

Converting Colors

Hex(F8FFD1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F8FFD1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F8FFD1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | F8FFD1 |
| RGB | 248, 255, 209 |
| RGB Percent | 97%, 100%, 82% |
| CMY | 0.0275, 0.0000, 0.1804 |
| CMYK | 0.03, 0.00, 0.18, 0.00 |
| HSL | 69°, 100%, 91% |
| HSV | 69°, 18%, 100% |
| XYZ | 85.9800, 96.0799, 74.3352 |
| YIQ | 247.6630, 10.5940, -15.7900 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

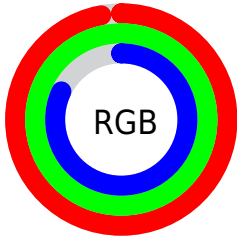
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 209, 255, 216 |
| Decimal | 16318417 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 98.46, -9.81, 21.25 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 98, 23.402, 114.791 |
| Yxy | 96.0799, 0.3353, 0.3747 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294508497 (0xFFFF8FFD1) |
| YUV | 247.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955 |
| Hunter-Lab | 98.0204, -14.9617, 23.6508 |

Details

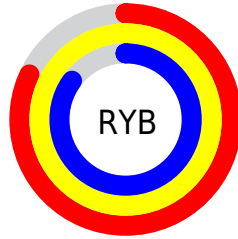
The Hex color **F8FFD1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **D8D1FF**, and the grayscale version is **F8F8F8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BFC69A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F4FFB7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCFFEB**.

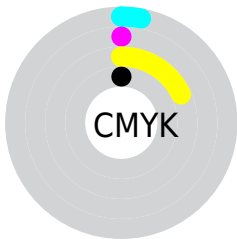
Distribution



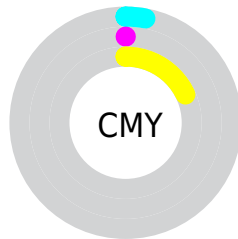
- Red (97%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F8FFD1 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 F8FFD1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F8FFD1

FFFFFF

 F8FFD1

 DBE2B5

 BFC69A

 A4AB80

 8A9167

 70774F

 575E38

 3F4721

 29300C

 131C00

 F8FFD1

 F8FFD1

 F4FFB7

 FCFFEB

 F0FF9E

FFFFFF

 ECFF84

 E8FF6B

 E5FF52

 E1FF38

 DDF1E

 D9FF05

 D8FF00

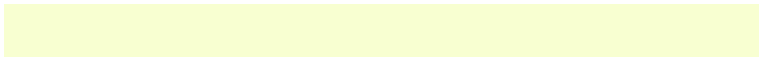
Harmonies

Analogous

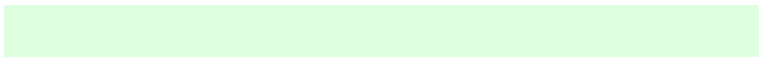
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF8CE



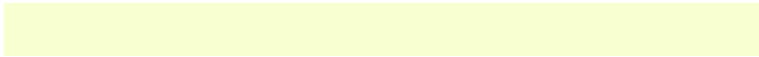
F8FFD1



DEFFE0

Triad

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



F8FFD1



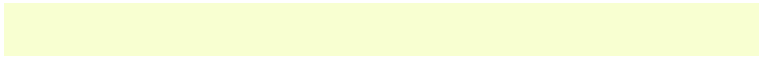
C5FFFF



FFEBFF

Complementary

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



F8FFD1



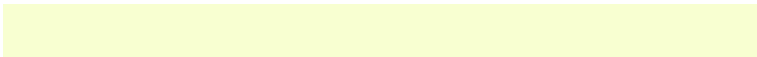
D8D1FF

Split Complementary

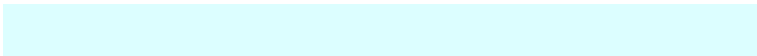
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFEFFF



