

# Converting Colors

Hex(F9F9AA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F9F9AA) contains.

|  |    |
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**Color**

**Hex(F9F9AA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex         | F9F9AA                      |
| RGB         | 249, 249, 170               |
| RGB Percent | 98%, 98%, 67%               |
| CMY         | 0.0235, 0.0235, 0.3333      |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.00, 0.32, 0.02      |
| HSL         | 60°, 87%, 82%               |
| HSV         | 60°, 32%, 98%               |
| XYZ         | 80.1983, 90.7934, 51.3282   |
| YIQ         | 239.9940, 25.3590, -24.5690 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

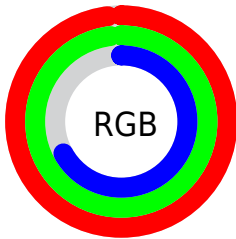
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 170, 249, 170                 |
| Decimal                             | 16382378                      |
| CIELab                              | 96.32, -11.68, 38.01          |
| CIELCh                              | 96, 39.764, 107.087           |
| Yxy                                 | 90.7934, 0.3607,<br>0.4084    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294572458<br>(0xFFFF9F9AA)   |
| YUV                                 | 239.9940, -34.5070,<br>7.8983 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 95.2856, -16.5129,<br>34.7617 |

# Details

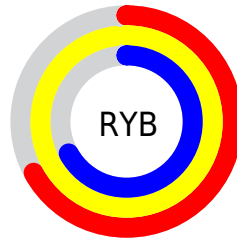
The Hex color **F9F9AA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **AAAAF9**, and the grayscale version is **F0F0F0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE2**, and **C0C175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F9F991**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F9F9C3**.

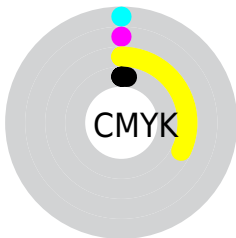
# Distribution



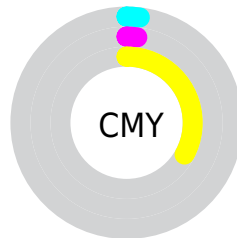
- Red (98%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (67%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F9F9AA 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 F9F9AA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F9F9AA

FFFFFF

 FFFFE2

 F9F9AA

 DCDC8F

 C0C175

 A4A65B

 898B43

 6E722B

 555912

 3C4200

 242C00

 051900

 F9F9AA

 F9F9AA

 F9F991

 F9F9C3

 F9F978

 F9F9DC

 F9F95F

 F9F9F5

 F9F946

 F9F9FF

 F9F92D

 F9F915

 F9F900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

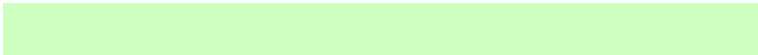
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFECAA



F9F9AA



CDFFBF

# Triad

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



F9F9AA



7EFFFF



FFD9FF

# Complementary

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



F9F9AA



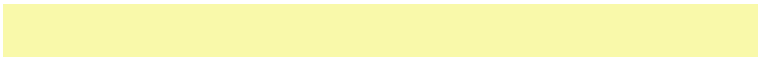
AAAF9

# 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



F9F9AA



A9DFF

# Square

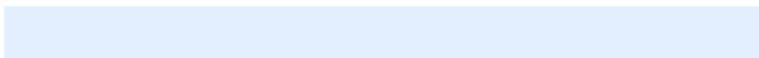
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F9F9AA



7DFFFF



E3F0FF



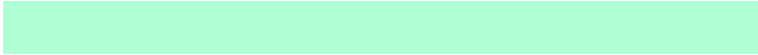
FFD8E0

# Rectangle

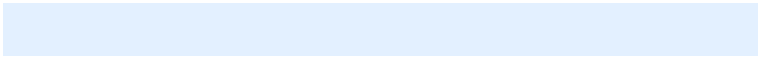
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F9F9AA



