

# Converting Colors

Hex(F9FFDE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F9FFDE) contains.

<b>Hex(F9FFDE)</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(F9FFDE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9FFDE
RGB	249, 255, 222
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.0235, 0.0000, 0.1294
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	71°, 100%, 94%
HSV	71°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	88.0117, 96.9337, 83.1786
YIQ	249.4440, 7.0170, -11.5350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

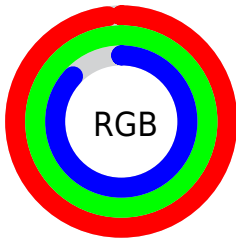
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 255, 228
Decimal	16383966
CIE Lab	98.80, -7.49, 15.10
CIE LCh	99, 16.860, 116.377
Yxy	96.9337, 0.3283, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294574046 (0xFFF9FFDE)
YUV	249.4440, -13.5299, -0.3894
Hunter-Lab	98.4549, -12.7296, 18.8279

# Details

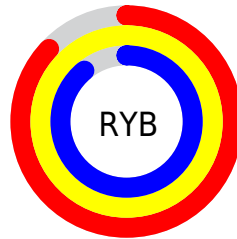
The Hex color **F9FFDE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **E4DEFF**, and the grayscale version is **FAFAFA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C0C6A7** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F4FFC5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FEFFF8**.

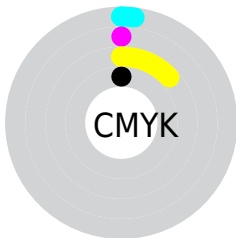
# Distribution



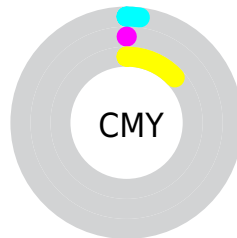
- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F9FFDE 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 F9FFDE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F9FFDE

FFFFFF


 F9FFDE

 DCE2C2

 C0C6A7

 A5AB8C

 8B9173

 71775A

 595E43

 41472C

 2B3017

 181B00

 F9FFDE

 F9FFDE

 F4FFC5

 FFFFFFF8

 F0FFAB

FFFFFFF

 EBFF92

 E6FF78

 E2FF5F

 DDFF45

 D9FF2C

 D4FF12

 D1FF00

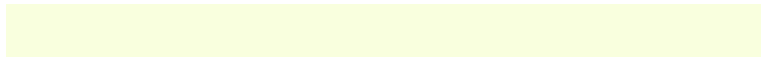
# Harmonies

## Analogous

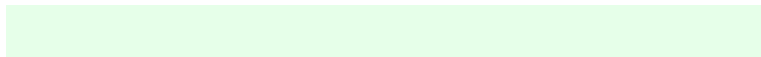
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFFADB



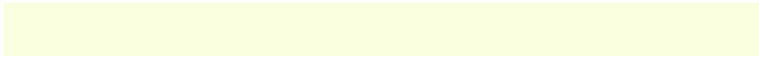
F9FFDE



E6FFE9

# Triad

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



F9FFDE



D8FFFF



FFF1FE

# Complementary

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



F9FFDE



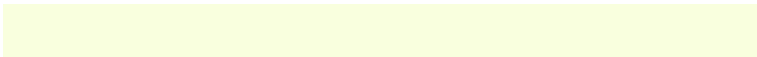
E4DEFF

# Split Complementary

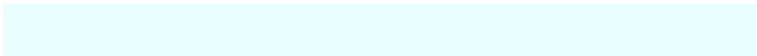
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFF3FF



F9FFDE



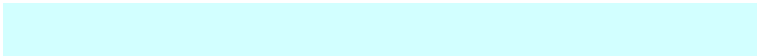
E8FEFF

# Square

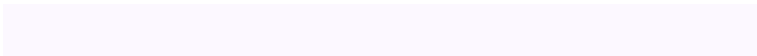
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



