

# Converting Colors

Hex(F8F1F8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F8F1F8) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F8F1F8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F1F8
RGB	248, 241, 248
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 97%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0549, 0.0275
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	300°, 33%, 96%
HSV	300°, 3%, 97%
XYZ	87.1100, 89.6444, 101.5188
YIQ	243.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

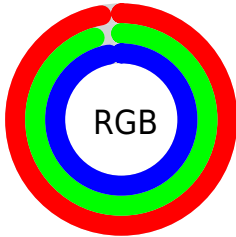
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	248, 241, 248
Decimal	16314872
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.85, 3.57, -2.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 4.381, 324.529
Y <sub>xy</sub>	89.6444, 0.3130, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294504952 (0xFF8F1F8)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	243.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036
Hunter-Lab	94.6807, -1.4642, 2.7044

# Details

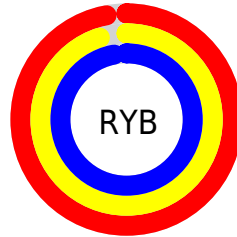
The Hex color **F8F1F8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1F8F1**, and the grayscale version is **F4F4F4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C0B9C0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F8D8F8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F8FFF8**.

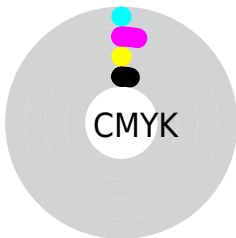
# Distribution



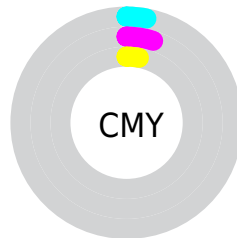
- Red (97%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (97%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F8F1F8 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 F8F1F8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F8F1F8

FFFFFF

 F8F1F8

 DBD5DB

 C0B9C0

 A59EA5

 8A848A

 716B71

 585358

 413C41

 2B262B

 171117

 F8F1F8

 F8F1F8

 F8D8F8

 F8FFF8

 F8BFF8

 F8A7F8

 F88EF8

 F875F8

 F85CF8

 F843F8

 F82BF8

 F812F8

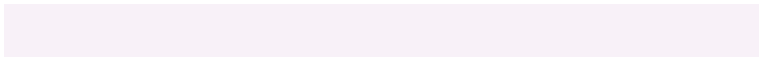
# Harmonies

## Analogous

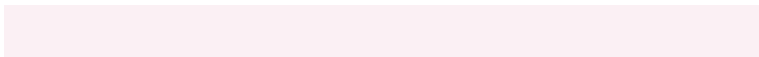
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F3F2FB



F8F1F8



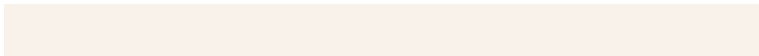
FBF0F4

# Triad

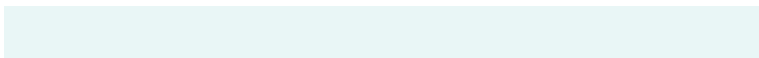
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F8F1F8



F8F2EB



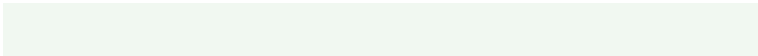
E9F6F6

# Complementary

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



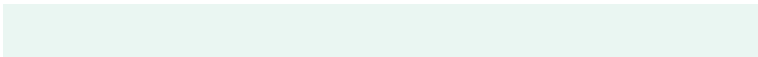
F8F1F8



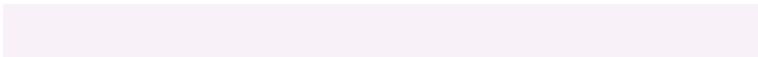
F1F8F1

# 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.



EAF6F2



F8F1F8



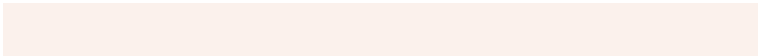
F3F4EB

# Square

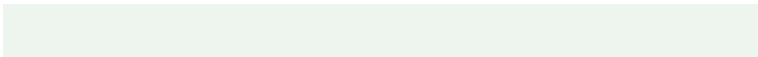
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



