

# Converting Colors

Hex(CD8F56)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CD8F56) contains.

<b>Hex(CD8F56)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

**Color**

**Hex(CD8F56)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CD8F56
RGB	205, 143, 86
RGB Percent	80%, 56%, 34%
CMY	0.1961, 0.4392, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.58, 0.20
HSL	29°, 54%, 57%
HSV	29°, 58%, 80%
XYZ	36.6790, 33.2959, 13.2977
YIQ	155.0400, 55.2490, -4.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

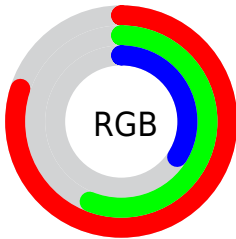
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	205, 195, 86
Decimal	13471574
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.40, 17.47, 39.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 43.093, 66.080
Yxy	33.2959, 0.4405, 0.3998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291661654 (0xFFCD8F56)
YUV	155.0400, -34.0367, 43.8149
Hunter-Lab	57.7026, 12.4849, 26.7284

# Details

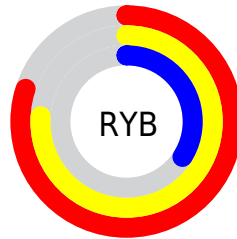
The Hex color **CD8F56** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **5694CD**, and the grayscale version is **9B9B9B**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC589**, and **935D26** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CD8442**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CD9A6B**.

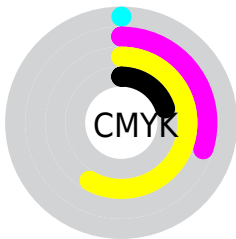
# Distribution



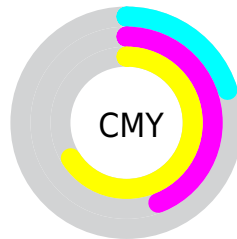
- Red (80%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CD8F56 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 CD8F56 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CD8F56

 CD8F56

FFFFFF

 B0753E

 FFC589

 935D26

 FFE1A4

 77450D

 FFFEBF

 5C2E00

 FFFFDB

 411900

 FFFFF8

 280200

 000000

 CD8F56

 CD8F56

 CD8442

 CD9A6B

 CD7A2D

 CDA47F

 CD6F19

 CDAF94

 CD6404

 CDBAA8

 CD6200

 CDC4BD

 CDCFD1

 CDDAE6

 CDE4FA

 CDEFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E18271



CD8F56



AC9D4E

# Triad

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



CD8F56



00B0A3



AA8FDA

# Complementary

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



CD8F56



5694CD

# 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.



6C9DE8



CD8F56



00AFC8

# Square

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



CD8F56



51AE7C



00A8E2



D282BC

# Rectangle

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



CD8F56



92A455



00A8E2



9894E1

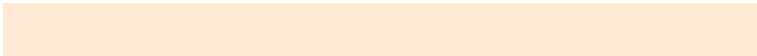


# Sweetspot

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



CD8F56



FFE8D4



CD5695



807266



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CD8F56



FFA24D



CDC956



66615C



A64F00



261200



# Inverse Universe

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



5694CD



4DAAFF



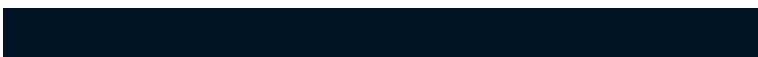
565ACD



5C6166



0056A6

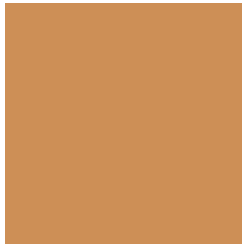


001426



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CD8F56 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

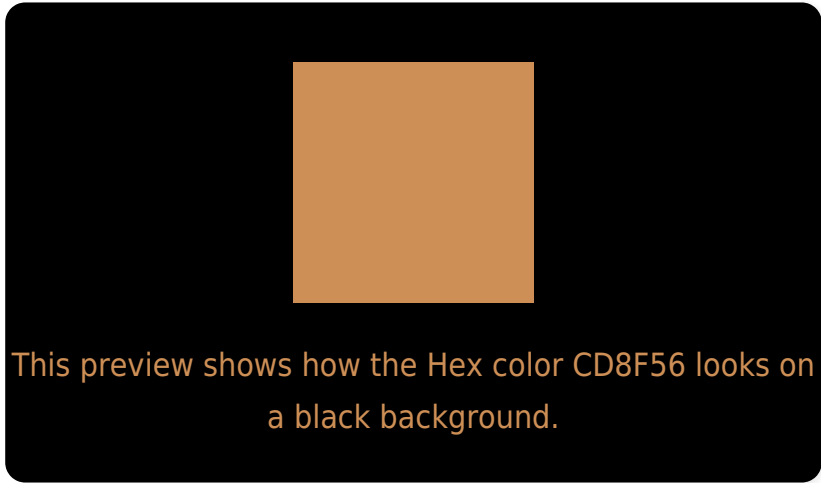
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

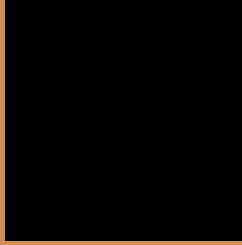
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex CD8F56 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CD8F56.

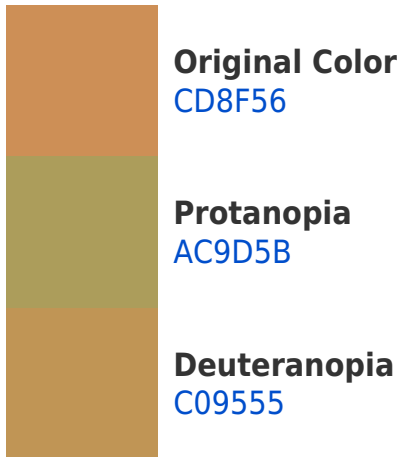



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CD8F56.

# 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](#).

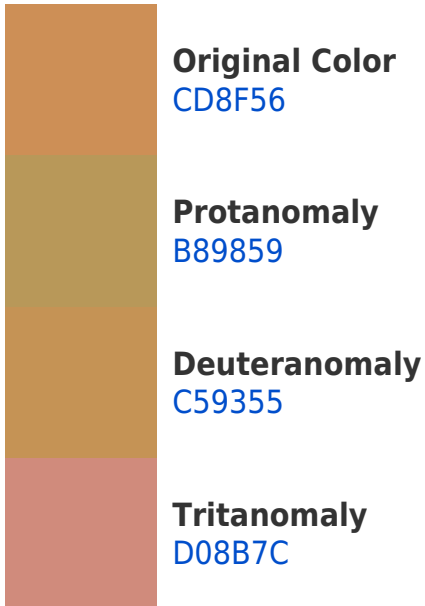
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
D28892

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CD8F56 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 #CD8F56 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CD8F56  
}
```

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 #CD8F56 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CD8F56
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CD8F56 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
#CD8F56 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CD8F56 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CD8F56 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CD8F56; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CD8F56; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CD8F56 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CD8F56 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CD8F56 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CD8F56 }
```

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