

# Converting Colors

Hex(F6FCC6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F6FCC6) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F6FCC6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6FCC6
RGB	246, 252, 198
RGB Percent	96%, 99%, 78%
CMY	0.0353, 0.0118, 0.2235
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.21, 0.01
HSL	67°, 90%, 88%
HSV	67°, 21%, 99%
XYZ	83.0095, 93.2909, 67.0579
YIQ	244.0500, 13.7580, -18.0660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

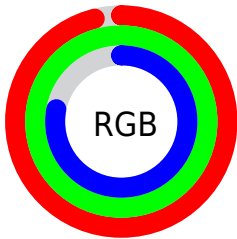
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">198, 252, 204</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16186566</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">97.35, -10.63, 25.26</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">97, 27.406, 112.813</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">93.2909, 0.3411, 0.3833</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4294376646 (0xFFFF6FCC6)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">244.0500, -22.7026, 1.7102</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">96.5872, -15.6202, 26.4475</a>

# Details

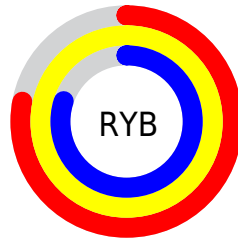
The Hex color **F6FCC6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCC6FC**, and the grayscale version is **F4F4F4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BDC390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F3FCAD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F9FCDF**.

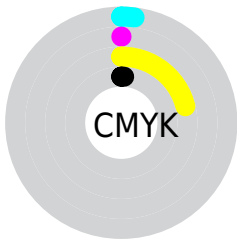
# Distribution



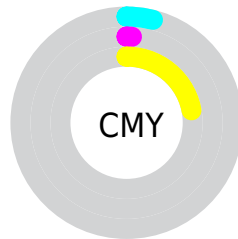
- Red (96%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F6FCC6 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 F6FCC6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F6FCC6

FFFFFF

 F6FCC6

 D9DFAB

 BDC390

 A2A876

 878E5D

 6E7445

 555C2E

 3D4418

 272E00

 0D1A00

 F6FCC6

 F6FCC6

 F3FCAD

 F9FCDF

 F0FC94

 FCFCF8

 EEFC7A

 FEFCFF

 EBFC61

 FFFCFF

 E8FC48

 E5FC2F

 E2FC16

 E0FC00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

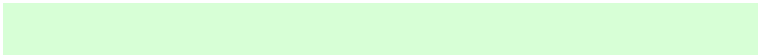
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF3C3



F6FCC6



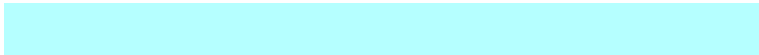
D7FFD6

# Triad

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



F6FCC6



B5FFFF



FFE5FF

# Complementary

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



F6FCC6



CCC6FC

# 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.



FFEAFF



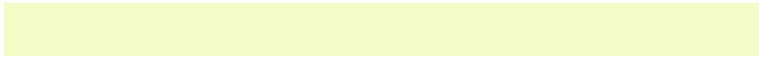
F6FCC6



D0FCFF

# Square

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



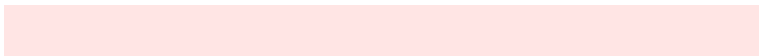
F6FCC6



AEFFFF



F4F3FF



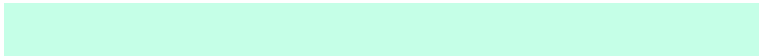
FFE5E4

# Rectangle

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



F6FCC6



C5FFE7



F4F3FF



FFE6FF



# Sweetspot

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



F6FCC6



FDFFF0



FCCBC6



7F8077



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

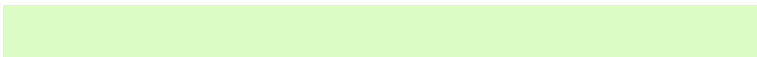
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F6FCC6



F8FFBD



DCFCC6



7C7D70



A8BD00



363D00



# Inverse Universe

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



CCC6FC



C4BDFF



E6C6FC



72707D



1500BD

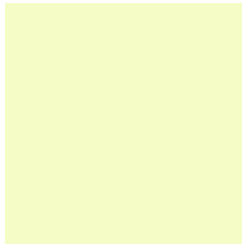


07003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F6FCC6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

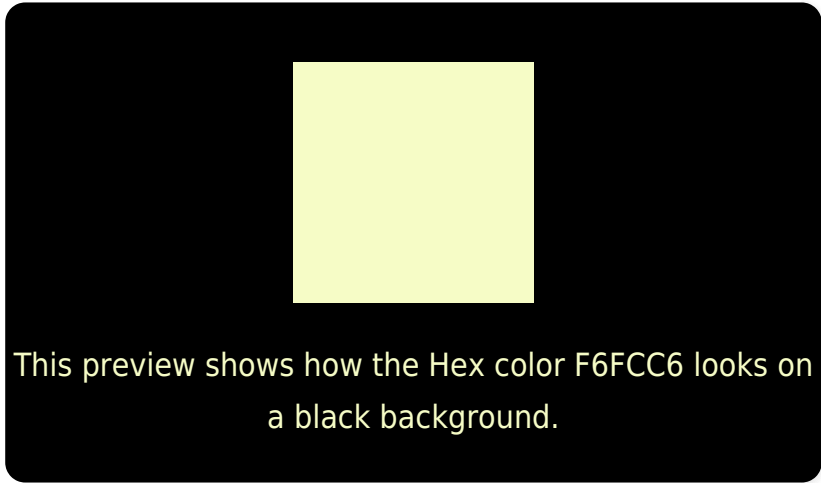
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

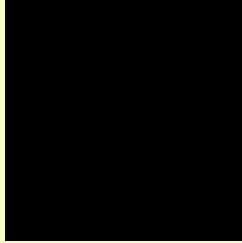
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F6FCC6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F6FCC6.


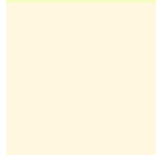
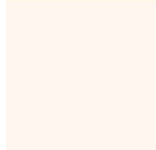


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F6FCC6.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> F6FCC6
	<b>Protanopia</b> FFF7E0
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFF6F0

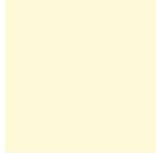


**Tritanopia**  
FBF5FF

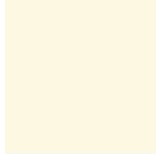
# Trichromacy



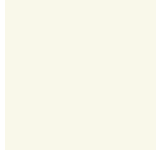
**Original Color**  
F6FCC6



**Protanomaly**  
FCF9D7



**Deuteranomaly**  
FCF8E1

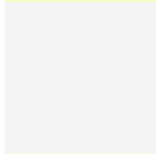


**Tritanomaly**  
F9F8EA

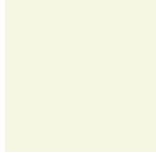
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F6FCC6



**Achromatopsia**  
F4F4F4



**Achromatomaly**  
F5F7E3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F6FCC6 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 #F6FCC6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F6FCC6  
}
```

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 #F6FCC6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F6FCC6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F6FCC6 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
#F6FCC6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F6FCC6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F6FCC6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6FCC6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F6FCC6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6FCC6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F6FCC6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F6FCC6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F6FCC6 }
```

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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