

# Converting Colors

Hex(F8F1CF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F8F1CF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F8F1CF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F1CF
RGB	248, 241, 207
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 81%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0549, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.17, 0.03
HSL	50°, 75%, 89%
HSV	50°, 17%, 97%
XYZ	81.4292, 87.3720, 71.6042
YIQ	239.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

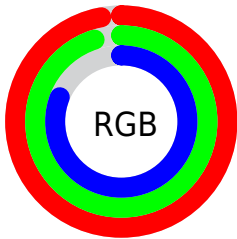
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	215, 248, 207
Decimal	16314831
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.90, -3.12, 17.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 17.557, 100.235
Yxy	87.3720, 0.3387, 0.3634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294504911 (0xFFFF8F1CF)
YUV	239.2170, -15.8830, 7.7027
Hunter-Lab	93.4730, -8.0772, 20.0125

# Details

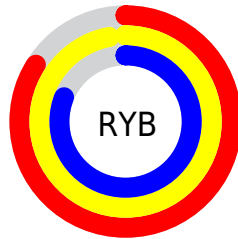
The Hex color **F8F1CF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **CFD6F8**, and the grayscale version is **EFEFEF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BFB999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F8EDB6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F8F5E8**.

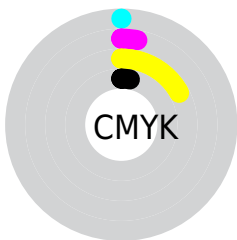
# Distribution



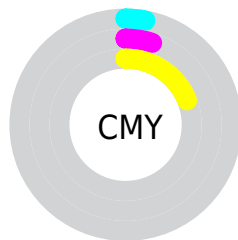
- Red (97%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F8F1CF 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 F8F1CF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F8F1CF

FFFFFF

 F8F1CF

 DBD5B3

 BFB999

 A49E7F

 8A8465

 706B4D

 575336

 3F3C21

 29260B

 121200

 F8F1CF

 F8F1CF

 F8EDB6

 F8F5E8

 F8E99D

 F8F9FF

 F8E485

 F8FEFF

 F8E06C

 F8FFFF

 F8DC53

 F8D83A

 F8D321

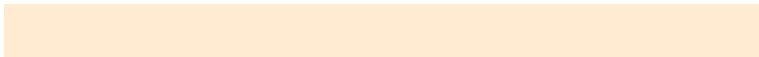
 F8CF09

 F8CE00

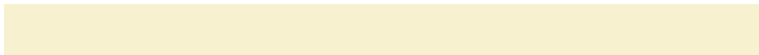
# Harmonies

## Analogous

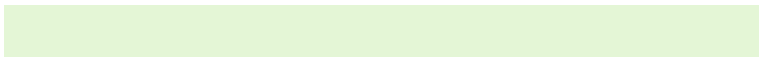
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFEBD1



F8F1CF



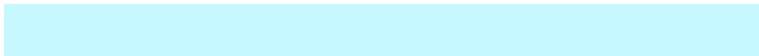
E4F6D6

# Triad

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



F8F1CF



C6F9FF



FFE6FC

# Complementary

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



F8F1CF



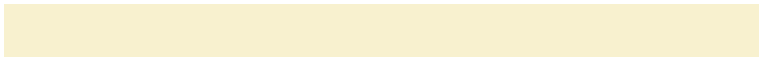
CFD6F8

# Split Complementary

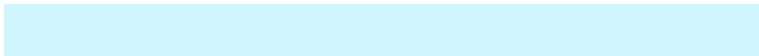
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FBEAFF



F8F1CF



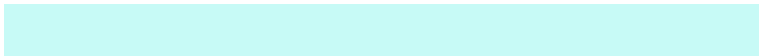
D1F5FF

# Square

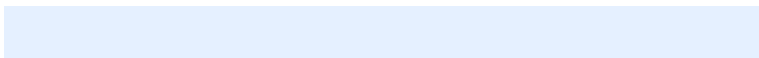
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F8F1CF



C7FAF6



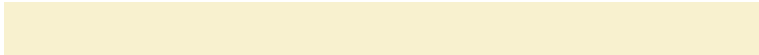
E5F0FF



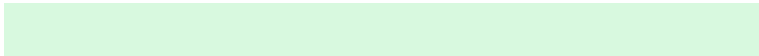
FFE5EB

# Rectangle

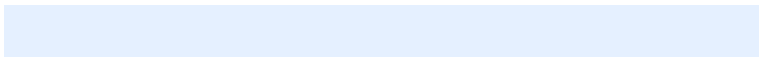
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F8F1CF



D8F9DF



E5F0FF



FFE7FF



# Sweetspot

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



F8F1CF



FFFDF2



F8CFD7



807E78



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F8F1CF



FFF6CC



EBF8CF



7D7B70



BD9C00



3D3300



# Inverse Universe

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



CFD6F8



CCD5FF



DCCFF8



70737D



0020BD

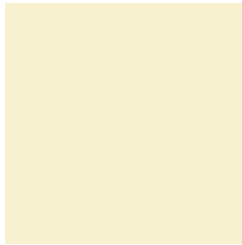


000A3D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F8F1CF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

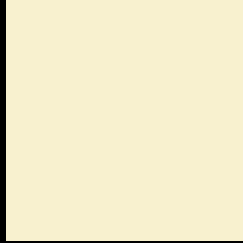
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F8F1CF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

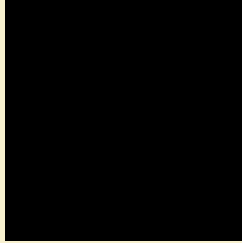
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F8F1CF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F8F1CF.

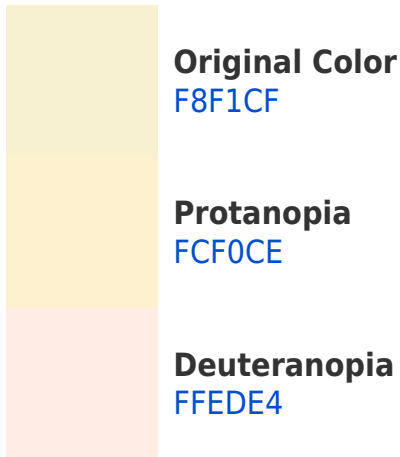


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F8F1CF.

# 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](#).

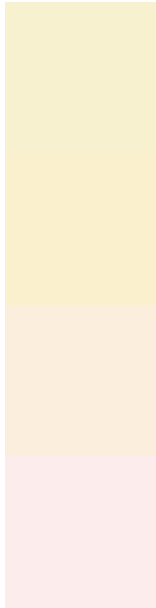
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FEEAFD

# Trichromacy



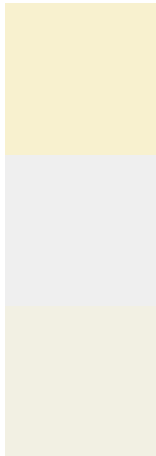
**Original Color**  
F8F1CF

**Protanomaly**  
FBF0CE

**Deuteranomaly**  
FCEEDC

**Tritanomaly**  
FCEDEC

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F8F1CF

**Achromatopsia**  
EFEFEF

**Achromatomaly**  
F2F0E3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F8F1CF 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 #F8F1CF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F8F1CF  
}
```

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 #F8F1CF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F8F1CF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F8F1CF 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
#F8F1CF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F8F1CF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F8F1CF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8F1CF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F8F1CF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8F1CF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F8F1CF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F8F1CF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F8F1CF }
```

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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