	96%, 87%, 95%
CMY	0.0353, 0.1255, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.02, 0.04
HSL	313°, 56%, 92%
HSV	313°, 9%, 96%
XYZ	80.2709, 78.7191, 94.1827
YIQ	231.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

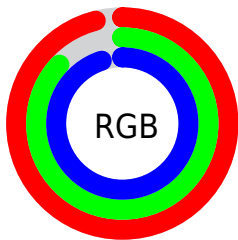
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">246, 223, 241</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16179185</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.11, 10.95, -5.89</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">91, 12.435, 331.709</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">78.7191, 0.3171, 0.3109</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294369265</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF6DFF1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">231.9290, 4.4720, 12.3403</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">88.7238, 6.2274, -0.8313</a>

# Details

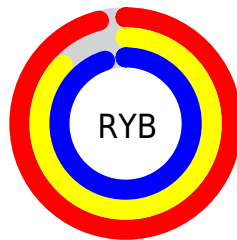
The Hex color **F6DFF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **DF6E4**, and the grayscale version is **E8E8E8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BEA8B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F6C6EC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F6F8F6**.

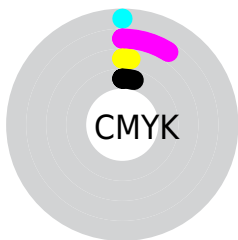
# Distribution



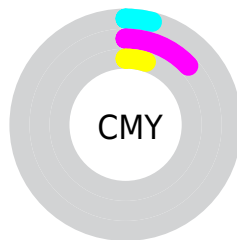
- Red (96%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (95%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (4%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F6DFF1 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 F6DFF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F6DFF1

FFFFFF

 F6DFF1

 D9C3D5

 BEA8B9

 A38D9E

 887484

 6F5B6B

 564453

 3F2D3C

 291826

 160011

 F6DFF1

 F6DFF1

 F6C6EC

 F6F8F6

 F6AEE6

 F6FFFC

 F695E1

 F6FFFF

 F67DDC

 F664D6

 F64BD1

 F633CC

 F61AC6

 F602C1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E9E2FA



F6DFF1



FEDEE5

# Triad

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



F6DFF1



EFE5CE



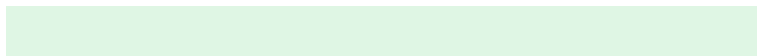
C8ECF2

# Complementary

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



F6DFF1



DFF6E4

# 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.



CBEDE6



F6DFF1



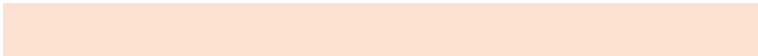
E1E9D1

# Square

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



F6DFF1



FAE1D1



D4EBDA



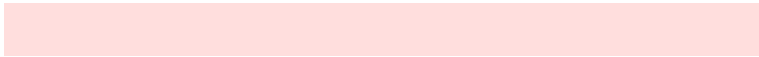
CEEAFA

# Rectangle

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



F6DFF1



FFDEDD



D4EBDA



C8EDEE



# Sweetspot

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



F6DFF1



FFF7FD



E4DFF6



807A7E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

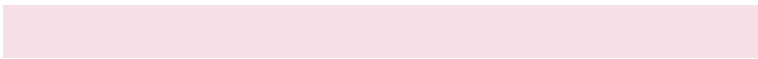
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F6DFF1



FFE3F9



F6DFE6



7A6E78



BA0092



3B002E



# Inverse Universe

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



F6DFF1



FFE3F9



DFF6EF



7A6E78



BA0092

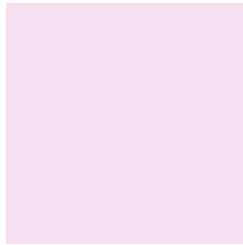


3B002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F6DFF1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

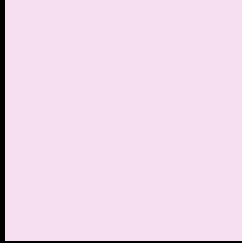
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F6DFF1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

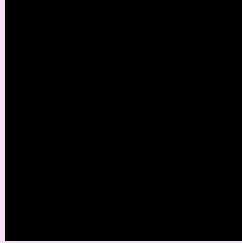
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

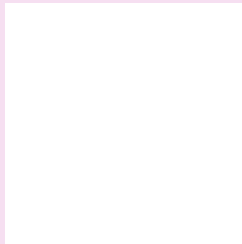
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F6DFF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F6DFF1.

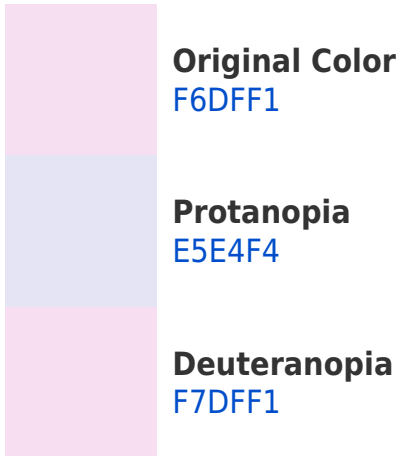


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F6DFF1.

# 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](#).

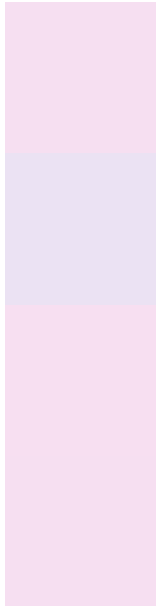
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F6DFF1

# Trichromacy



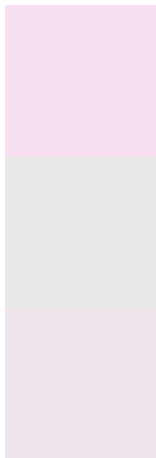
**Original Color**  
F6DFF1

**Protanomaly**  
EBE2F3

**Deuteranomaly**  
F7DFF1

**Tritanomaly**  
F6DFF1

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F6DFF1

**Achromatopsia**  
E8E8E8

**Achromatomaly**  
EDE5EB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F6DFF1 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 #F6DFF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F6DFF1  
}
```

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 #F6DFF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F6DFF1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F6DFF1 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
#F6DFF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F6DFF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F6DFF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6DFF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F6DFF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6DFF1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F6DFF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F6DFF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F6DFF1 }
```

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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