

# Converting Colors

Hex(F8FFC1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F8FFC1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F8FFC1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8FFC1
RGB	248, 255, 193
RGB Percent	97%, 100%, 76%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0000, 0.2431
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	67°, 100%, 88%
HSV	67°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	84.0970, 95.3267, 64.4196
YIQ	245.8390, 15.7300, -20.7660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

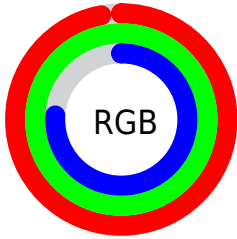
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	193, 255, 200
Decimal	16318401
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.16, -12.08, 28.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 31.354, 112.653
Yxy	95.3267, 0.3449, 0.3909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294508481 (0xFFFF8FFC1)
YUV	245.8390, -26.0496, 1.8952
Hunter-Lab	97.6354, -17.1132, 29.2254

# Details

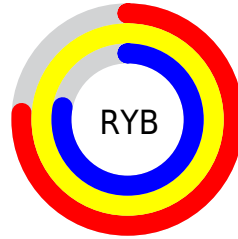
The Hex color **F8FFC1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **C8C1FF**, and the grayscale version is **F6F6F6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFFA**, and **BFC68B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F5FFA8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FBFFDB**.

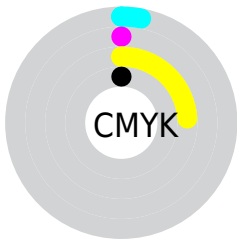
# Distribution



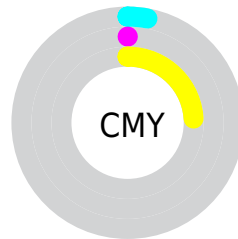
- Red (97%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F8FFC1 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 F8FFC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F8FFC1

FFFFFF

 FFFFFA

 F8FFC1

 DBE2A6

 BFC68B

 A4AB71

 899158

 6F7740

 565E29

 3E4713

 283000

 0E1C00

 F8FFC1

 F8FFC1

 F5FFA8

 FBFFDB

 F2FF8E

 FEFFF4

 EFFF75

 FFFFFFF

 ECFF5B

 EAFF42

 E7FF28

 E4FF0F

 E2FF00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

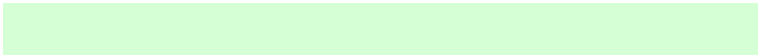
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF5BE



F8FFC1



D5FFD4

# Triad

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



F8FFC1



AAFFFF



FFE4FF

# Complementary

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



F8FFC1



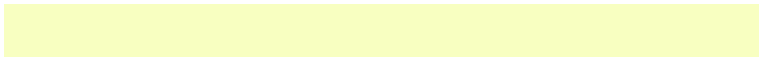
C8C1FF

# Split Complementary

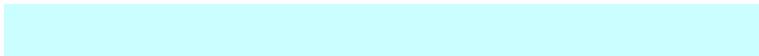
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFEBFF



F8FFC1



CBFFFF

# Square

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



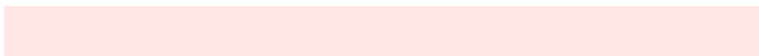
F8FFC1



A3FFFF



F5F5FF



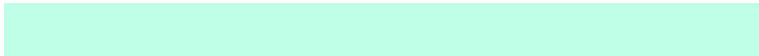
FFE5E4

# Rectangle

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



F8FFC1



BFFFE7



F5F5FF



FFE6FF



# Sweetspot

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



F8FFC1



FDF FED



FFC7C1



7E8075



000000

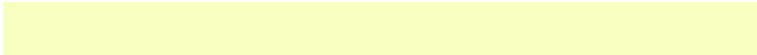


808080



# Same Dimension

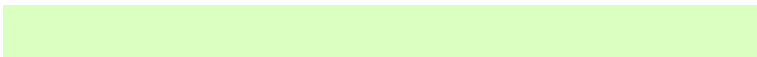
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F8FFC1



F7FFB5



DAFFC1



7E8073



AABF00



394000



# Inverse Universe

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



C8C1FF



BDB5FF



E6C1FF



747380



1600BF

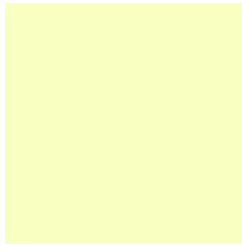


070040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F8FFC1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

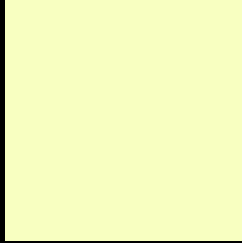
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F8FFC1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

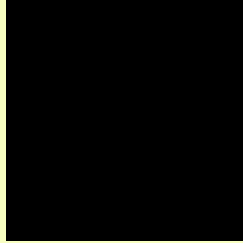
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F8FFC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F8FFC1.

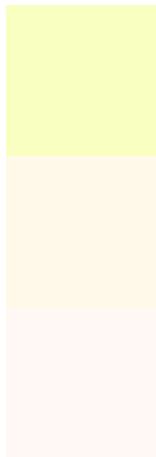


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F8FFC1.

# 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**  
F8FFC1

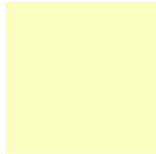
**Protanopia**  
FFF9E9

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF8F4

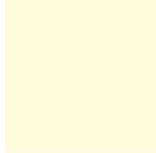


**Tritanopia**  
FCF8FF

# Trichromacy



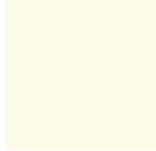
**Original Color**  
F8FFC1



**Protanomaly**  
FCFBDA

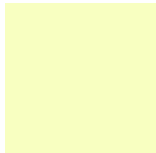


**Deuteranomaly**  
FCFBE1

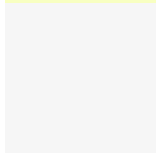


**Tritanomaly**  
FBFBEB

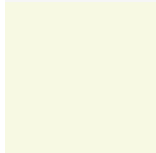
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F8FFC1



**Achromatopsia**  
F6F6F6



**Achromatomaly**  
F7F9E3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F8FFC1 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 #F8FFC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F8FFC1  
}
```

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 #F8FFC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F8FFC1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F8FFC1 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
#F8FFC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F8FFC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F8FFC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8FFC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F8FFC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8FFC1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F8FFC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F8FFC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F8FFC1 }
```

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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