

# Converting Colors

Hex(F8FFCF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F8FFCF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F8FFCF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8FFCF
RGB	248, 255, 207
RGB Percent	97%, 100%, 81%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0000, 0.1882
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.19, 0.00
HSL	69°, 100%, 91%
HSV	69°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	85.7339, 95.9815, 73.0391
YIQ	247.4350, 11.2360, -16.4120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

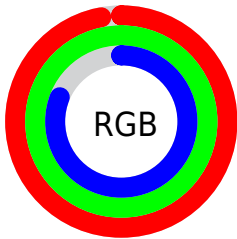
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	207, 255, 214
Decimal	16318415
CIELab	98.42, -10.11, 22.21
CIELCh	98, 24.399, 114.469
Yxy	95.9815, 0.3365, 0.3768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294508495 (0xFFFF8FFCF)
YUV	247.4350, -19.9345, 0.4955
Hunter-Lab	97.9701, -15.2420, 24.3770

# Details

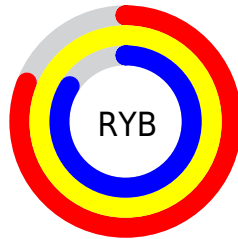
The Hex color **F8FFCF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **D6CFFF**, and the grayscale version is **F8F8F8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BFC698** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F4FFB5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCFFE9**.

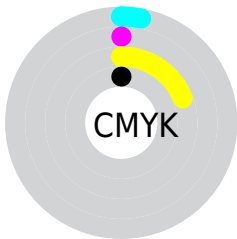
# Distribution



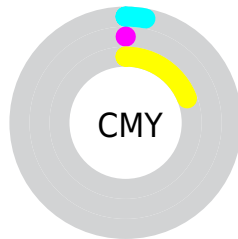
- Red (97%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F8FFCF 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 F8FFCF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F8FFCF

 F8FFCF

FFFFFF

 DBE2B3

 BFC698

 A4AB7E


 899165

 70774D

 575E36

 3F4720

 283009

 131C00

 F8FFCF

 F8FFCF

 F4FFB5

 FCFFE9

 F1FF9C

FFFFFF

 EDFF83

 E9FF69

 E5FF50

 E2FF36

 DEFF1C

 DAFF03

 DAFF00

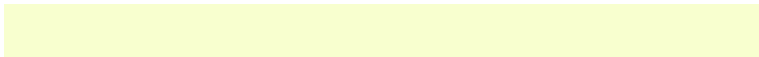
# Harmonies

## Analogous

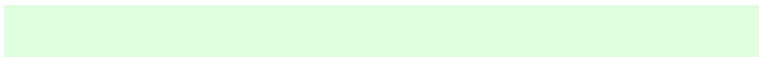
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF7CC



