

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1AA08)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1AA08) contains.

<b>Hex(F1AA08)</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(F1AA08)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1AA08
RGB	241, 170, 8
RGB Percent	95%, 67%, 3%
CMY	0.0549, 0.3333, 0.9686
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.97, 0.05
HSL	42°, 94%, 49%
HSV	42°, 97%, 95%
XYZ	50.6942, 47.4678, 6.7200
YIQ	172.7610, 94.3180, -35.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

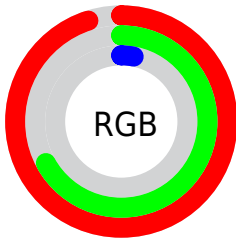
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	110, 241, 8
Decimal	15837704
CIELab	74.49, 15.45, 76.98
CIELCh	74, 78.512, 78.649
Yxy	47.4678, 0.4833, 0.4526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294027784 (0xFFFF1AA08)
YUV	172.7610, -81.2272, 59.8456
Hunter-Lab	68.8968, 10.7705, 42.4448

# Details

The Hex color **F1AA08** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **084FF1**, and the grayscale version is **ADADAD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE152**, and **B37600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1A800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1B120**.

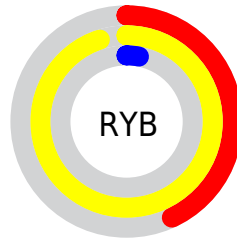
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (67%)

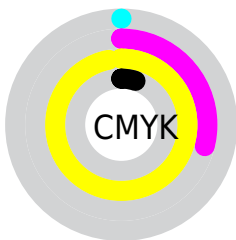
Blue (3%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (3%)

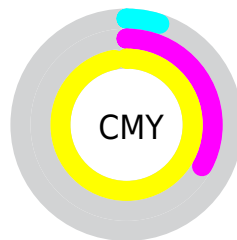


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1AA08 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 F1AA08 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1AA08

 F1AA08

FFFFFF

 D29000

 FFE152

 B37600

 FFFE6F

 955E00

 FFFF8B

 774600

 FFFFA7

 5B3000

 FFFFC4

 3F1B00

 FFFFE1

 270400

 000000

 F1AA08

 F1AA08

 F1A800

 F1B120

 F1B938

 F1C050

 F1C768

 F1CF81

 F1D699

 F1DDB1

 F1E5C9

 F1ECE1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF8B4C



F1AA08



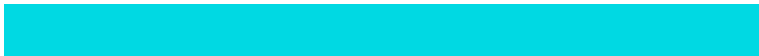
AFC107

# Triad

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



F1AA08



00D9E3



F28FFF

# Complementary

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



F1AA08



084FF1

# 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.



7CB0FF



F1AA08



00D4FF

# Square

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



F1AA08



00D798



00C8FF



FF72D6

# Rectangle

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



F1AA08



79CC3A



00C8FF



D49AFF



# Sweetspot

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



F1AA08



FFE8B5



F10852



807253



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1AA08



FFB100



C6F108



78746C



B88000



382700



# Inverse Universe

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



084FF1



004EFF



3308F1



6C7078



0038B8



001138



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1AA08 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

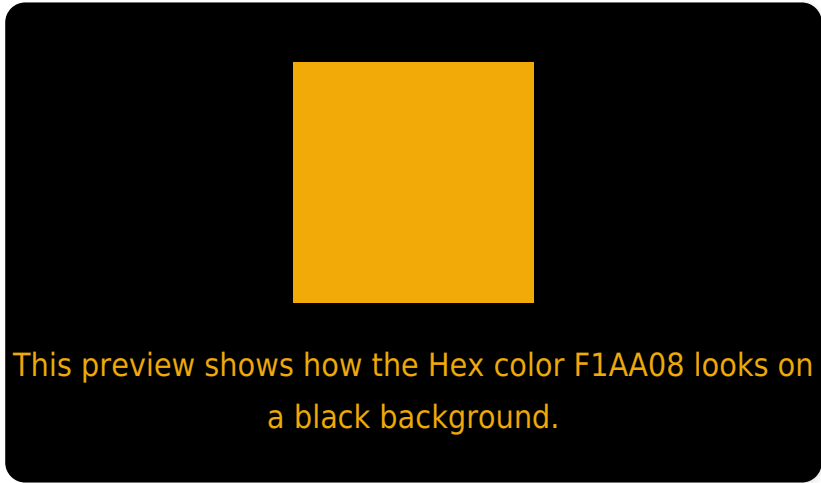
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1AA08 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1AA08.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1AA08.

# 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**  
F1AA08

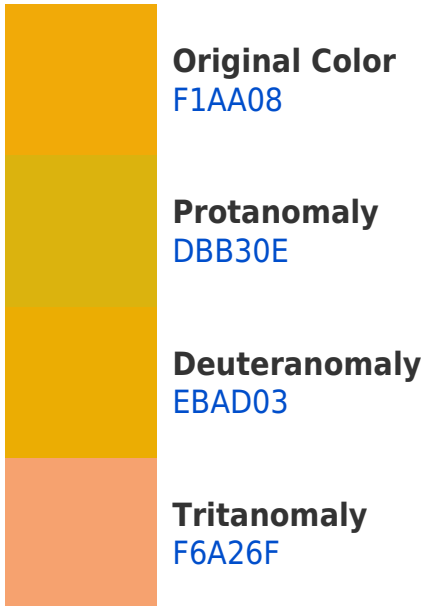
**Protanopia**  
CFB811

**Deuteranopia**  
E8AE00

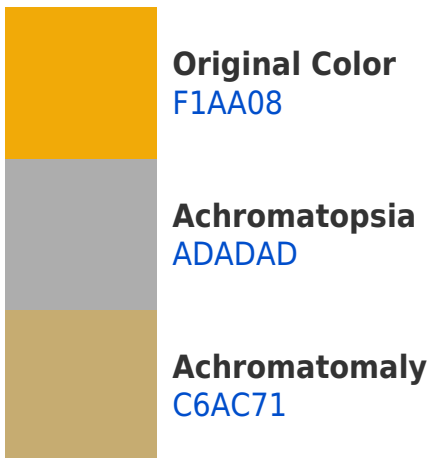


**Tritanopia**  
F99EAA

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1AA08 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 #F1AA08 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1AA08  
}
```

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 #F1AA08 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1AA08  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1AA08 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  
#F1AA08 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1AA08 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1AA08 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1AA08; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1AA08; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1AA08 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1AA08 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1AA08 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1AA08 }
```

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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