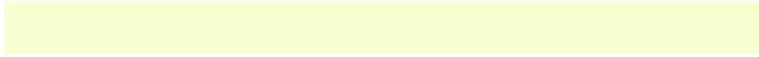
F8FFD1



DCFEFF

Square

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



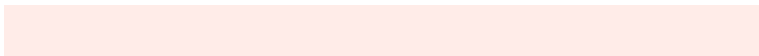
F8FFD1



BEFFFF



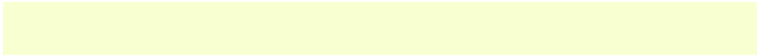
FAF6FF



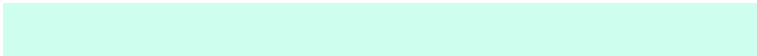
FFECE8

Rectangle

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



F8FFD1



CEFFEE



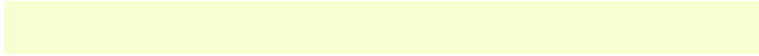
FAF6FF



FFECFF

Sweetspot

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



F8FFD1



FDFFF2



FFD8D1



7E8078



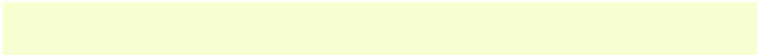
000000



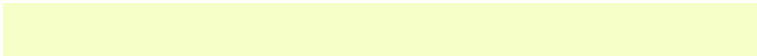
808080

Same Dimension

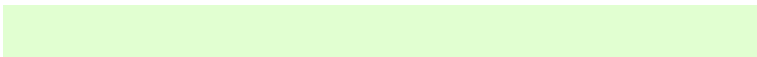
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F8FFD1



F6FFC7



E1FFD1



7E8073



A2BF00



364000

Inverse Universe

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



D8D1FF



CFC7FF



EFD1FF



757380



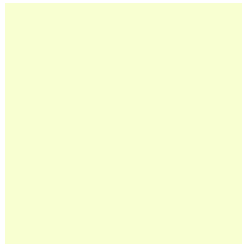
1D00BF



0A0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F8FFD1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

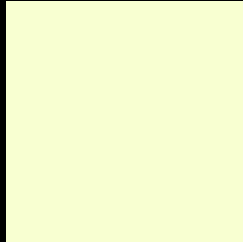
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F8FFD1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

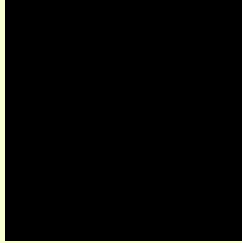
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 F8FFD1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F8FFD1.

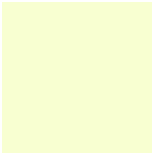
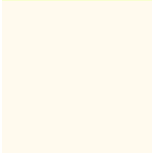



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F8FFD1.

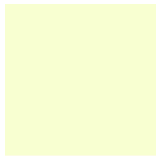
Color Blindness Simulation

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](#).

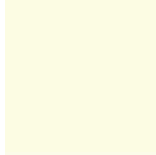
Dichromacy

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
|  | Original Color F8FFD1 |
|  | Protanopia FFFAEE |
|  | Deuteranopia FFF9F7 |

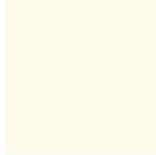
Trichromacy



Original Color
F8FFD1



Protanomaly
FCFCE3



Deuteranomaly
FCFBE9

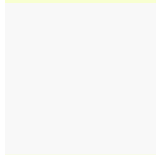


Tritanomaly
FBFCEE

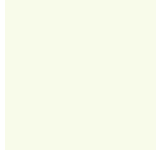
Monochromacy



Original Color
F8FFD1



Achromatopsia
F8F8F8



Achromatomaly
F8FBEA

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F8FFD1 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 #F8FFD1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F8FFD1  
}
```

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 #F8FFD1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F8FFD1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F8FFD1 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
#F8FFD1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F8FFD1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F8FFD1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8FFD1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F8FFD1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8FFD1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F8FFD1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F8FFD1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F8FFD1 }
```

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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