

# Converting Colors

Hex(F9F8AA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F9F8AA) contains.

<b>Hex(F9F8AA)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

**Color**

**Hex(F9F8AA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9F8AA
RGB	249, 248, 170
RGB Percent	98%, 97%, 67%
CMY	0.0235, 0.0275, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.32, 0.02
HSL	59°, 87%, 82%
HSV	59°, 32%, 98%
XYZ	79.8900, 90.1768, 51.2254
YIQ	239.4070, 25.6340, -24.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

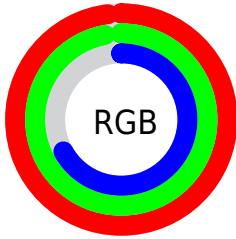
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">171, 249, 170</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16382122</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">96.07, -11.19, 37.67</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">96, 39.301, 106.545</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">90.1768, 0.3610, 0.4075</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294572202 (0xFFFF9F8AA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">239.4070, -34.2177, 8.4131</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.9615, -16.0125, 34.4900</a>

# Details

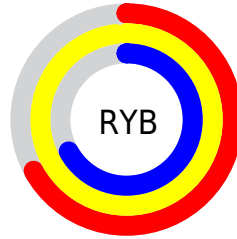
The Hex color **F9F8AA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **AAABF9**, and the grayscale version is **F0F0F0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE2**, and **C0C075** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F9F891**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F9F8C3**.

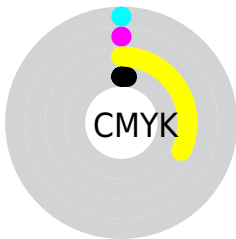
# Distribution



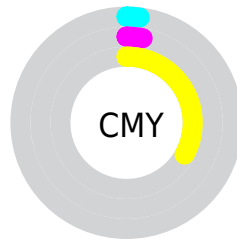
- Red (98%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F9F8AA 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 F9F8AA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F9F8AA

 F9F8AA

FFFFFF

 DCDC8F

 FFFFE2

 C0C075

 A4A55B

 898A43

 6E712B

 555912

 3C4100

 242B00

 051800

 F9F8AA

 F9F8AA

 F9F891

 F9F8C3

 F9F778

 F9F9DC

 F9F75F

 F9F9F5

 F9F746

 F9F9FF

 F9F62D

 F9FAFF

 F9F615

 F9FBFF

 F9F600

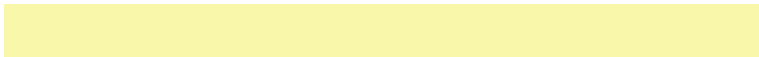
# Harmonies

## Analogous

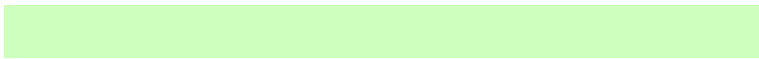
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFEBA4



F9F8A4



CEFFB4

# Triad

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



F9F8AA



7FFFFF



FFD9FF

# Complementary

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



F9F8AA



AAABF9

# 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.



FFE3FF



F9F8AA



A9FCFF

# Square

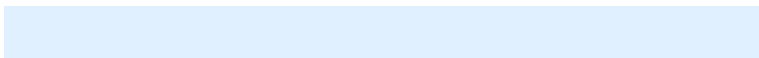
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F9F8AA



7FFFFF



E1FOFF



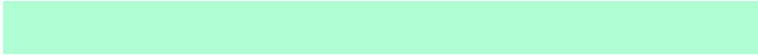
FFD8E0

# Rectangle

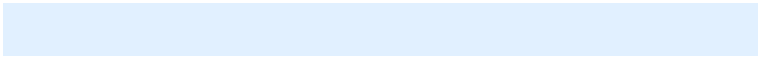
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F9F8AA



B0FFD4



E1F0FF



FFDCFF



# Sweetspot

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



F9F8AA



FFFFE6



F9AAAB



807F70



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

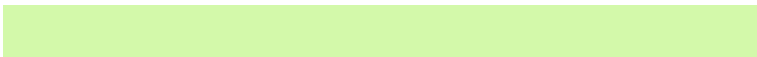
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F9F8AA



FFFE9E



D3F9AA



7D7D70



BDBA00



3D3C00



# Inverse Universe

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



AAABF9



9E9FFF



D0AAF9



70717D



0002BD

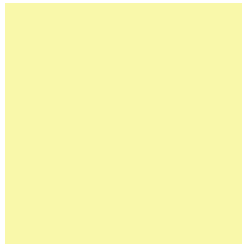


00013D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F9F8AA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

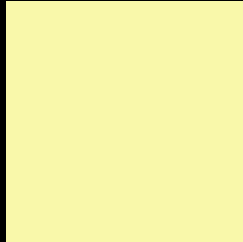
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F9F8AA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

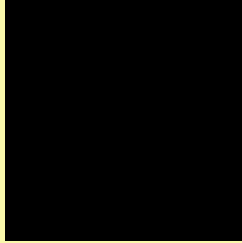
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F9F8AA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F9F8AA.

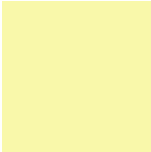

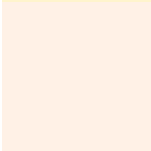


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F9F8AA.

# 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](#).

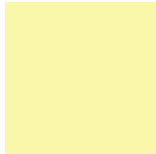
## Dichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> F9F8AA
	<b>Protanopia</b> FFF4CD
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFF1E6

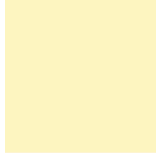


**Tritanopia**  
FFEEFC

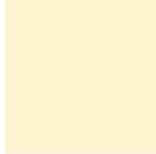
# Trichromacy



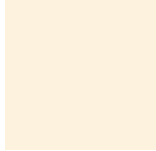
**Original Color**  
F9F8AA



**Protanomaly**  
FDF5C0

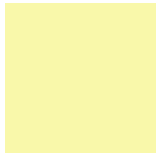


**Deuteranomaly**  
FDF4D0

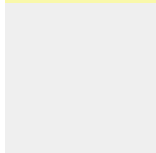


**Tritanomaly**  
FDF2DE

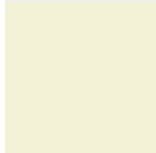
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F9F8AA



**Achromatopsia**  
EFEFEF



**Achromatomaly**  
F3F2D6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F9F8AA 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 #F9F8AA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F9F8AA  
}
```

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 #F9F8AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F9F8AA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F9F8AA 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
#F9F8AA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F9F8AA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F9F8AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F9F8AA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F9F8AA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F9F8AA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F9F8AA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F9F8AA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F9F8AA }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor