

# Converting Colors

Hex(FCF8F8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FCF8F8) contains.

<b>Hex(FCF8F8)</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> .....	22
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	25
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	28

# **Color**

**Hex(FCF8F8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCF8F8
RGB	252, 248, 248
RGB Percent	99%, 97%, 97%
CMY	0.0118, 0.0275, 0.0275
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.01
HSL	0°, 40%, 98%
HSV	0°, 2%, 99%
XYZ	90.6556, 94.6076, 102.2900
YIQ	249.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

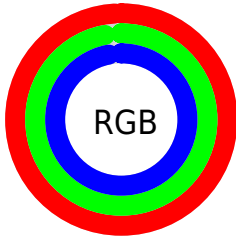
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	252, 248, 248
Decimal	16578808
CIE Lab	97.88, 1.33, 0.46
CIE LCh	98, 1.409, 19.037
Yxy	94.6076, 0.3153, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294768888 (0xFFFCF8F8)
YUV	249.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	97.2664, -3.8482, 5.7343

# Details

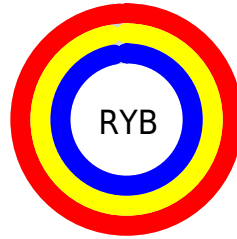
The Hex color `FCF8F8` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `F8FCFC`, and the grayscale version is `F9F9F9`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `FFFFFF`, and `C3C0C0` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `FCDFDF`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `FCFFFF`.

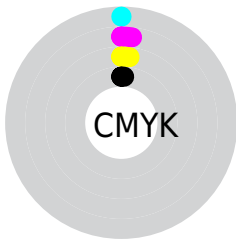
# Distribution



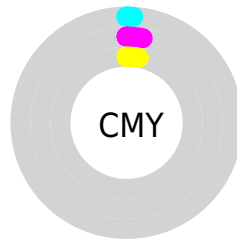
- Red (99%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FCF8F8 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 FCF8F8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FCF8F8

FFFFFF

 FCF8F8

 DFDBDB

 C3C0C0

 A8A5A5

 8E8A8A

 747171

 5C5858

 444141

 2E2B2B

 191717

 FCF8F8

 FCF8F8

 FCDFDF

 FCFFFF

 FCC6C6

 FCACAC

 FC9393

 FC7A7A

 FC6161

 FC4848

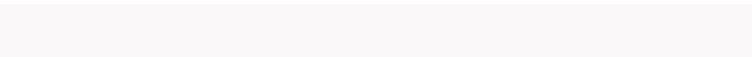
 FC2E2E

 FC1515

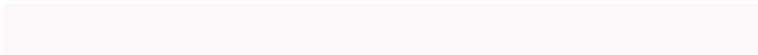
# Harmonies

## Analogous

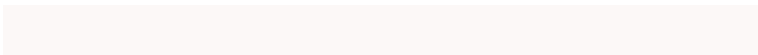
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FBF8F9



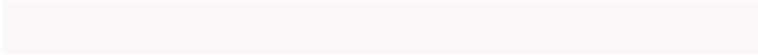
FCF8F8



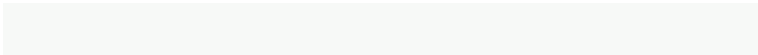
FCF8F7

# Triad

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



FCF8F8



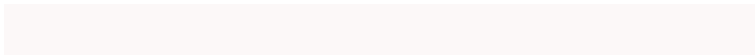
F7F9F7



F7F9FB

# Complementary

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



FCF8F8



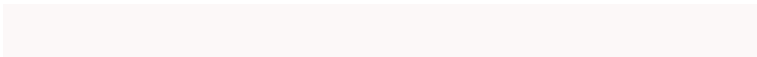
F8FCFC

# Split Complementary

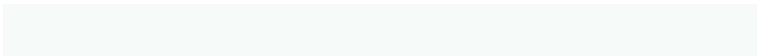
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F6FAFB



