

# Converting Colors

Hex(F6EBEA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F6EBEA) contains.

<b>Hex(F6EBEA)</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(F6EBEA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6EBEA
RGB	246, 235, 234
RGB Percent	96%, 92%, 92%
CMY	0.0353, 0.0784, 0.0824
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.05, 0.04
HSL	5°, 40%, 94%
HSV	5°, 5%, 96%
XYZ	82.5656, 84.9500, 89.8872
YIQ	238.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

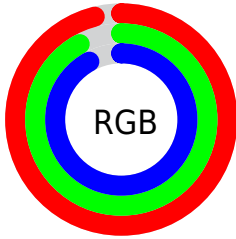
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 235, 234
Decimal	16182250
CIE Lab	93.86, 3.54, 1.80
CIE LCh	94, 3.968, 26.939
Yxy	84.9500, 0.3208, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294372330 (0xFF6E6E)
YUV	238.1750, -2.0583, 6.8625
Hunter-Lab	92.1683, -1.3918, 6.6952

# Details

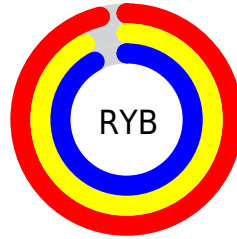
The Hex color **F6EBEA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **EAF5F6**, and the grayscale version is **EEEEEE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BEB3B2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F6D4D1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F6FFFF**.

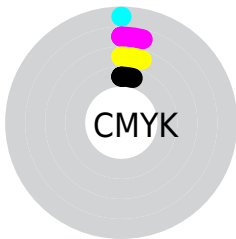
# Distribution



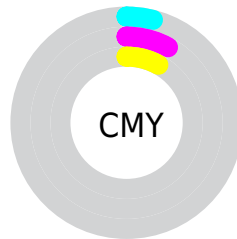
- Red (96%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F6EBEA 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 F6EBEA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F6EBEA

FFFFFF

 F6EBEA

 DACFCE

 BEB3B2

 A39998

 887F7E

 6F6665

 574E4D

 3F3736

 292221

 150B0A

 F6EBEA

 F6EBEA

 F6D4D1

 F6FFFF

 F6BEB9

 F6A7A0

 F69188

 F67A6F

 F66456

 F64D3E

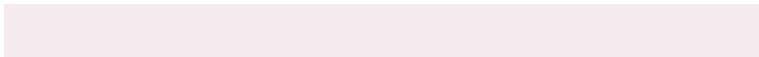
 F63725

 F6200D

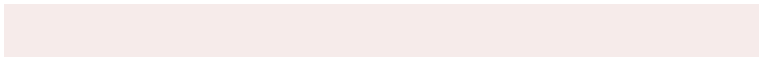
# Harmonies

## Analogous

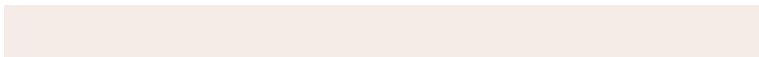
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F5EBEE



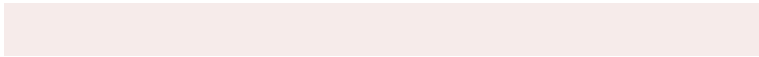
F6EBEA



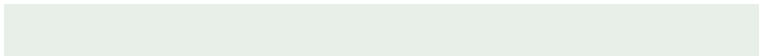
F5ECE7

# Triad

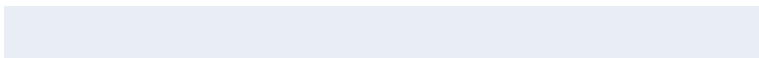
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F6EBEA



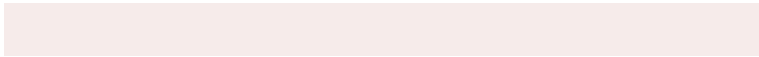
E8EFE9



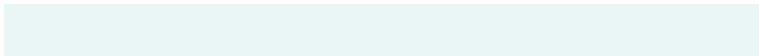
E9EEF5

# Complementary

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



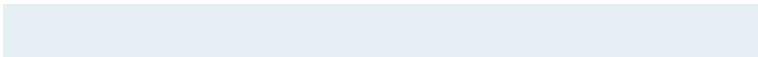
F6EBEA



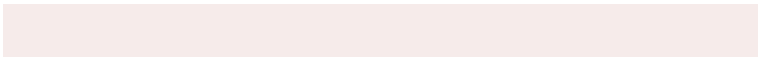
EAF5F6

# 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.



E6EFF4



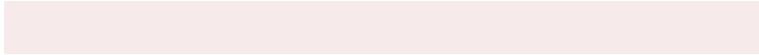
F6EBEA



E5F0ED

# Square

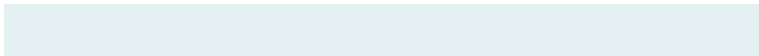
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F6EBEA



