

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1A660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1A660) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1A660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1A660
RGB	241, 166, 96
RGB Percent	95%, 65%, 38%
CMY	0.0549, 0.3490, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.60, 0.05
HSL	29°, 84%, 66%
HSV	29°, 60%, 95%
XYZ	52.0232, 46.8177, 17.3611
YIQ	180.4450, 67.1700, -5.8700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

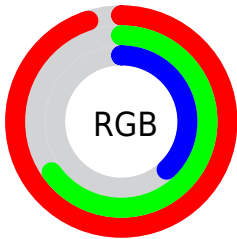
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 231, 96
Decimal	15836768
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.07, 20.75, 46.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 51.238, 66.106
Yxy	46.8177, 0.4477, 0.4029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294026848 (0xFFFF1A660)
YUV	180.4450, -41.6314, 53.1067
Hunter-Lab	68.4235, 15.9745, 32.8527

# Details

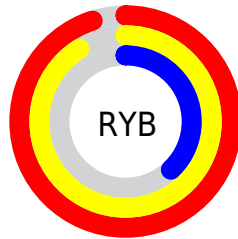
The Hex color **F1A660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **60ABF1**, and the grayscale version is **B5B5B5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFDD94**, and **B5722E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F19A48**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1B278**.

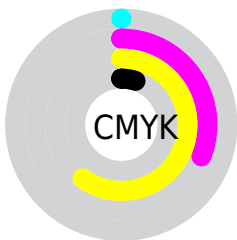
# Distribution



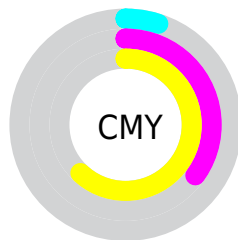
- Red (95%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1A660 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 F1A660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1A660

 F1A660

FFFFFF

 D38C47

 FFDD94

 B5722E

 FFFAAF

 985914

 FFFFEB

 7B4100

 FFFFEB

 5F2B00

 441500

 2A0000

 000000

 F1A660

 F1A660

 F19A48

 F1B278

 F18D30

 F1BF90

 F18118

 F1CBA8

 F17400

 F1D8C0

 F1E4D8

 F1F1F1

 F1FDFF

 F1FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF9681



F1A660



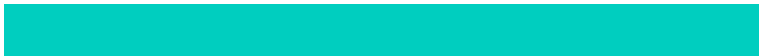
C9B755

# Triad

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



F1A660



00CEBF



C7A6FF

# Complementary

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



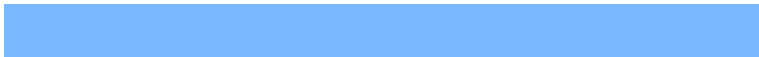
F1A660



60ABF1

# 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.



78B8FF



F1A660



00CCEC

# Square

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



F1A660



57CB8E



00C5FF



F895DD

# Rectangle

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



F1A660



A9C05E



00C5FF



B0ACFF

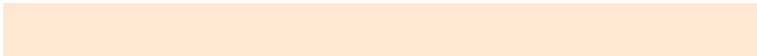


# Sweetspot

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



F1A660



FFE7D1



F160AD



807163



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1A660



FFA047



F1EC60



78726C



B85900



381B00



# Inverse Universe

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



60ABF1



47A6FF



6065F1



6C7278



005FB8



001D38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1A660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

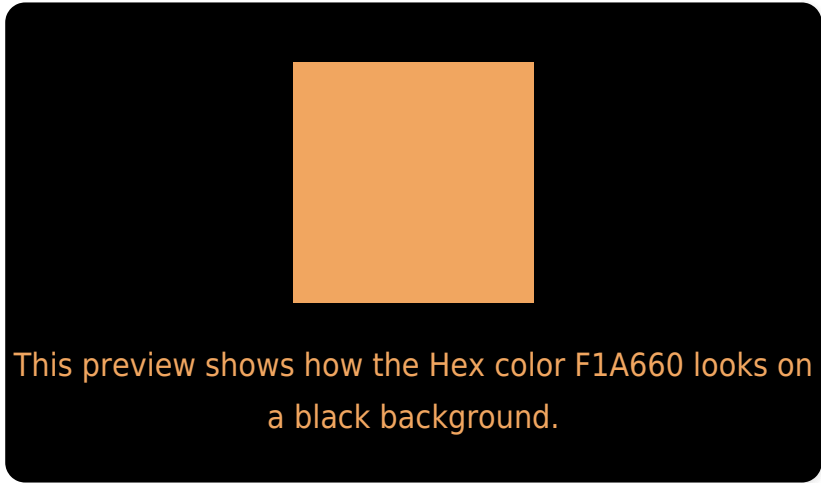
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1A660 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1A660.

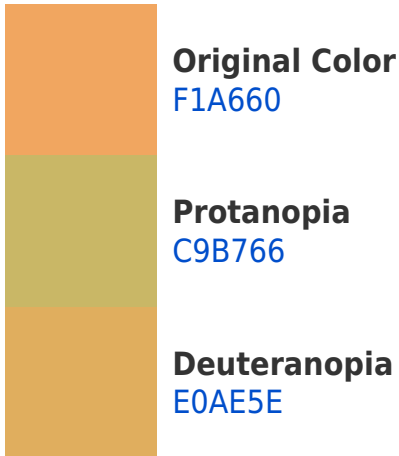


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1A660.

# 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](#).

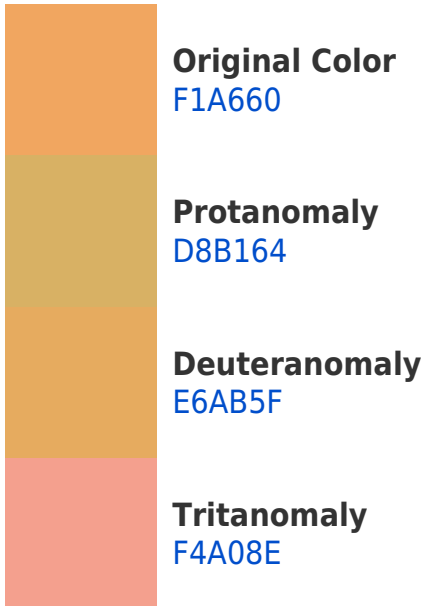
## Dichromacy



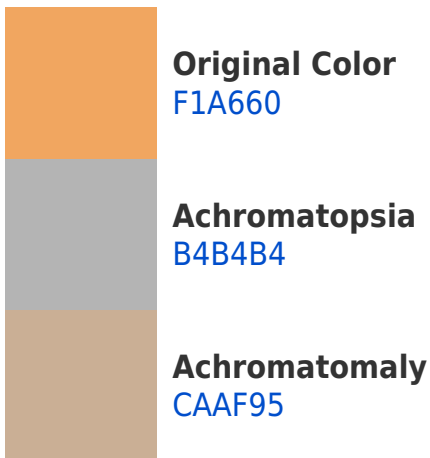


**Tritanopia**  
F69DA9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1A660 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 #F1A660 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1A660  
}
```

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 #F1A660 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1A660  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1A660 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  
#F1A660 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1A660 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1A660 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1A660; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1A660; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1A660 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1A660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1A660 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1A660 }
```

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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