

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFD1F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFD1F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFD1F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1F1
RGB	255, 209, 241
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	318°, 100%, 91%
HSV	318°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	79.9176, 73.2118, 93.1383
YIQ	226.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

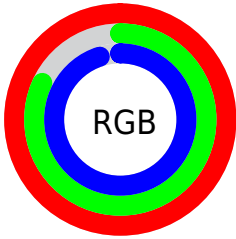
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 209, 241
Decimal	16765425
CIE Lab	88.55, 21.28, -9.60
CIE LCh	89, 23.347, 335.727
Yxy	73.2118, 0.3245, 0.2973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955505 (0xFFFFD1F1)
YUV	226.4020, 7.1968, 25.0804
Hunter-Lab	85.5639, 16.9842, -4.6438

# Details

The Hex color **FFD1F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **D1FFDF**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C69AB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB7E9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFEBF9**.

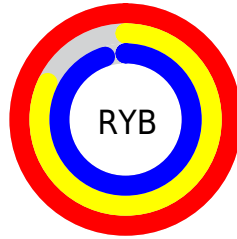
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

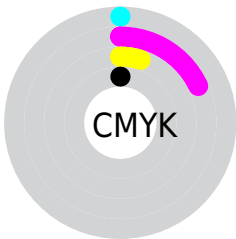
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (95%)

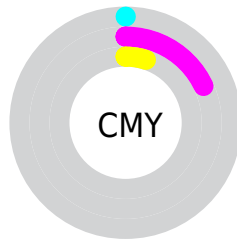


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFD1F1 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 FFD1F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFD1F1

FFFFFF

 FFD1F1

 E2B5D5

 C69AB9

 AA809E

 906784

 764E6B

 5D3752

 44213B

 2D0B26

 180011

 FFD1F1

 FFD1F1

 FFB7E9

 FFEBF9

 FF9EE1

FFFFFF

 FF84DA

 FF6BD2

 FF52CA

 FF38C2

 FF1EBB

 FF05B3

 FF00B1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E8D7FF



FFD1F1



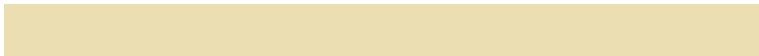
FFCFDB

# Triad

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



FFD1F1



EBDEB2



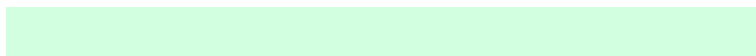
A2EAF7

# Complementary

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



FFD1F1



D1FFDF

# 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.



A7EBE2



FFD1F1



D2E5BA

# Square

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



FFD1F1



FFD7B6



B9E9CB



B0E6FF

# Rectangle

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



FFD1F1



FFD0CC



B9E9CB



A2EBF1



# Sweetspot

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



FFD1F1



FFF2FB



DFD1FF



80787D



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFD1F1



FFC7EE



FFD1DA



80737C



BF0085



40002C



# Inverse Universe

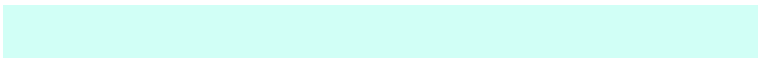
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFD1F1



FFC7EE



D1FFF6



80737C



BF0085

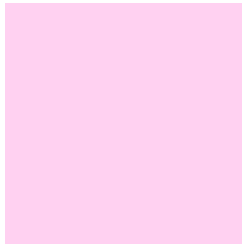


40002C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD1F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

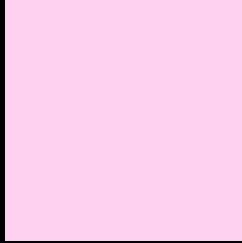
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFD1F1 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 FFD1F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD1F1.

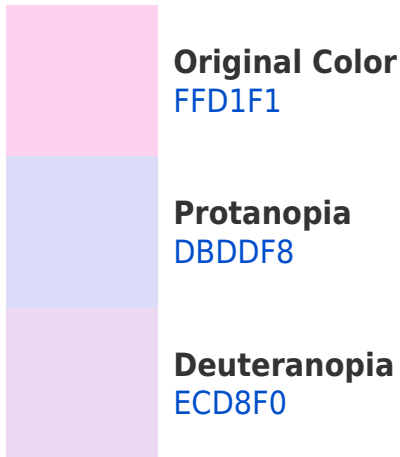


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD1F1.

# 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



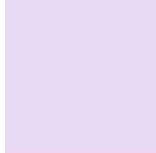


**Tritanopia**  
FDD3E4

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFD1F1



**Protanomaly**  
E8D9F5



**Deuteranomaly**  
F3D5F0

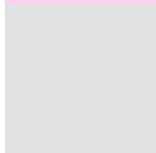


**Tritanomaly**  
FED2E9

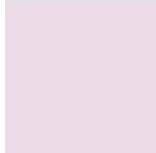
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFD1F1



**Achromatopsia**  
E2E2E2



**Achromatomaly**  
EDDCE7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFD1F1 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 #FFD1F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFD1F1  
}
```

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 #FFD1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFD1F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFD1F1 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
#FFD1F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFD1F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFD1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD1F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFD1F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD1F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFD1F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFD1F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFD1F1 }
```

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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