

# Converting Colors

Hex(FBF5F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FBF5F1) contains.

<b>Hex(FBF5F1)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(FBF5F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBF5F1
RGB	251, 245, 241
RGB Percent	98%, 96%, 95%
CMY	0.0157, 0.0392, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	24°, 56%, 96%
HSV	24°, 4%, 98%
XYZ	88.3133, 92.1649, 96.3541
YIQ	246.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

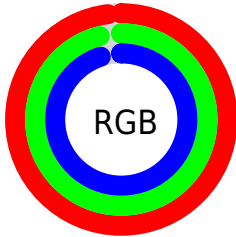
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	251, 248, 241
Decimal	16512497
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.89, 1.32, 2.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 2.932, 63.309
Y <sub>xy</sub>	92.1649, 0.3190, 0.3329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294702577 (0xFFFBF5F1)
YUV	246.3380, -2.6316, 4.0886
Hunter-Lab	96.0026, -3.8014, 7.6947

# Details

The Hex color **FBF5F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1F7FB**, and the grayscale version is **F6F6F6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C2BDB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FBE6D8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FBFFFF**.

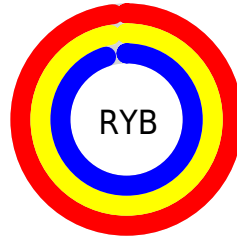
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (96%)

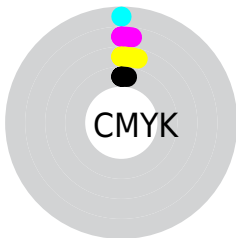
Blue (95%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (95%)

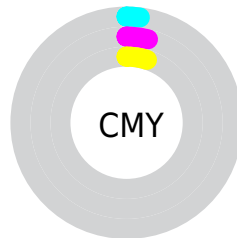


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FBF5F1 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 FBF5F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FBF5F1

 FBF5F1

FFFFFF

 DED9D5

 C2BDB9

 A7A29E

 8D8884

 736E6B

 5B5653

 433F3C

 2D2926

 191411

 FBF5F1

 FBF5F1

 FBE6D8

 FBFFFF

 FBD7BF

 FBC8A6

 FBB98D

 FBAA74

 FB9B5A

 FB8C41

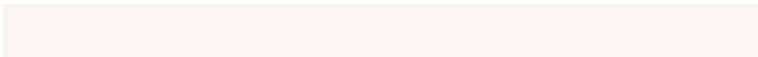
 FB7D28

 FB6D0F

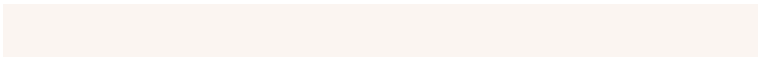
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FCF4F3



FBF5F1



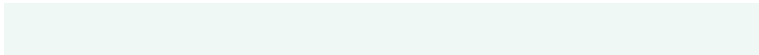
F8F6F0

# Triad

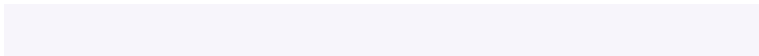
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FBF5F1



F0F8F6



F7F5FB

# Complementary

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



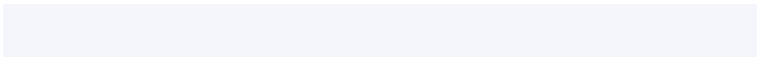
**FBF5F1**



**F1F7FB**

# Split Complementary

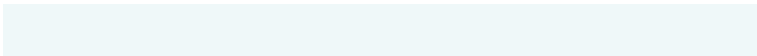
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F4F6FC



FBF5F1



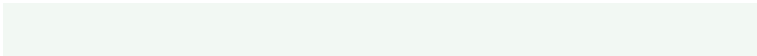
EFF8F9

# Square

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



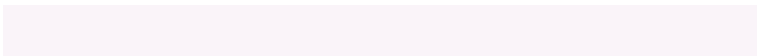
FBF5F1



F2F8F3



F1F7FB



FAF4F9

# Rectangle

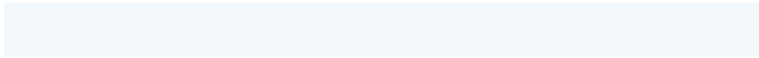
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FBF5F1



F6F7F1



F1F7FB



F6F6FB



# Sweetspot

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



FBF5F1



FFFDFC



FBF1F7



807F7E



000000



808080

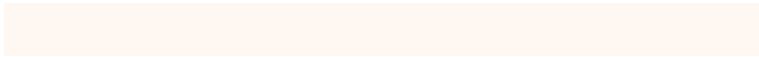


# Same Dimension

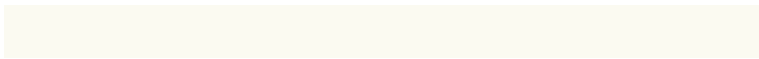
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FBF5F1



FFF7F2



FBFAF1



7D7875



BD4B00

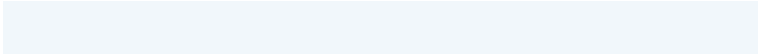


3D1800

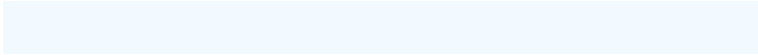


# Inverse Universe

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



F1F7FB



F2FAFF



F1F2FB



757A7D



0071BD

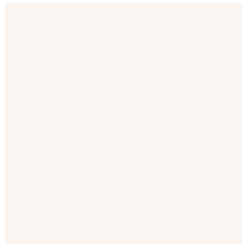


00253D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FBF5F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

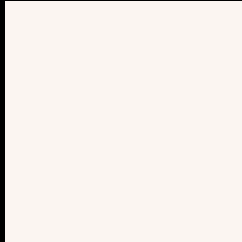
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FBF5F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

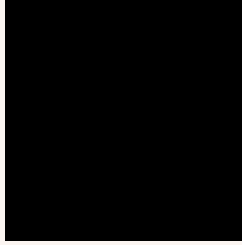
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FBF5F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FBF5F1.

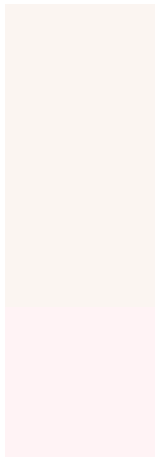


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FBF5F1.

# 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**  
FBF5F1

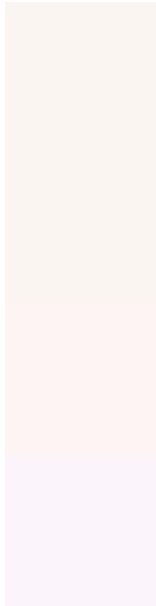
**Protanopia**  
FBF5F1

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF3F5



**Tritanopia**  
FBF4FF

# Trichromacy



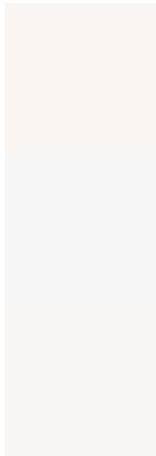
**Original Color**  
FBF5F1

**Protanomaly**  
FBF5F1

**Deuteranomaly**  
FEF4F4

**Tritanomaly**  
FBF4FA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FBF5F1

**Achromatopsia**  
F6F6F6

**Achromatomaly**  
F8F6F4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FBF5F1 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 #FBF5F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FBF5F1  
}
```

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 #FBF5F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FBF5F1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FBF5F1 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  
#FBF5F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FBF5F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FBF5F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBF5F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FBF5F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBF5F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FBF5F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FBF5F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FBF5F1 }
```

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