

# Converting Colors

Hex(FBFFE1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FBFFE1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FBFFE1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBFFE1
RGB	251, 255, 225
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 88%
CMY	0.0157, 0.0000, 0.1176
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	68°, 100%, 94%
HSV	68°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	89.1343, 97.4655, 85.3490
YIQ	250.3840, 7.2460, -10.1780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

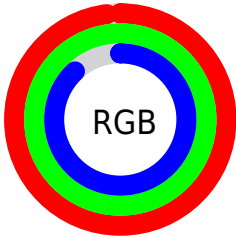
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	225, 255, 229
Decimal	16515041
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	99.01, -6.33, 13.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 15.264, 114.502
Yxy	97.4655, 0.3278, 0.3584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294705121 (0xFFFFBFFE1)
YUV	250.3840, -12.5143, 0.5402
Hunter-Lab	98.7246, -11.6080, 17.8501

# Details

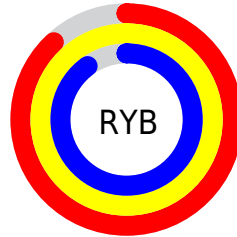
The Hex color **FBFFE1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **E5E1FF**, and the grayscale version is **FBFBFB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C2C6AA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F8FFC8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FEFFFB**.

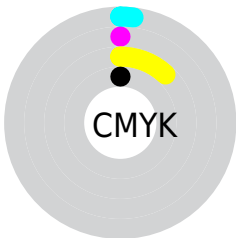
# Distribution



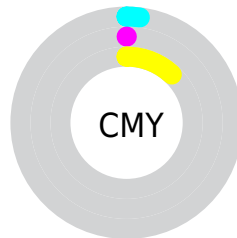
- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FBFFE1 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 FBFFE1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FBFFE1

FFFFFF

 FBFFE1

 DEE2C5

 C2C6AA

 A7AB8F

 8D9176

 73775D

 5A5E45

 43472F

 2C301A

 191B00

 FBFFE1

 FBFFE1

 F8FFC8

 FEFFFB

 F4FFAE

FFFFFF

 F1FF94

 EDFF7B

 EAFF62

 E7FF48

 E3FF2F

 E0FF15

 DDF00

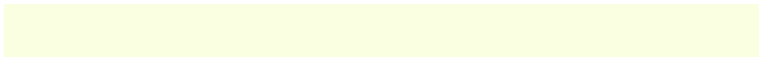
# Harmonies

## Analogous

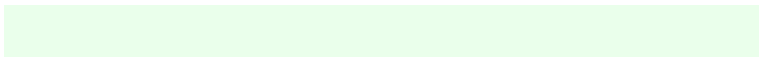
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFFADF



FBFFE1



EAFEB

# Triad

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



FBFFE1



DBFFFF



FFF2FF

# Complementary

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



FBFFE1



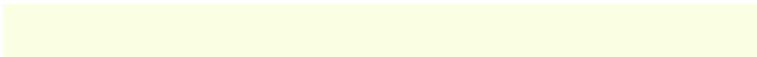
E5E1FF

# Split Complementary

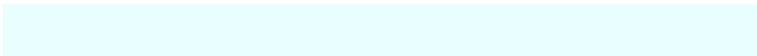
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFF5FF



FBFFE1



E9FEFF

# Square

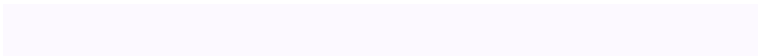
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



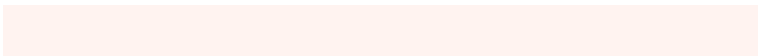
FBFFE1



D7FFFF



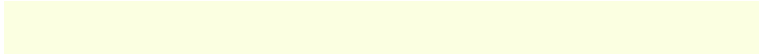
FCF9FF



FFF3F0

# Rectangle

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



FBFFE1



E0FFF4



FCF9FF

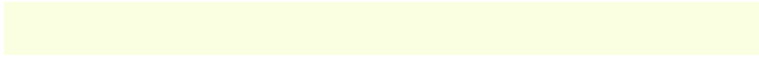


FFF3FF



# Sweetspot

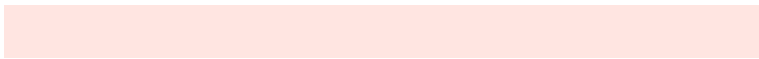
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