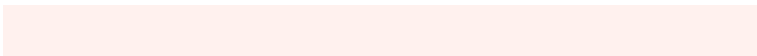
F9FFDE



D2FFFF



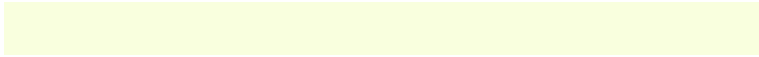
FCF8FF



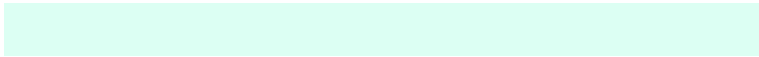
FFF1EE

# Rectangle

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



F9FFDE



DCFFF3



FCF8FF

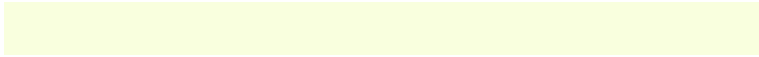


FFF1FF



# Sweetspot

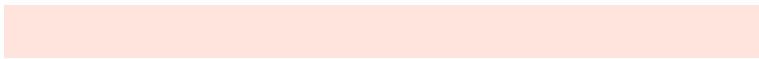
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



F9FFDE



FDFFF5



FFE4DE



7E8079



000000

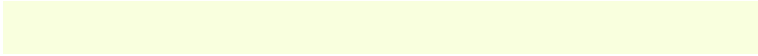


808080



# Same Dimension

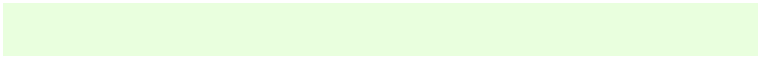
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F9FFDE



F8FFD6



E9FFDE



7D8073



9CBF00



344000



# Inverse Universe

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



E4DEFF



DED6FF



F4DEFF



757380



2300BF



0C0040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F9FFDE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

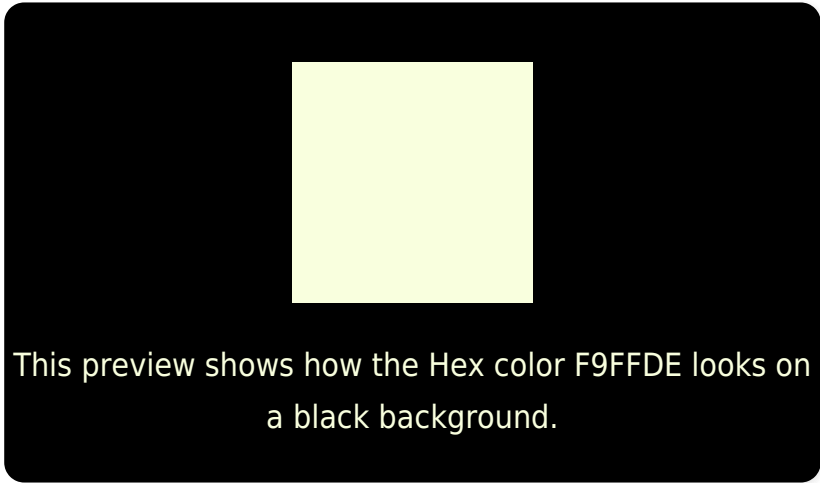
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

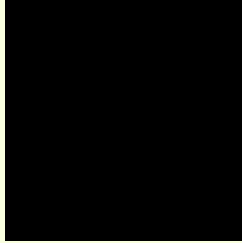
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

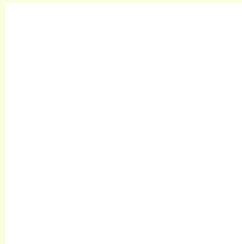
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F9FFDE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F9FFDE.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F9FFDE.

# 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**  
F9FFDE



**Protanopia**  
FFBF3

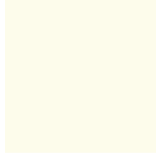
**Deuteranopia**  
FFBF9



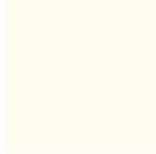
# Trichromacy



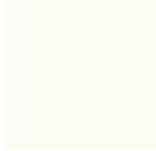
**Original Color**  
F9FFDE



**Protanomaly**  
FDFCEB

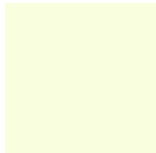


**Deuteranomaly**  
FDFCEF

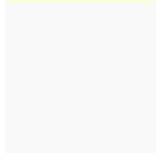


**Tritanomaly**  
FBFCF3

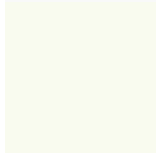
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F9FFDE



**Achromatopsia**  
F9F9F9



**Achromatomaly**  
F9FBEF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F9FFDE 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 #F9FFDE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F9FFDE  
}
```

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 #F9FFDE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F9FFDE
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F9FFDE 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
#F9FFDE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F9FFDE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F9FFDE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F9FFDE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F9FFDE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F9FFDE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F9FFDE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F9FFDE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F9FFDE }
```

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