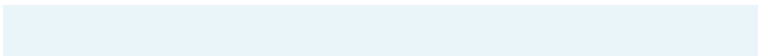
F8F1F8



FBF1EC



EEF5EE



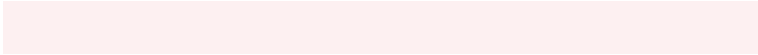
EAF5FA

# Rectangle

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



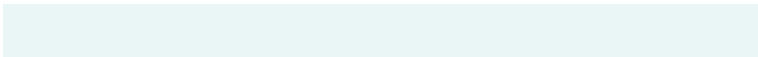
F8F1F8



FDF0F1



EEF5EE

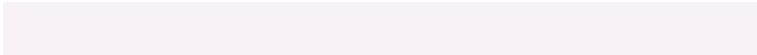


E9F6F5



# Sweetspot

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



F8F1F8



FFCFF



F1F1F8



807E80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F8F1F8



FFF7FF



F8F1F4



7D787D



BD00BD



3D003D

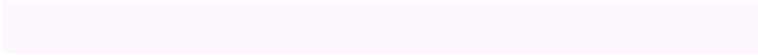


# Inverse Universe

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



F8F1F8



FFF7FF



F1F8F4



7D787D



BD00BD

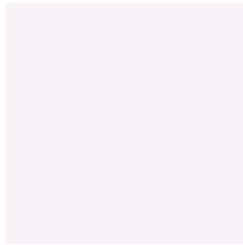


3D003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F8F1F8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

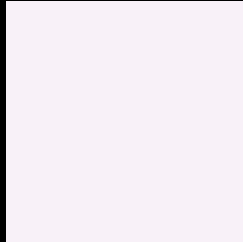
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F8F1F8 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

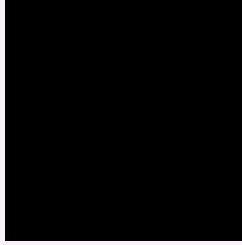
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

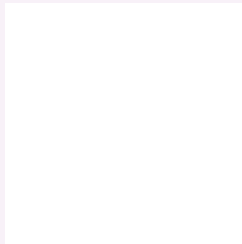
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F8F1F8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F8F1F8.

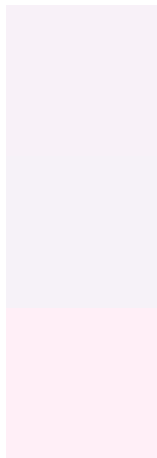


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F8F1F8.

# 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**  
F8F1F8

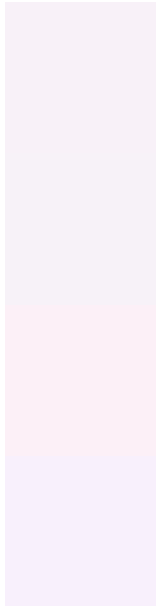
**Protanopia**  
F6F2F8

**Deuteranopia**  
FFEFF7



**Tritanopia**  
F8F0FF

# Trichromacy



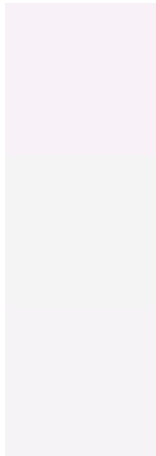
**Original Color**  
F8F1F8

**Protanomaly**  
F7F2F8

**Deuteranomaly**  
FCF0F7

**Tritanomaly**  
F8F0FC

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F8F1F8

**Achromatopsia**  
F4F4F4

**Achromatomaly**  
F5F3F5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F8F1F8 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 #F8F1F8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F8F1F8  
}
```

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 #F8F1F8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F8F1F8  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F8F1F8 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  
#F8F1F8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F8F1F8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F8F1F8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8F1F8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F8F1F8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8F1F8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F8F1F8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F8F1F8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F8F1F8 }
```

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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