

Converting Colors

Hex(FFF1D2)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFF1D2) contains.

Hex(FFF1D2)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

Hex(FFF1D2)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF1D2
RGB	255, 241, 210
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0549, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	41°, 100%, 91%
HSV	41°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	84.3282, 88.8237, 73.6729
YIQ	241.6520, 18.2950, -6.6730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

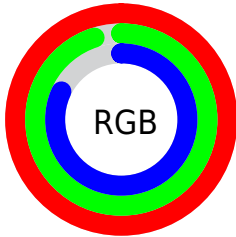
Format	Color
R_{YB}	230, 255, 210
Decimal	16773586
CIE Lab	95.51, -0.18, 16.67
CIE LCh	96, 16.672, 90.627
Yxy	88.8237, 0.3417, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963666 (0xFFFFF1D2)
YUV	241.6520, -15.6044, 11.7062
Hunter-Lab	94.2463, -5.2159, 19.6251

Details

The Hex color **FFF1D2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **D2E0FF**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6B99B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFE9B8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF9EB**.

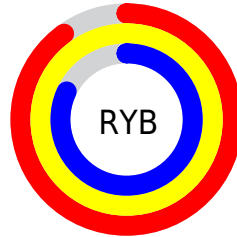
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

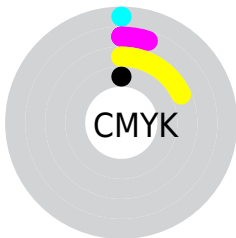
Blue (82%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (82%)

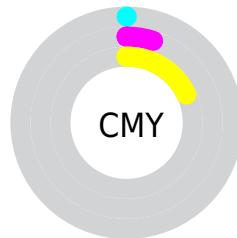


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFF1D2 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 FFF1D2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFF1D2

FFFFFF

 FFF1D2

 E2D5B6

 C6B99B

 AB9E81

 908468

 766B50

 5D5339

 453C23

 2E260E

 181200

 FFF1D2

 FFF1D2

 FFE9B8

 FFF9EB

 FFE19F

FFFFFF

 FFD985

 FFD16C

 FFC952

 FFC139

 FFB91F

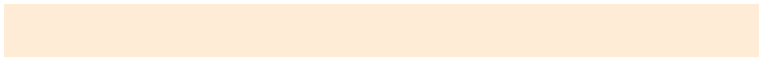
 FFB206

 FFB000

Harmonies

Analogous

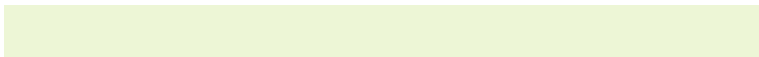
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFECD6



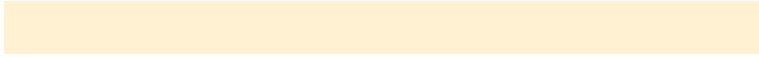
FFF1D2



EDF6D6

Triad

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



FFF1D2



C9FBFF



FFE9FF

Complementary

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



FFF1D2



D2E0FF

Split Complementary

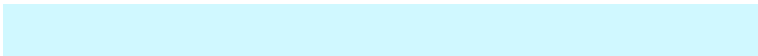
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F6EEFF



FFF1D2



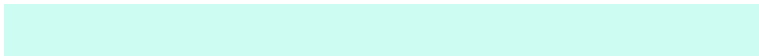
D0F8FF

Square

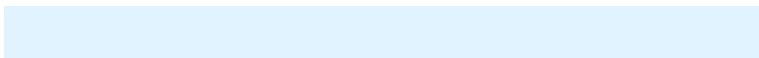
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFF1D2



CDFCF2



E1F3FF



FFE7F2

Rectangle

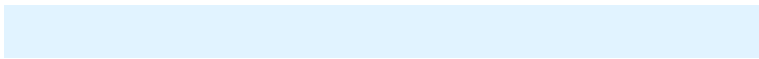
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFF1D2



E1F9DD



E1F3FF



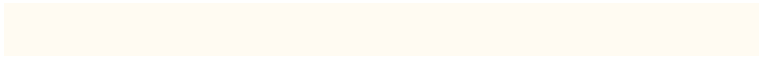
FFE8FF

Sweetspot

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



FFF1D2



FFFBF2



FFD2E0



807D78



000000



808080

Same Dimension

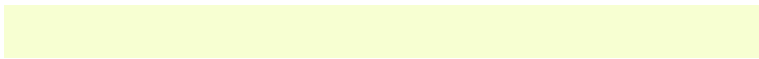
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFF1D2



FFEEC9



F7FFD2



807C73



BF8400



402C00

Inverse Universe

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



D2E0FF



C9DAFF



DAD2FF



737780



003BBF



001440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFF1D2 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

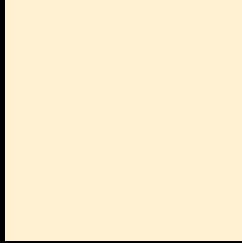
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFF1D2 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

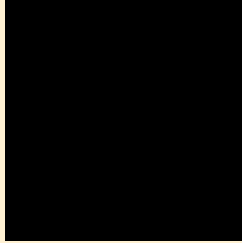
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

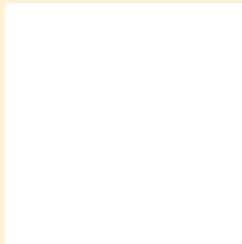
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex FFF1D2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF1D2.

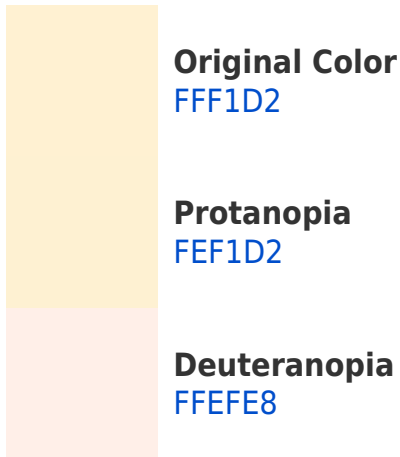


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF1D2.

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](#).

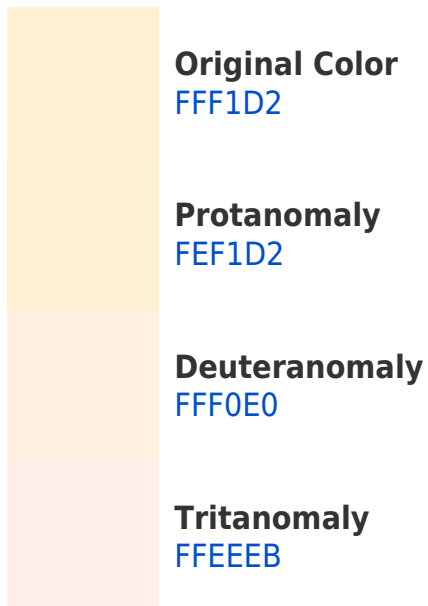
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
FFEDFA

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFF1D2 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 #FFF1D2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFF1D2  
}
```

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 #FFF1D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFF1D2
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFF1D2 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
#FFF1D2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFF1D2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFF1D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF1D2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFF1D2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF1D2 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFF1D2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFF1D2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFF1D2 }
```

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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