

# Converting Colors

Hex(F7F8F4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F7F8F4) contains.

<b>Hex(F7F8F4)</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> .....	22
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	25
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	28

# **Color**

**Hex(F7F8F4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7F8F4
RGB	247, 248, 244
RGB Percent	97%, 97%, 96%
CMY	0.0314, 0.0275, 0.0431
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.03
HSL	75°, 22%, 96%
HSV	75°, 2%, 97%
XYZ	88.2543, 93.4406, 98.9723
YIQ	247.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

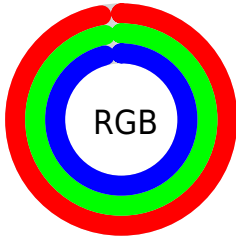
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">244, 248, 245</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16251124</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">97.41, -1.03, 1.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">97, 2.063, 119.827</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">93.4406, 0.3144, 0.3329</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294441204</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF7F8F4</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">247.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">96.6647, -6.1937, 6.9599</a>

# Details

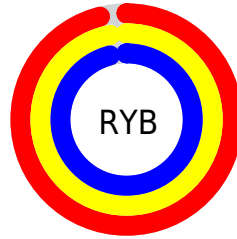
The Hex color **F7F8F4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F5F4F8**, and the grayscale version is **F7F7F7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BFC0BC** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1F8DB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDF8FF**.

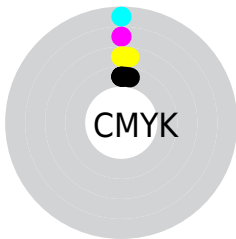
# Distribution



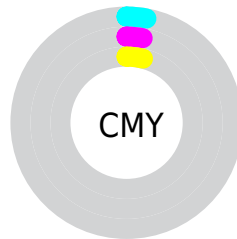
- Red (97%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (96%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F7F8F4 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 F7F8F4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F7F8F4

FFFFFF

 F7F8F4

 DBDBD8

 BFC0BC

 A4A5A1

 898A87

 70716D

 585855

 40413E

 2A2B28

 161714

 F7F8F4

 F7F8F4

 F1F8DB

 FDF8FF

 EBF8C2

 FFF8FF

 E4F8AA

 DEF891

 D8F878

 D2F85F

 CCF846

 C5F82E

 BFF815

# Harmonies

## Analogous

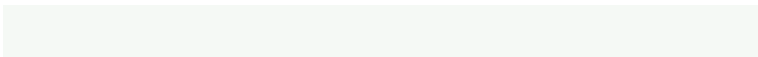
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F9F7F4



F7F8F4



F5F9F5

# Triad

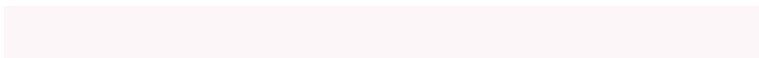
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F7F8F4



F4F8FB



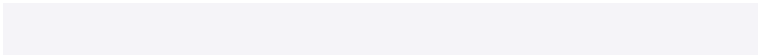
FCF6F8

# Complementary

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



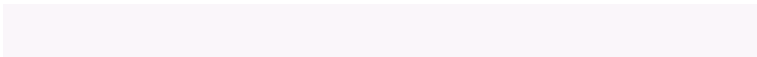
F7F8F4



F5F4F8

# 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.



FAF6FA



F7F8F4



F6F8FB

# Square

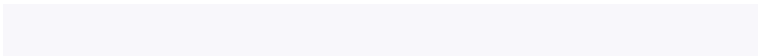
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



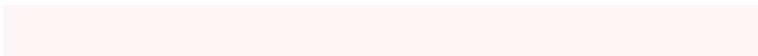
F7F8F4



F3F9F9



F8F7FB



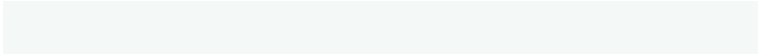
FCF6F6

# Rectangle

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



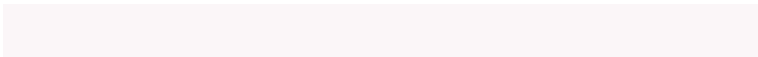
F7F8F4



F4F9F7



F8F7FB



FBF6F8



# Sweetspot

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



F7F8F4

FFFFFF



F8F5F4



808080



000000

# Same Dimension

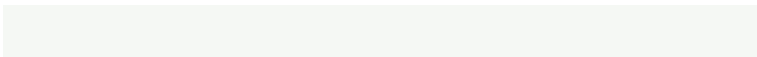
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F7F8F4



FEFFFA



F5F8F4



7C7D7A



8EBD00



2E3D00



# Inverse Universe

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



F5F4F8



FBFAFF



F7F4F8



7B7A7D



2F00BD

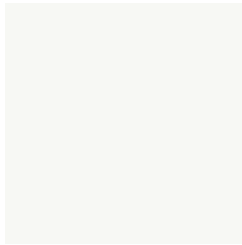


0F003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F7F8F4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

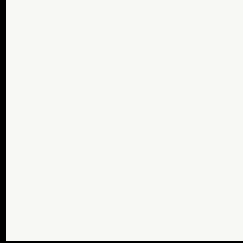
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F7F8F4 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

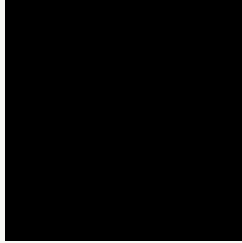
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

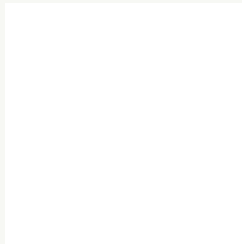
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## Hex F7F8F4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F7F8F4.



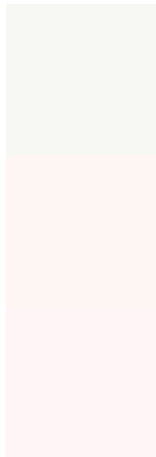
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F7F8F4.



# 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**  
F7F8F4

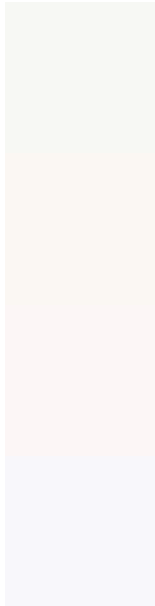
**Protanopia**  
FDF6F3

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF5F7



**Tritanopia**  
F9F6FF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

F7F8F4

**Protanomaly**

FBF7F3

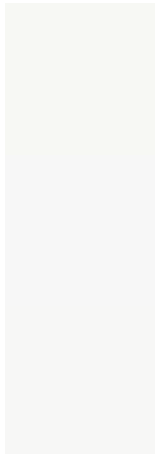
**Deuteranomaly**

FCF6F6

**Tritanomaly**

F8F7FB

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

F7F8F4

**Achromatopsia**

F7F7F7

**Achromatomaly**

F7F7F6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F7F8F4 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 #F7F8F4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F7F8F4  
}
```

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 #F7F8F4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F7F8F4 }
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F7F8F4 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 #F7F8F4 }
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F7F8F4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F7F8F4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F7F8F4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F7F8F4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F7F8F4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F7F8F4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F7F8F4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F7F8F4 }
```

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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