

# Converting Colors

Hex(CC6600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CC6600) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(CC6600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex         | CC6600                      |
| RGB         | 204, 102, 0                 |
| RGB Percent | 80%, 40%, 0%                |
| CMY         | 0.2000, 0.6000, 1.0000      |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.50, 1.00, 0.20      |
| HSL         | 30°, 100%, 40%              |
| HSV         | 30°, 100%, 80%              |
| XYZ         | 29.6532, 22.3401, 2.7492    |
| YIQ         | 120.8700, 93.5340, -10.0980 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

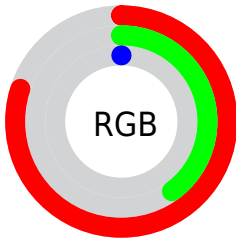
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 204, 204, 0                    |
| Decimal                             | 13395456                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 54.39, 35.73, 62.68            |
| CIE LCh                             | 54, 72.149, 60.317             |
| Yxy                                 | 22.3401, 0.5417,<br>0.4081     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4291585536<br>(0xFFCC6600)     |
| YUV                                 | 120.8700, -59.5889,<br>72.9050 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 47.2653, 29.2726,<br>29.6371   |

# Details

The Hex color **CC6600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **0066CC**, and the grayscale version is **797979**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF9A41**, and **8F3400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CC6600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CC7014**.

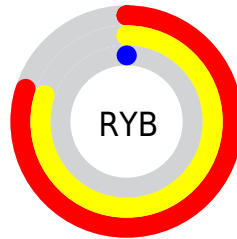
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (40%)

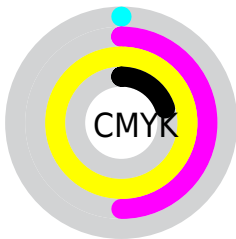
Blue (0%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (0%)

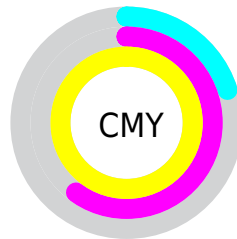


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CC6600 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 CC6600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CC6600

 CC6600

FFFFFF

 AD4D00

 FF9A41

 8F3400

 FFB65B

 701B00

 FFD276

 530000

 FFEE91

 380000

 FFFFAC

 180001

 FFFFC8

 000000

 FFFF E5

 CC6600

 CC7014

 CC7A29

 CC853D

 CC8F52

 CC9966

 CCA37A

 CCAD8F

 CCB8A3

 CCC2B8

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EA4747



CC6600



9C8000

# Triad

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



CC6600



009D81



7C71EF

# Complementary

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



CC6600



0066CC

# 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.



008AFF



CC6600



009DC0

# Square

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



CC6600



009940



0098EF



CC50C1

# Rectangle

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



CC6600



758C00



0098EF



4C7AF8



# Sweetspot

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



CC6600



FFD9B3



CC0066



806952



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CC6600



FF8000



CCCC00



66615C



A65300



261300



# Inverse Universe

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



0066CC



0080FF



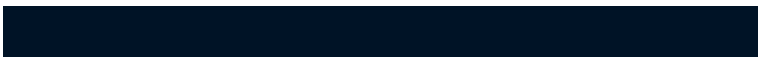
0000CC



5C6166



0053A6



001326



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CC6600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

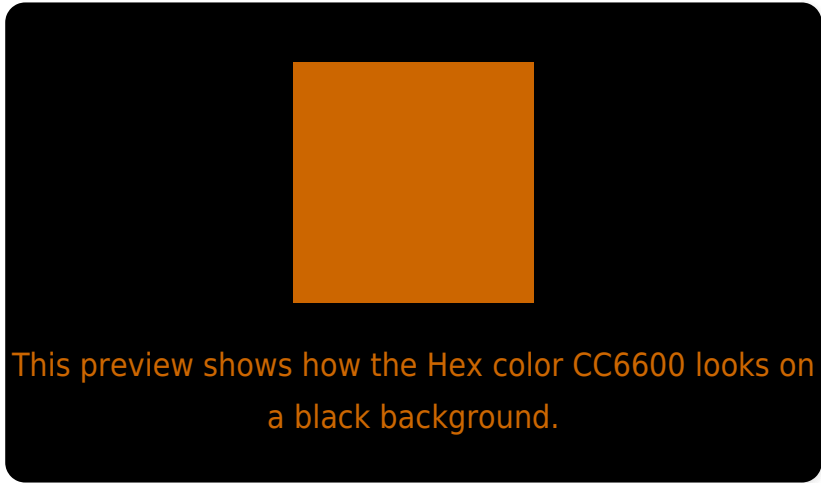
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 CC6600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CC6600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CC6600.

# 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**  
CC6600

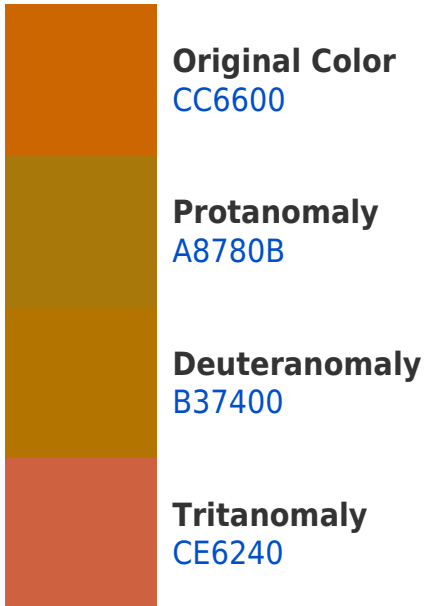
**Protanopia**  
938312

**Deuteranopia**  
A57C00



**Tritanopia**  
CF5F65

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CC6600 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 #CC6600 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CC6600  
}
```

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 #CC6600 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CC6600  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CC6600 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  
#CC6600 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CC6600 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CC6600 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CC6600; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CC6600; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CC6600 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CC6600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CC6600 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CC6600 }
```

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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