

# Converting Colors

Hex(D7BF1A)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D7BF1A) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(D7BF1A)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7BF1A
RGB	215, 191, 26
RGB Percent	84%, 75%, 10%
CMY	0.1569, 0.2510, 0.8980
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.88, 0.16
HSL	52°, 78%, 47%
HSV	52°, 88%, 84%
XYZ	46.8416, 51.7833, 8.5036
YIQ	179.3660, 67.2690, -46.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

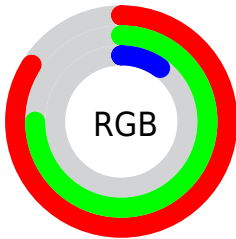
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	53, 215, 26
Decimal	14139162
CIELab	77.15, -6.57, 75.12
CIELCh	77, 75.403, 94.999
Yxy	51.7833, 0.4372, 0.4834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292329242 (0xFFD7BF1A)
YUV	179.3660, -75.6094, 31.2510
Hunter-Lab	71.9606, -9.7393, 43.3661

# Details

The Hex color **D7BF1A** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **1A32D7**, and the grayscale version is **B4B4B4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF75C**, and **9C8A00** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D7BC04**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D7C22F**.

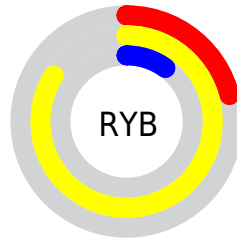
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (75%)

Blue (10%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (10%)

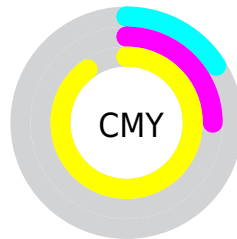


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D7BF1A 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 D7BF1A by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D7BF1A

 D7BF1A

FFFFFF

 B9A400

 FFF75C

 9C8A00

 FFFF78

 7F7100

 FFFF95

 635900

 FFFFB1

 474200

 FFFFCE

 2D2C00

 FFFFEC

 141800

 000000

 D7BF1A

 D7BF1A

 D7BC04

 D7C22F

 D7BC00

 D7C445

 D7C75A

 D7CA70

 D7CD85

 D7CF9B

 D7D2B1

 D7D5C6

 D7D8DC

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFA53A



D7BF1A



8ED141

# Triad

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



D7BF1A



00DEFF



FF88FB

# Complementary

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



D7BF1A



1A32D7

# 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.



CFA7FF



D7BF1A



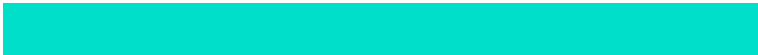
00D5FF

# Square

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



D7BF1A



00DFC9



00C3FF



FF7AB6

# Rectangle

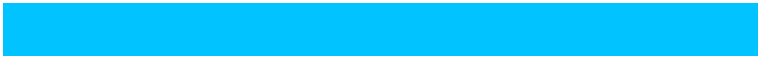
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



D7BF1A



46D96A



00C3FF



FF92FF



# Sweetspot

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



D7BF1A



FFF7BD



D71A33



807A58



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D7BF1A



FFDF00



92D71A



6B6A60



AB9500



2B2600



# Inverse Universe

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



1A32D7



0020FF



5F1AD7



60626B



0016AB

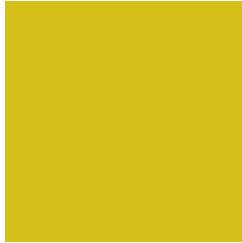


00062B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D7BF1A looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

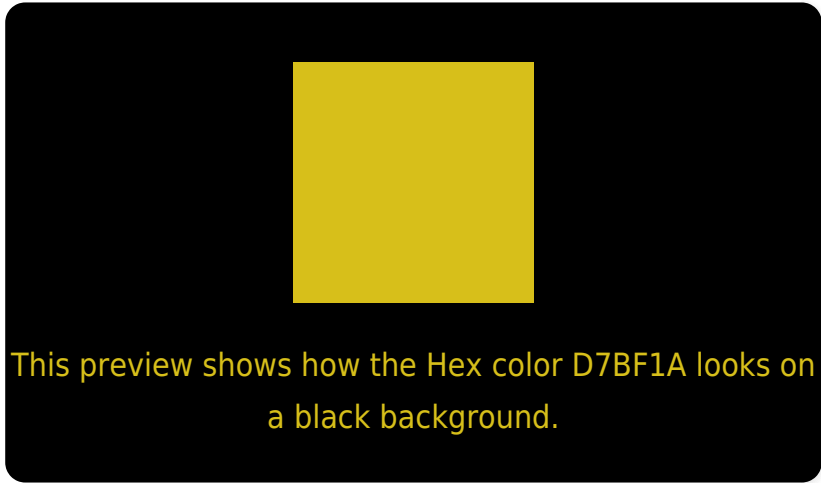
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D7BF1A Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D7BF1A.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D7BF1A.

# 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**  
D7BF1A

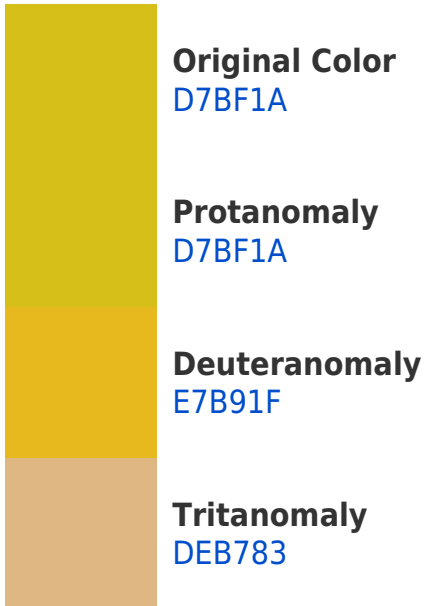
**Protanopia**  
D7BF1A

**Deuteranopia**  
F0B522



**Tritanopia**  
E2B2BF

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D7BF1A 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 #D7BF1A looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D7BF1A  
}
```

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 #D7BF1A colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D7BF1A
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D7BF1A 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
#D7BF1A }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D7BF1A }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D7BF1A colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7BF1A; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D7BF1A; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7BF1A }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D7BF1A is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D7BF1A }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D7BF1A }
```

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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