

# Converting Colors

Hex(F0AC60)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F0AC60) contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Hex(F0AC60)</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(F0AC60)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>               |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex           | F0AC60                     |
| RGB           | 240, 172, 96               |
| RGB Percent   | 94%, 67%, 38%              |
| CMY           | 0.0588, 0.3255, 0.6235     |
| CMYK          | 0.00, 0.28, 0.60, 0.06     |
| HSL           | 32°, 83%, 66%              |
| HSV           | 32°, 60%, 94%              |
| XYZ           | 52.7990, 48.8748, 17.7173  |
| YIQ           | 183.6680, 64.9240, -9.2200 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

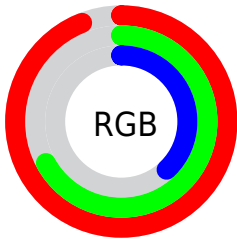
| Format                              | Color                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 225, 240, 96                   |
| Decimal                             | 15772768                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 75.37, 17.17, 48.35            |
| CIE LCh                             | 75, 51.311, 70.448             |
| Yxy                                 | 48.8748, 0.4422,<br>0.4094     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4293962848<br>(0xFFFF0AC60)    |
| YUV                                 | 183.6680, -43.2203,<br>49.4032 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 69.9105, 12.4663,<br>33.9116   |

# Details

The Hex color **F0AC60** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **60A4F0**, and the grayscale version is **B8B8B8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE394**, and **B4782E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F0A148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F0B778**.

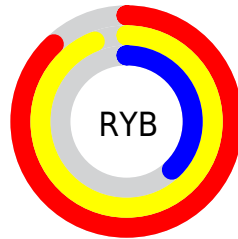
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (67%)

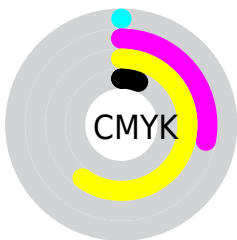
Blue (38%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (38%)

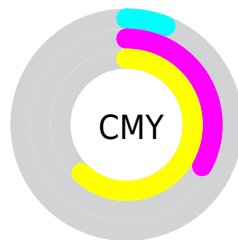


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F0AC60 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 F0AC60 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F0AC60

 F0AC60

FFFFFF

 D29147

 FFE394

 B4782E

 FFFFB0

 975F13

 FFFFCC

 7B4700

 FFFFEE

 5F3000

 431B00

 2A0500

 000000

 F0AC60

 F0AC60

 F0A148

 F0B778

 F09530

 F0C390

 F08A18

 F0CEA8

 F07F00

 F0D9C0

 F0E5D8

 F0F0F0

 F0FBFF

 F0FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF9B7F



F0AC60



C6BC59

# Triad

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



F0AC60



00D2C9



D3A7FF

# Complementary

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



F0AC60



60A4F0

# 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.



8AB9FF



F0AC60



00CFF6

# Square

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



F0AC60



4FD098



00C7FF



FF97DA

# Rectangle

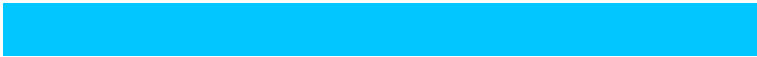
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F0AC60



A5C565



00C7FF



BEADFF

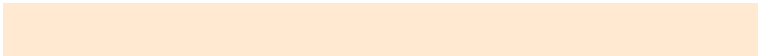


# Sweetspot

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



F0AC60



FFE9D1



F060A6



807263



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F0AC60



FFA847



EEF060



78726C



B86100



381E00



# Inverse Universe

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



60A4F0



479EFF



6260F0



6C7278



0057B8



001A38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F0AC60 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

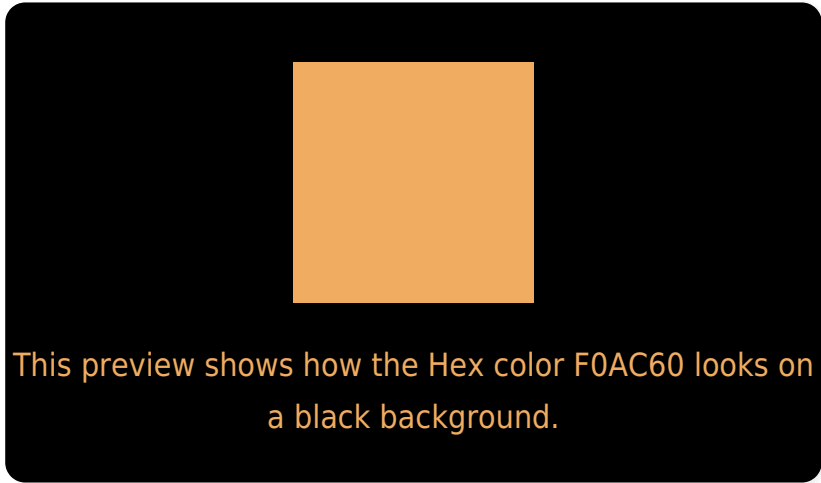
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F0AC60 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F0AC60.

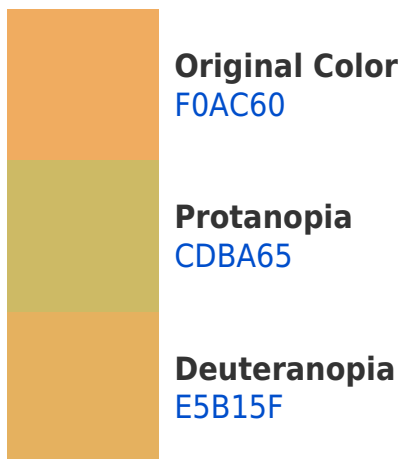


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F0AC60.

# 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](#).

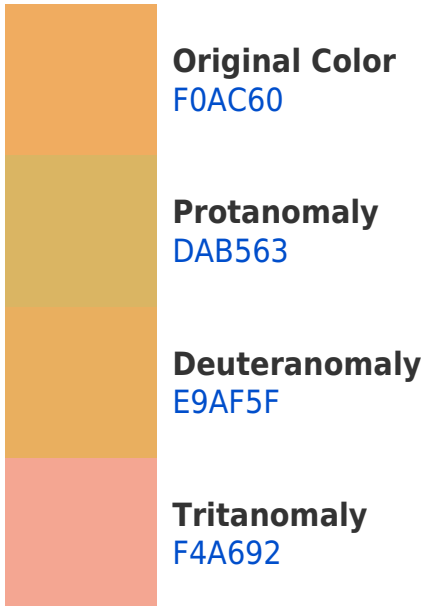
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F6A3AF

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F0AC60 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 #F0AC60 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F0AC60  
}
```

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 #F0AC60 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F0AC60
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F0AC60 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
#F0AC60 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F0AC60 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F0AC60 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0AC60; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F0AC60; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0AC60 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F0AC60 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F0AC60 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F0AC60 }
```

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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