

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1B04C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1B04C) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1B04C)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1B04C
RGB	241, 176, 76
RGB Percent	95%, 69%, 30%
CMY	0.0549, 0.3098, 0.7020
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.68, 0.05
HSL	36°, 85%, 62%
HSV	36°, 68%, 95%
XYZ	53.1055, 50.2732, 13.7422
YIQ	184.0350, 70.8400, -17.3200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

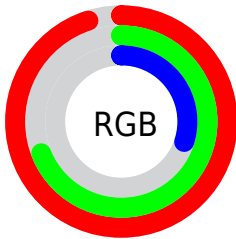
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	183, 241, 76
Decimal	15839308
CIELab	76.24, 14.24, 58.71
CIELCh	76, 60.410, 76.361
Yxy	50.2732, 0.4534, 0.4292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294029388 (0xFFFF1B04C)
YUV	184.0350, -53.2613, 49.9583
Hunter-Lab	70.9036, 9.6118, 38.1412

# Details

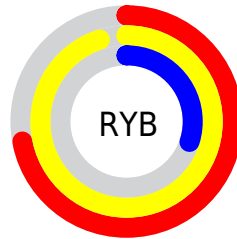
The Hex color **F1B04C** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **4C8DF1**, and the grayscale version is **B9B9B9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE781**, and **B57C13** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1A734**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1B964**.

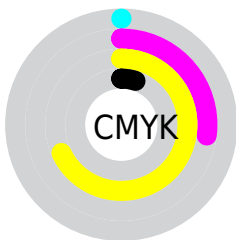
# Distribution



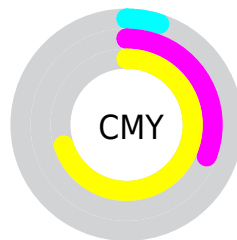
- Red (95%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1B04C 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 F1B04C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1B04C

 F1B04C

FFFFFF

 D39531

 FFE781

 B57C13

 FFFF9C

 976300

 FFFFB8

 7B4B00

 FFFFDD

 5E3400

 FFFFF1

 431F00

 290A00

 000000

 F1B04C

 F1B04C

 F1A734

 F1B964

 F19D1C

 F1C37C

 F19404

 F1CC94

 F19200

 F1D6AC

 F1DFC5

 F1E9DD

 F1F2F5

 F1FCFF

 F1FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF9B6D



F1B04C



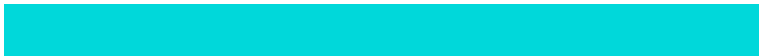
BEC34A

# Triad

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



F1B04C



00D8DA



E7A1FF

# Complementary

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



F1B04C



4C8DF1

# 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.



93B7FF



F1B04C



00D4FF

# Square

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



F1B04C



00D6A0



00C9FF



FF8ED8

# Rectangle

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



F1B04C



95CC5E



00C9FF



CFA8FF

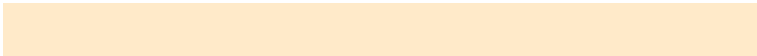


# Sweetspot

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



F1B04C



FFEAC9



F14C8E



807360



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1B04C



FFAD2E



E1F14C



78736C



B86F00



382200



# Inverse Universe

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



4C8DF1



2E80FF



5C4CF1



6C7178



0048B8



001638



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1B04C looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

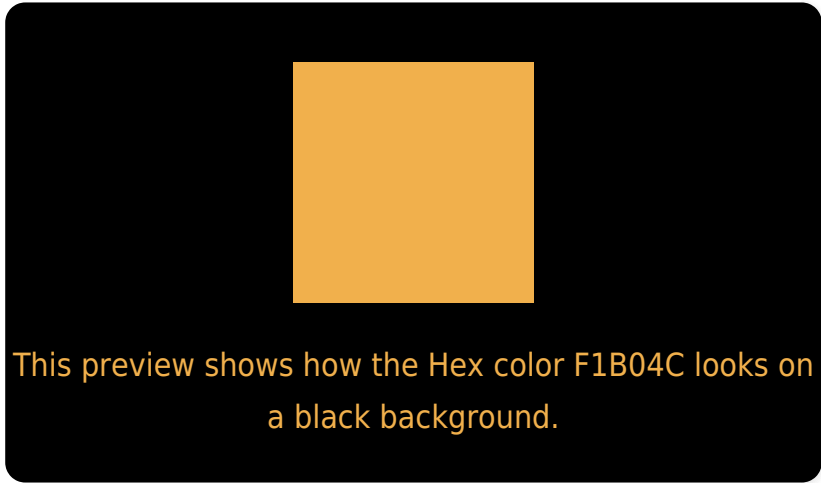
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1B04C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1B04C.

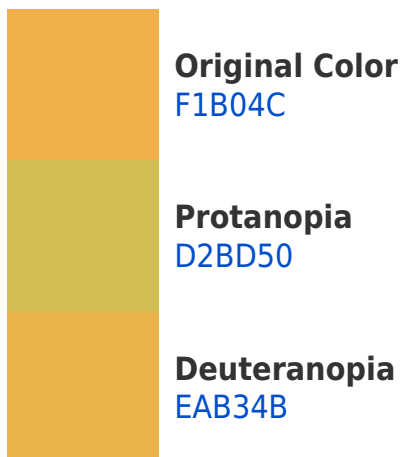


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1B04C.

# 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](#).

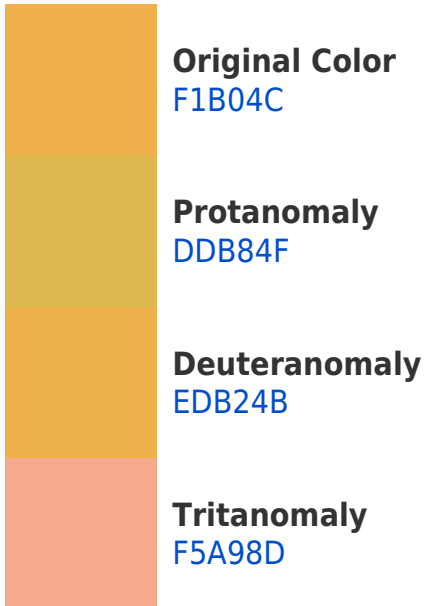
## Dichromacy



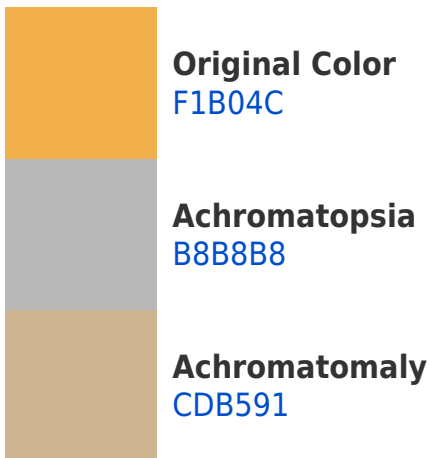


**Tritanopia**  
F8A5B2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1B04C 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 #F1B04C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1B04C  
}
```

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 #F1B04C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1B04C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1B04C 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
#F1B04C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1B04C }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1B04C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1B04C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1B04C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1B04C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1B04C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1B04C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1B04C }
```

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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