

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDF1F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDF1F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDF1F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FDF1F1
RGB	253, 241, 241
RGB Percent	99%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0549, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.05, 0.01
HSL	0°, 75%, 97%
HSV	0°, 5%, 99%
XYZ	87.8405, 90.1441, 95.9890
YIQ	244.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

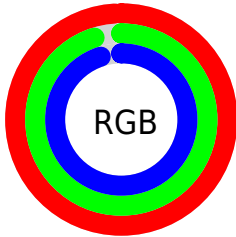
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 241, 241
Decimal	16642545
CIE Lab	96.06, 4.03, 1.43
CIE LCh	96, 4.274, 19.542
Yxy	90.1441, 0.3206, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294832625 (0xFFFD1F1)
YUV	244.5880, -1.7689, 7.3773
Hunter-Lab	94.9443, -1.0079, 6.5186

# Details

The Hex color **FDF1F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1DFD8**, and the grayscale version is **F5F5F5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C4B9B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDD8D8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDFFFF**.

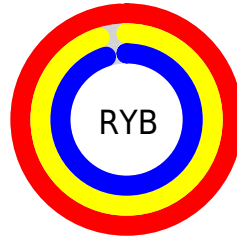
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (95%)

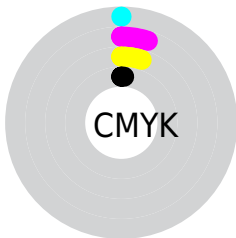
Blue (95%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (95%)

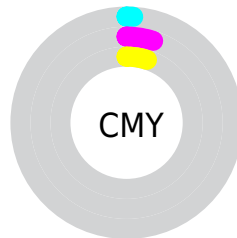


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDF1F1 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 FDF1F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDF1F1

FFFFFF

 FDF1F1

 E0D5D5

 C4B9B9

 A99E9E

 8F8484

 756B6B

 5C5353

 453C3C

 2E2626

 1A1111

 FDF1F1

 FDF1F1

 FDD8D8

FDFFFF

 FDBEBE

 FDA5A5

 FD8C8C

 FD7272

 FD5959

 FD4040

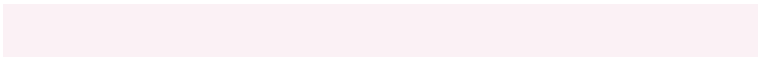
 FD2727

 FD0D0D

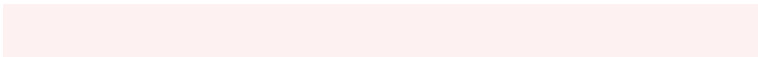
# Harmonies

## Analogous

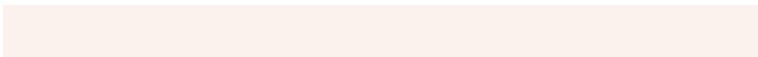
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FBF1F5



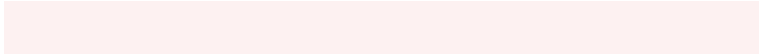
FDF1F1



FCF2ED

# Triad

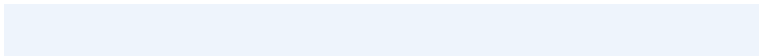
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FDF1F1



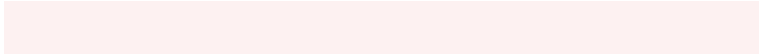
EFF5EE



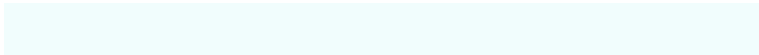
EEF4FC

# Complementary

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



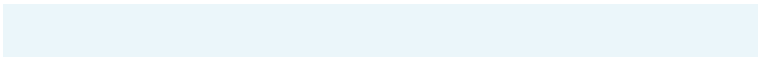
FDF1F1



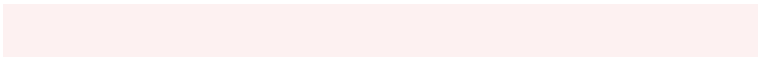
F1FDFD

# 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.



EBF6FA



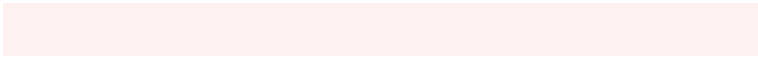
FDF1F1



ECF6F2

# Square

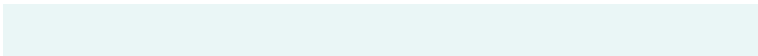
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDF1F1