EDEEE6



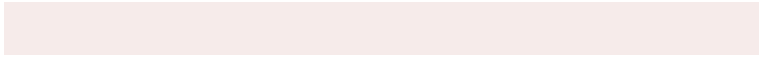
E4F0F1



EEECF4

# Rectangle

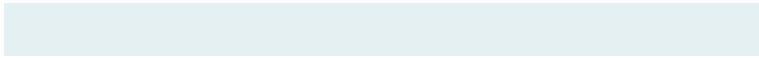
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



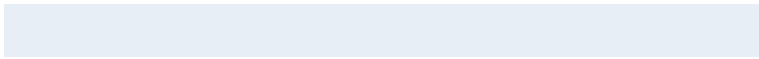
F6EBEA



F2ECE6



E4F0F1



E8EEF5



# Sweetspot

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



F6EBEA



FFFDFC



F6EAF5



807E7E



000000

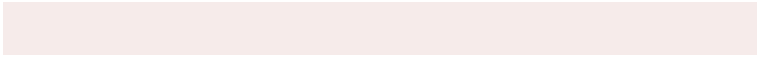


808080

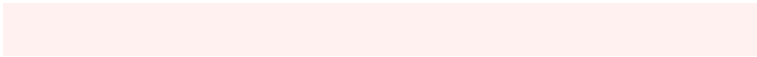


# Same Dimension

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



F6EBEA



FFF1F0



F6F1EA



7A7372



BA1000



3B0500

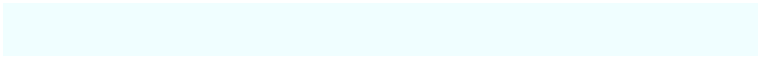


# Inverse Universe

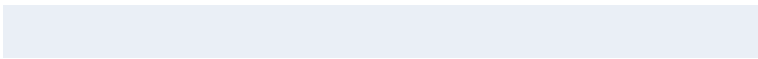
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



EAF5F6



F0FEFF



EAEFF6



727A7A



00ABBA

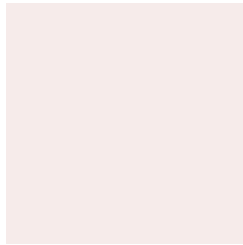


00363B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F6EBEA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

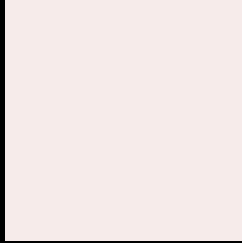
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F6EBEA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

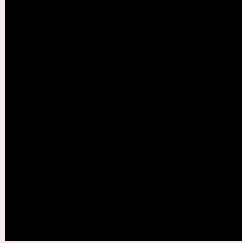
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

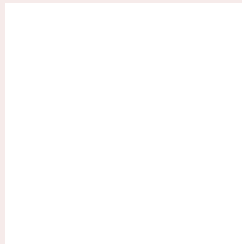
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F6EBEA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F6EBEA.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F6EBEA.

# 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](#).

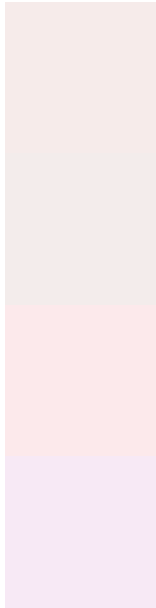
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F8E8FB

# Trichromacy



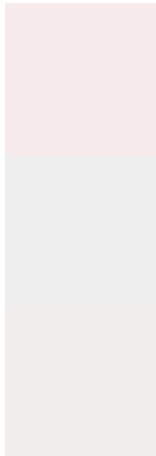
**Original Color**  
F6E8EA

**Protanomaly**  
F3E8EB

**Deuteranomaly**  
FCE9EB

**Tritanomaly**  
F7E9F5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F6E8EA

**Achromatopsia**  
EEEEEE

**Achromatomaly**  
F1E8ED

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F6EBEA 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 #F6EBEA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F6EBEA  
}
```

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 #F6EBEA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F6EBEA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F6EBEA 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
#F6EBEA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F6EBEA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F6EBEA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6EBEA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F6EBEA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6EBEA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F6EBEA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F6EBEA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F6EBEA }
```

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