

# Converting Colors

Hex(AF8F1D)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AF8F1D) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(AF8F1D)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AF8F1D
RGB	175, 143, 29
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 11%
CMY	0.3137, 0.4392, 0.8863
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.83, 0.31
HSL	47°, 72%, 40%
HSV	47°, 83%, 69%
XYZ	27.7234, 28.8476, 5.2694
YIQ	139.5720, 55.6660, -28.6700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

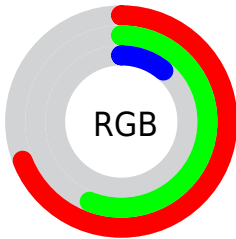
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	70, 175, 29
Decimal	11505437
CIELab	60.65, 1.22, 59.27
CIELCh	61, 59.279, 88.822
Yxy	28.8476, 0.4483, 0.4665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289695517 (0xFFAF8F1D)
YUV	139.5720, -54.5120, 31.0704
Hunter-Lab	53.7100, -1.8562, 31.7802

# Details

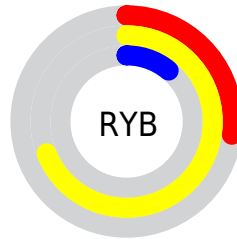
The Hex color **AF8F1D** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **1D3DAF**, and the grayscale version is **8C8C8C**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **EAC455**, and **765D00** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **AF8B0C**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **AF932F**.

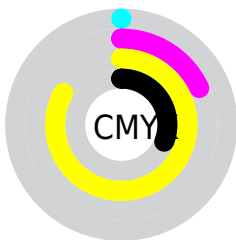
# Distribution



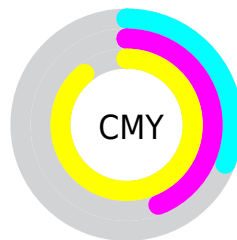
- Red (69%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AF8F1D 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 AF8F1D by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AF8F1D

 AF8F1D

FFFFFF

 927600

 EAC455

 765D00

 FFE070

 5B4600

 FFFD8B

 403000

 FFFFA6

 271B00

 FFFFC2

 070100

 FFFFDF

 000000

 FFFFFC

 AF8F1D

 AF8F1D

 AF8B0C

 AF932F

 AF8900

 AF9740

 AF9B52

 AF9E63

 AFA275

 AFA686

 AFAA98

 AFAEA9

 AFB2BB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D77B37



AF8F1D



7B9E2E

# Triad

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



AF8F1D



00ABC3



CF6FC9

# Complementary

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



AF8F1D



1D3DAF

# 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.



8F85EE



AF8F1D



00A5EB

# Square

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



AF8F1D



00AB8E



0099FB



EE6197

# Rectangle

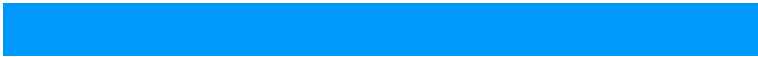
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



AF8F1D



4EA549



0099FB



BE76D8



# Sweetspot

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



AF8F1D



E3D7AA



AF1D3F



736B50



F2F2F2



737373



# Same Dimension

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



AF8F1D



E3B100



88AF1D



57554E



967500



171200



# Inverse Universe

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



1D3DAF



0032E3



441DAF



4E5057



002196

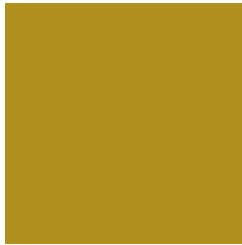


000517



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AF8F1D looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

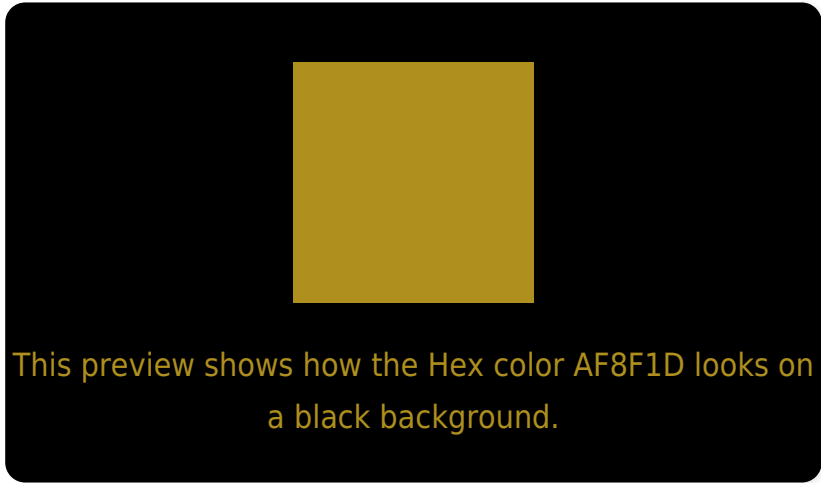
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# 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 × Fail

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



## Hex AF8F1D Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AF8F1D.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AF8F1D.

# 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**  
AF8F1D

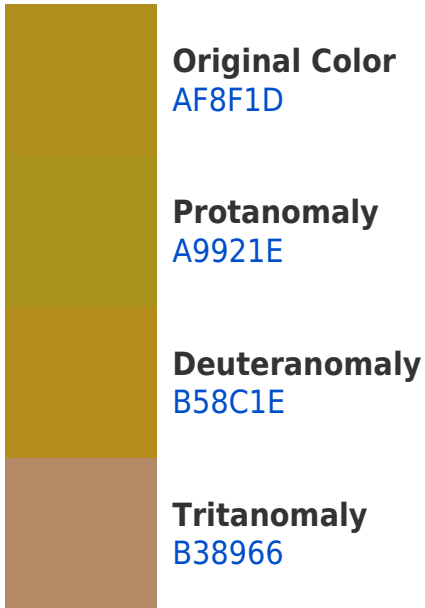
**Protanopia**  
A5931E

**Deuteranopia**  
B98B1F

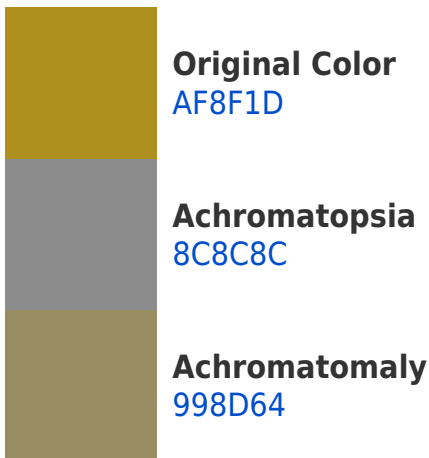


**Tritanopia**  
B6858F

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AF8F1D 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 #AF8F1D looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AF8F1D  
}
```

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 #AF8F1D colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AF8F1D
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AF8F1D 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
#AF8F1D }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AF8F1D }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AF8F1D colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AF8F1D; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AF8F1D; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AF8F1D }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AF8F1D is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AF8F1D }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AF8F1D }
```

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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