

Converting Colors

Hex(FBF1FB)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FBF1FB) contains.

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Color

Hex(FBF1FB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | FBF1FB |
| RGB | 251, 241, 251 |
| RGB Percent | 98%, 95%, 98% |
| CMY | 0.0157, 0.0549, 0.0157 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.04, 0.00, 0.02 |
| HSL | 300°, 56%, 96% |
| HSV | 300°, 4%, 98% |
| XYZ | 88.6515, 90.3849, 104.0404 |
| YIQ | 245.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

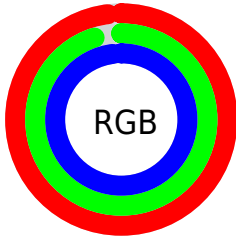
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 251, 241, 251 |
| Decimal | 16511483 |
| CIE Lab | 96.16, 5.09, -3.62 |
| CIE LCh | 96, 6.246, 324.613 |
| Yxy | 90.3849, 0.3132, 0.3193 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294701563 (0xFFFBF1FB) |
| YUV | 245.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 |
| Hunter-Lab | 95.0710, 0.0731, 1.6660 |

Details

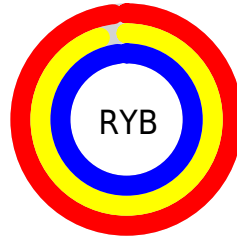
The Hex color **FBF1FB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1FBF1**, and the grayscale version is **F5F5F5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C2B9C3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FBD8FB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FBFFFB**.

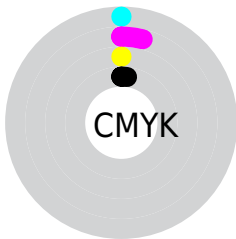
Distribution



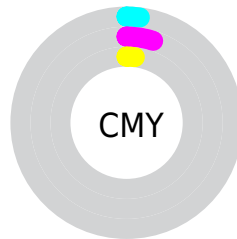
- Red (98%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FBF1FB 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 FBF1FB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FBF1FB

FFFFFF

 FBF1FB

 DED5DE

 C2B9C3

 A79EA7

 8D848D

 736B73

 5B535B

 433C43

 2D262D

 191119

 FBF1FB

 FBF1FB

 FBD8FB

 FBFFFB

 FBBFFB

 FBA6FB

 FB8DFB

 FB74FB

 FB5AFB

 FB41FB

 FB28FB

 FB0FFB

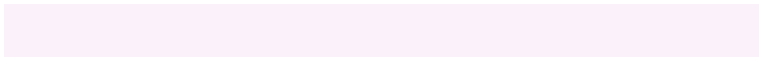
Harmonies

Analogous

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



F4F3FF



FBF1FB



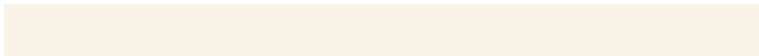
FFF0F5

Triad

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



FBF1FB



FAF3E8



E5F8F9

Complementary

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



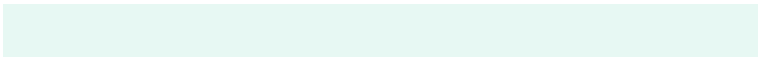
FBF1FB



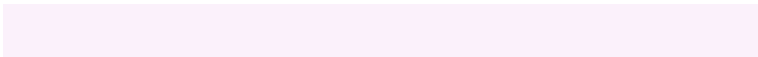
F1FBF1

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.



E7F8F3



FBF1FB



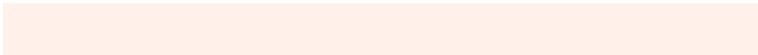
F4F5E9

Square

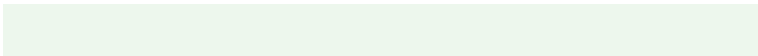
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



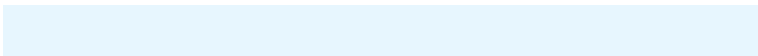
FBF1FB



FFF1EA



EDF7ED



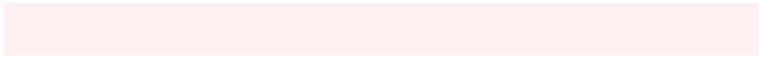
E7F6FE

Rectangle

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



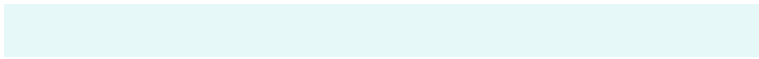
FBF1FB



FFF0F1



EDF7ED



E6F8F7

Sweetspot

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



FBF1FB



FFFCFF



F1F1FB



807E80



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FBF1FB



FFF2FF



FBF1F6



7D757D



BD00BD



3D003D

Inverse Universe

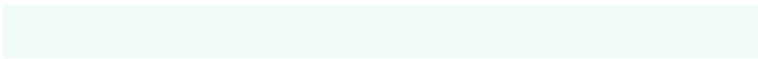
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FBF1FB



FFF2FF



F1FBF6



7D757D



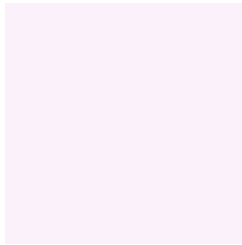
BD00BD



3D003D

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color #FBF1FB looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

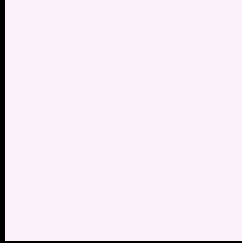
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 #FBF1FB looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

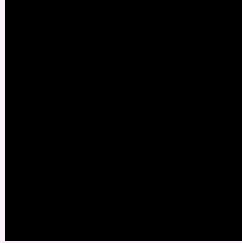
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FBF1FB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FBF1FB.

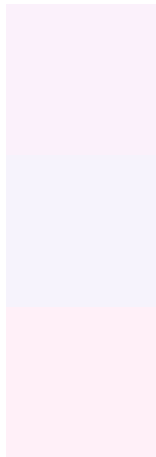


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FBF1FB.

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
FBF1FB

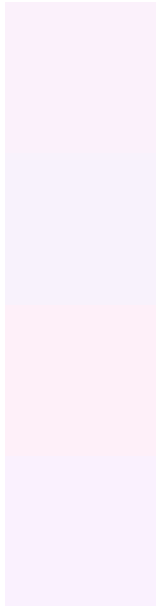
Protanopia
F6F3FC

Deuteranopia
FFF0F8



Tritanopia
FAF1FF

Trichromacy



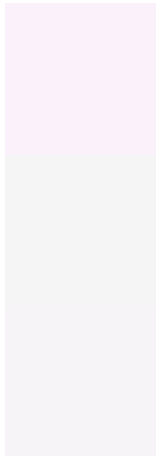
Original Color
FBF1FB

Protanomaly
F8F2FC

Deuteranomaly
FEF0F9

Tritanomaly
FAF1FE

Monochromacy



Original Color
FBF1FB

Achromatopsia
F5F5F5

Achromatomaly
F7F4F7

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FBF1FB 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 #FBF1FB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FBF1FB  
}
```

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 #FBF1FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FBF1FB }
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FBF1FB 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 #FBF1FB }
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FBF1FB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FBF1FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBF1FB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FBF1FB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBF1FB }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FBF1FB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FBF1FB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FBF1FB }
```

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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