

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFF1FB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFF1FB) contains.

<b>Hex(FFF1FB)</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> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(FFF1FB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF1FB
RGB	255, 241, 251
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0549, 0.0157
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	317°, 100%, 97%
HSV	317°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	90.1079, 91.1356, 104.1085
YIQ	246.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

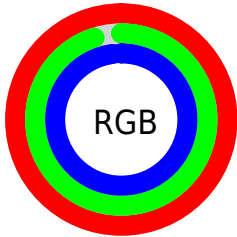
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 241, 251
Decimal	16773627
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.47, 6.42, -3.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 7.139, 334.029
Yxy	91.1356, 0.3158, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963707 (0xFFFFF1FB)
YUV	246.3260, 2.3043, 7.6071
Hunter-Lab	95.4650, 1.4196, 2.1673

# Details

The Hex color **FFF1FB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1FFF5**, and the grayscale version is **F6F6F6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6B9C3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFD8F4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFFFF**.

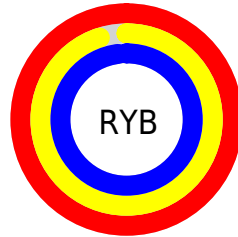
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

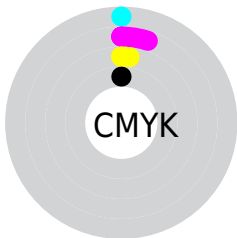
Blue (98%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (98%)

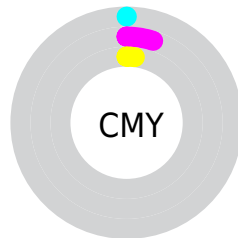


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFF1FB 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 FFF1FB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFF1FB

FFFFFF

 FFF1FB

 E2D5DE

 C6B9C3

 AB9EA7

 90848D

 776B73

 5E535B

 463B43

 30262D

 1B1119

 FFF1FB

 FFF1FB

 FFD8F4

FFFFFF

 FFBEEC

 FFA4E5

 FF8BDE

 FF72D7

 FF58CF

 FF3EC8

 FF25C1

 FF0BB9

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F8F3FF



FFF1FB



FFF0F4

# Triad

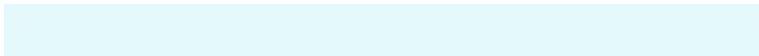
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FFF1FB



FAF5E7



E4F9FC

# Complementary

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



FFF1FB



F1FFF5

# 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.



E5F9F5



FFF1FB



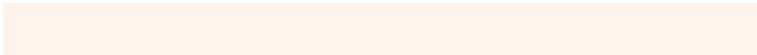
F2F7E9

# Square

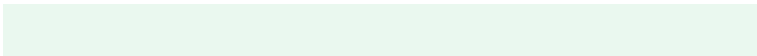
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



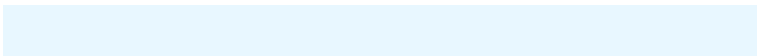
FFF1FB



FFF2E9



EAF8EF



E8F7FF

# Rectangle

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



FFF1FB



FFF0EF



EAF8EF



E4F9FA



# Sweetspot

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



FFF1FB



FFFAFE



F5F1FF



807D7F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFF1FB



FFEDFA



FFF1F4



80757D



BF0089



40002E



# Inverse Universe

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



FFF1FB



FFEDFA



F1FFFC



80757D



BF0089

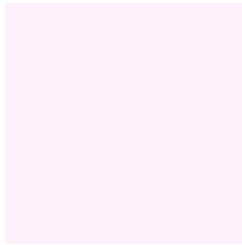


40002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFF1FB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

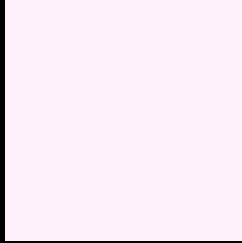
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFF1FB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

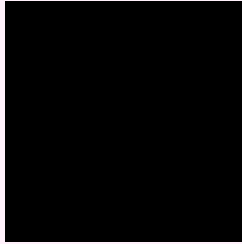
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFF1FB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF1FB.

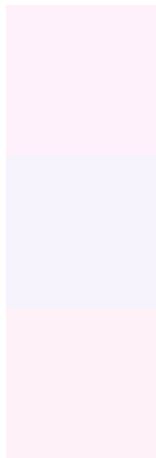


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF1FB.

# 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**  
FFF1FB

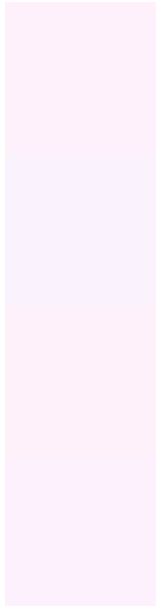
**Protanopia**  
F7F3FC

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF1F8



**Tritanopia**  
FDF1FF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

FFF1FB

**Protanomaly**

FAF2FC

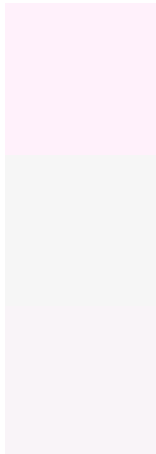
**Deuteranomaly**

FFF1F9

**Tritanomaly**

FEF1FE

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

FFF1FB

**Achromatopsia**

F6F6F6

**Achromatomaly**

F9F4F8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFF1FB 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 #FFF1FB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFF1FB  
}
```

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 #FFF1FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFF1FB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFF1FB 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
#FFF1FB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFF1FB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFF1FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF1FB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFF1FB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF1FB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFF1FB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFF1FB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFF1FB }
```

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