AFFFD5



E3F0FF



FFDCFF



# Sweetspot

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



F9F9AA



FFFFE6



F9AAAA



808070



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

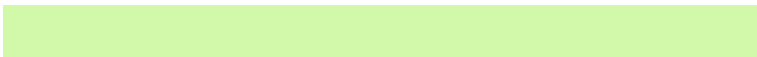
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F9F9AA



FFFF9E



D2F9AA



7D7D70



BDBD00



3D3D00



# Inverse Universe

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



AAAAF9



9E9EFF



D2AAF9



70707D



0000BD

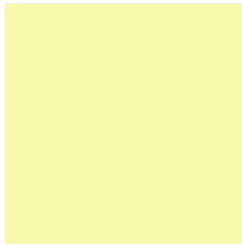


00003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F9F9AA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

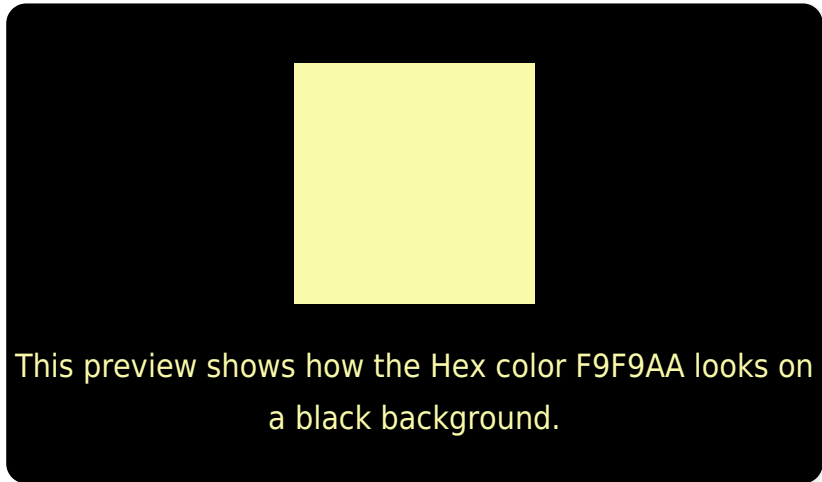
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

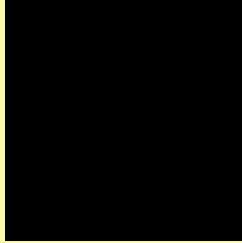
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F9F9AA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F9F9AA.

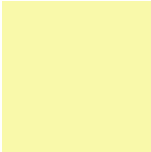

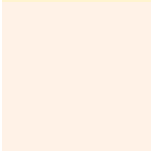


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F9F9AA.

# 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](#).

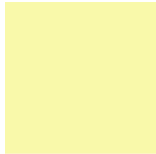
## Dichromacy

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
|   | <b>Original Color</b><br>F9F9AA |
|  | <b>Protanopia</b><br>FFF4D0     |
|  | <b>Deuteranopia</b><br>FFF2E7   |

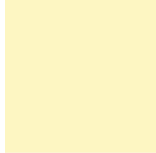


**Tritanopia**  
FFF0FD

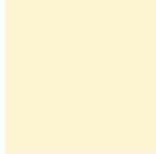
# Trichromacy



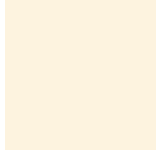
**Original Color**  
F9F9AA



**Protanomaly**  
FDF6C2

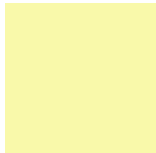


**Deuteranomaly**  
FDF5D1

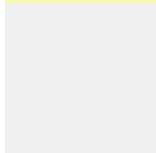


**Tritanomaly**  
FDF3DF

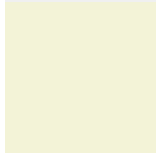
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F9F9AA



**Achromatopsia**  
F0F0F0



**Achromatomaly**  
F3F3D7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F9F9AA 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 #F9F9AA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F9F9AA  
}
```

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 #F9F9AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F9F9AA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F9F9AA 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
#F9F9AA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F9F9AA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F9F9AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F9F9AA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F9F9AA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F9F9AA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F9F9AA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F9F9AA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F9F9AA }
```

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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