FBFFE1



FEFFF5



FFE5E1



7F8079



000000

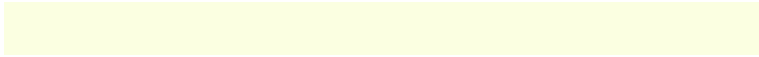


808080

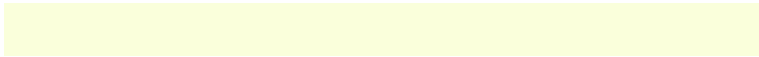


# Same Dimension

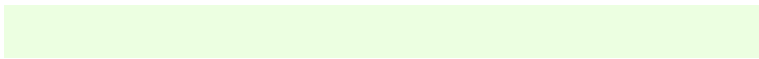
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FBFFE1



FAFFDB



ECFFE1



7E8073



A6BF00



374000



# Inverse Universe

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



E5E1FF



E0DBFF



F4E1FF



747380



1A00BF

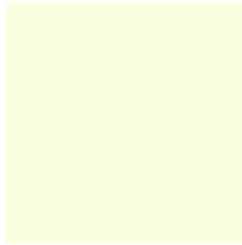


090040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FBFFE1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

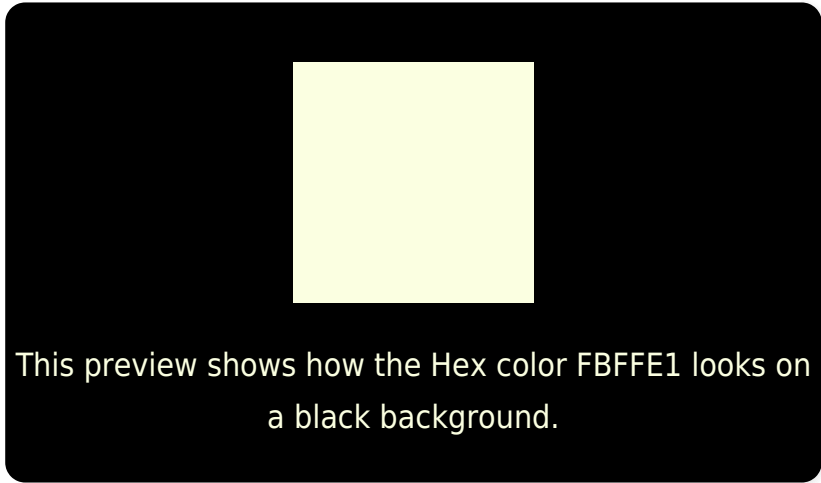
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

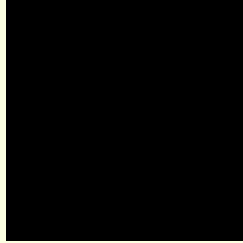
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FBFFE1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FBFFE1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FBFFE1.

# 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**  
FBFFE1

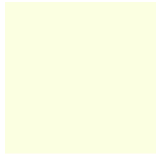


**Protanopia**  
FFCF5

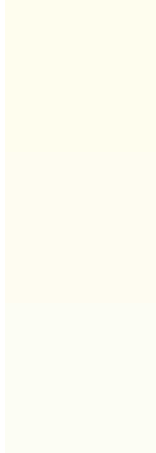
**Deuteranopia**  
FFBFA

**Tritanopia**  
FDFCFF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FBFFE1



**Protanomaly**  
FEFDEE

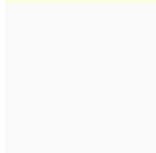
**Deuteranomaly**  
FEFCF1

**Tritanomaly**  
FCDF4

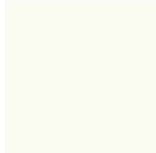
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FBFFE1



**Achromatopsia**  
FAFAFA



**Achromatomaly**  
FAFCF1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FBFFE1 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 #FBFFE1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FBFFE1  
}
```

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 #FBFFE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FBFFE1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FBFFE1 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  
#FBFFE1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FBFFE1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FBFFE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBFFE1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FBFFE1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBFFE1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FBFFE1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FBFFE1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FBFFE1 }
```

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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