F4F4EC



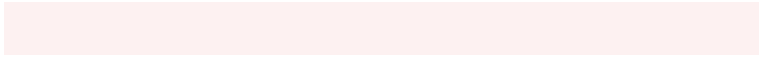
EAF6F6



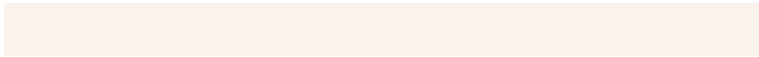
F3F3FB

# Rectangle

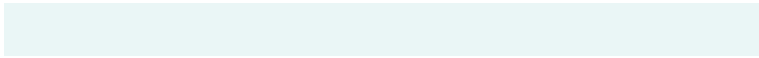
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



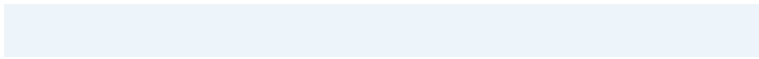
FDF1F1



FAF2EC



EAF6F6

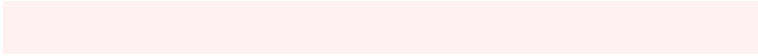


EDF5FB



# Sweetspot

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



FDF1F1



FFFCFC



FDF1FD



807E7E



000000

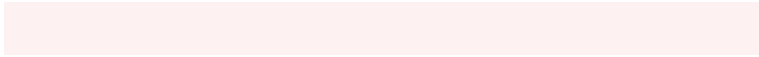


808080

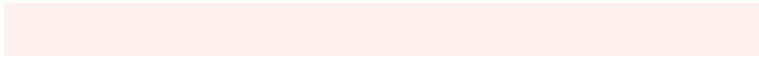


# Same Dimension

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



FDF1F1



FFF0F0



FDF7F1



807777



BF0000

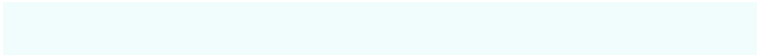


400000

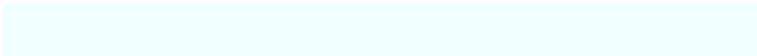


# Inverse Universe

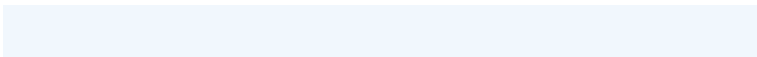
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F1DFD



F0FFF



F1F7D



778080



00BFB

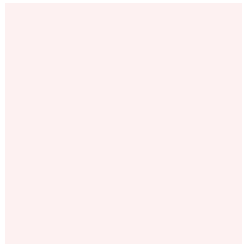


004040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDF1F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

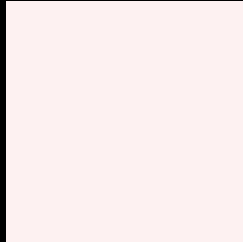
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDF1F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

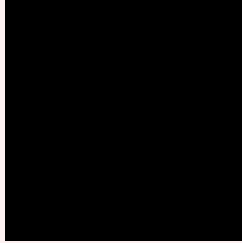
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

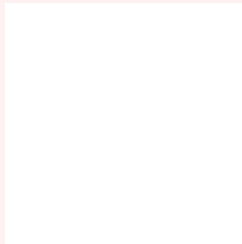
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FDF1F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF1F1.

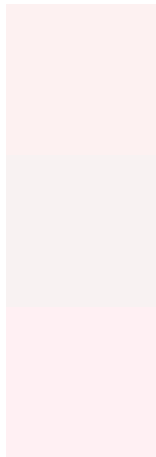


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF1F1.

# 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**  
FDF1F1

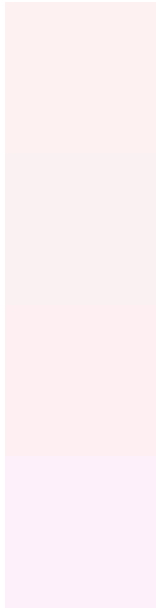
**Protanopia**  
F8F2F2

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF0F3



**Tritanopia**  
FDEFFF

# Trichromacy



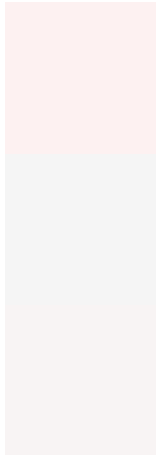
**Original Color**  
FDF1F1

**Protanomaly**  
FAF2F2

**Deuteranomaly**  
FEF0F2

**Tritanomaly**  
FDF0FA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDF1F1

**Achromatopsia**  
F5F5F5

**Achromatomaly**  
F8F4F4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDF1F1 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 #FDF1F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDF1F1  
}
```

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 #FDF1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDF1F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDF1F1 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
#FDF1F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDF1F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDF1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF1F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDF1F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF1F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDF1F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDF1F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDF1F1 }
```

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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