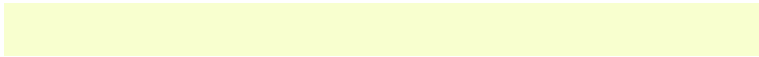
F8FFCF



DFFFDE

# Triad

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



F8FFCF



C2FFFF



FFEAFF

# Complementary

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



F8FFCF



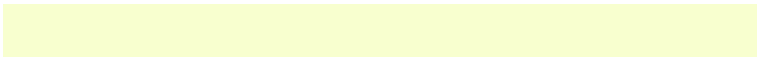
D6CFFF

# 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.



FFEEFF



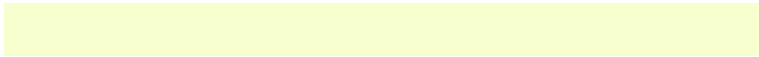
F8FFCF



DAFEFF

# Square

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



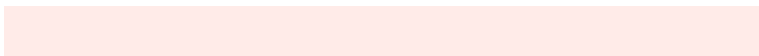
F8FFCF



BAFFFF



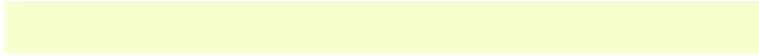
F9F6FF



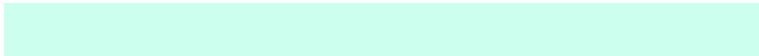
FFEBE8

# Rectangle

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



F8FFCF



CCFFED



F9F6FF

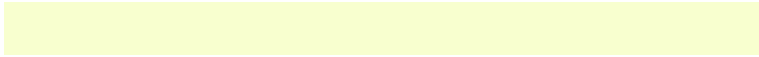


FFE8FF



# Sweetspot

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



F8FFCF



FDFFF0



FFD5CF



7E8077



000000

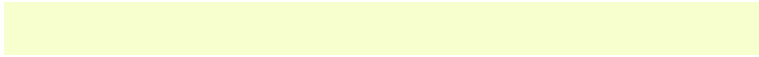


808080

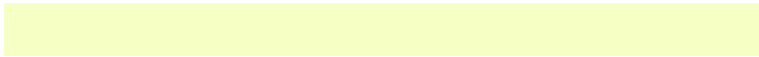


# Same Dimension

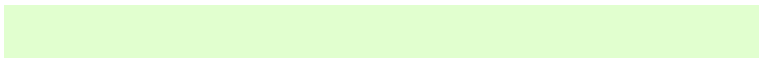
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F8FFCF



F6FFC4



E1FFCF



7E8073



A3BF00



364000



# Inverse Universe

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



D6CFFF



CDC4FF



EDCFFF



757380



1C00BF

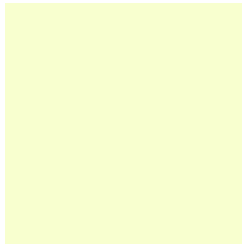


090040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F8FFCF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

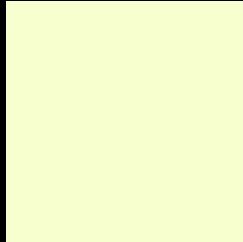
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F8FFCF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

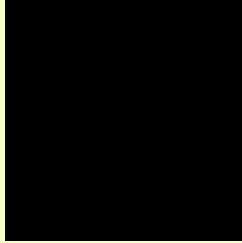
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

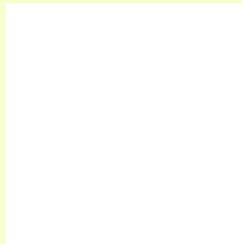
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F8FFCF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F8FFCF.

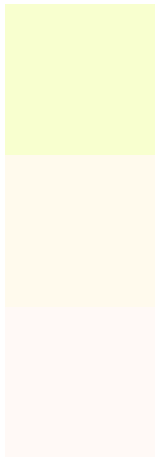


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F8FFCF.

# 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**  
F8FFCF

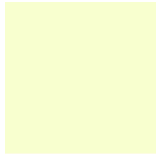
**Protanopia**  
FFFAED

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF9F6

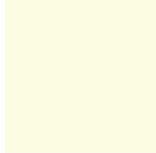


**Tritanopia**  
FCF9FF

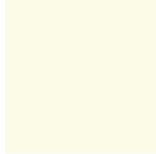
# Trichromacy



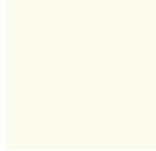
**Original Color**  
F8FFCF



**Protanomaly**  
FCFCE2

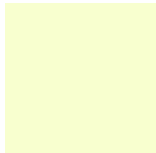


**Deuteranomaly**  
FCFBEE

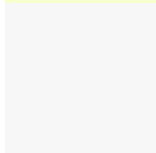


**Tritanomaly**  
FBFBEE

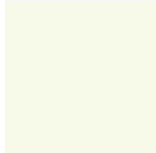
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F8FFCF



**Achromatopsia**  
F7F7F7



**Achromatomaly**  
F7FAE8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F8FFCF 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 #F8FFCF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F8FFCF  
}
```

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 #F8FFCF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F8FFCF }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F8FFCF 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 #F8FFCF }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F8FFCF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F8FFCF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8FFCF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F8FFCF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8FFCF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F8FFCF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F8FFCF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F8FFCF }
```

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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