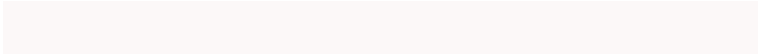
FCF8F8



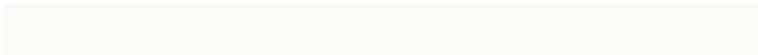
F6FAF8

# Square

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



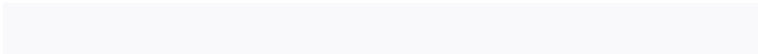
FCF8F8



F9F9F6



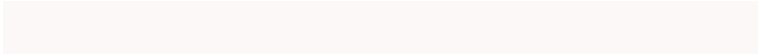
F6FAFA



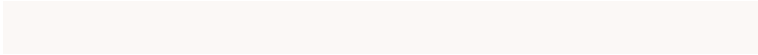
F9F9FB

# Rectangle

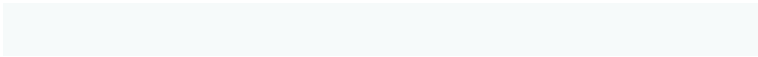
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



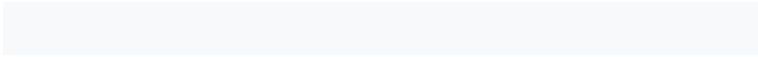
FCF8F8



FBF8F6



F6FAFA

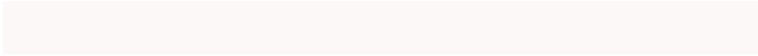


F7F9FB



# Sweetspot

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



FCF8F8

FFFFFF



FCF8FC



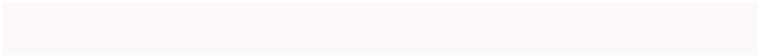
808080



000000

# Same Dimension

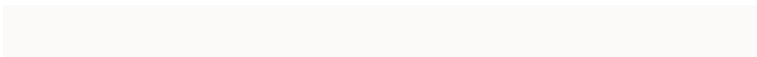
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FCF8F8



FFFAFA



FCFAF8



7D7A7A



BD0000



3D0000



# Inverse Universe

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



F8FCFC



FAFFFF



F8FAFC



7A7D7D



00BDBD

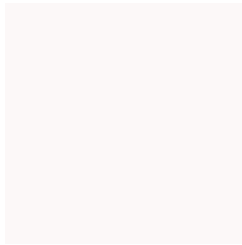


003D3D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FCF8F8 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 FCF8F8 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

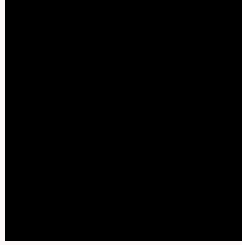
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FCF8F8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FCF8F8.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FCF8F8.



# 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**  
FCF8F8

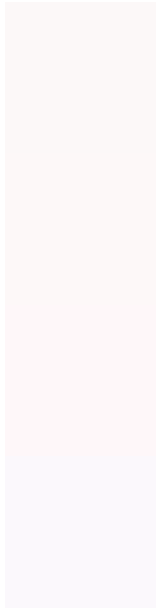
**Protanopia**  
FDF8F8

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF7F9



**Tritanopia**  
FBF8FF

# Trichromacy



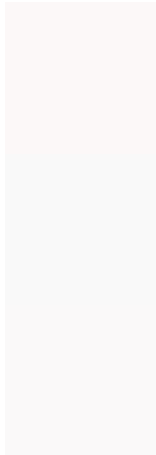
**Original Color**  
FCF8F8

**Protanomaly**  
FDF8F8

**Deuteranomaly**  
FEF7F9

**Tritanomaly**  
FBF8FC

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FCF8F8

**Achromatopsia**  
F9F9F9

**Achromatomaly**  
FAF9F9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FCF8F8 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 #FCF8F8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FCF8F8  
}
```

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 #FCF8F8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FCF8F8  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FCF8F8 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  
#FCF8F8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FCF8F8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FCF8F8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCF8F8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FCF8F8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCF8F8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FCF8F8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FCF8F8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FCF8F8 }
```

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