

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1CAA0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1CAA0) contains.

<b>Hex(F1CAA0)</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(F1CAA0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F1CAA0
RGB	241, 202, 160
RGB Percent	95%, 79%, 63%
CMY	0.0549, 0.2078, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.34, 0.05
HSL	31°, 74%, 79%
HSV	31°, 34%, 95%
XYZ	63.7413, 63.4799, 42.1510
YIQ	208.8730, 36.7260, -4.7940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

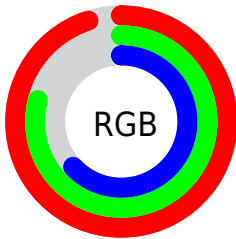
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">235, 241, 160</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15846048</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">83.69, 7.94, 26.12</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">84, 27.303, 73.099</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">63.4799, 0.3763, 0.3748</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294036128</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF1CAA0</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">208.8730, -24.0944, 28.1754</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">79.6743, 3.3743, 24.4051</a>

# Details

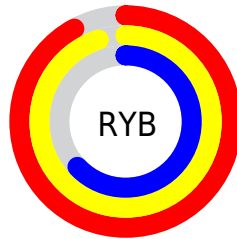
The Hex color **F1CAA0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A0C7F1**, and the grayscale version is **D1D1D1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD7**, and **B8946C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1BE88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1D6B8**.

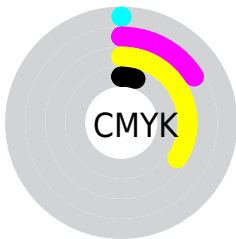
# Distribution



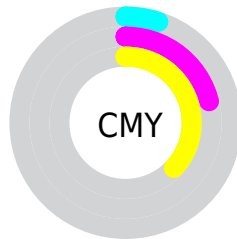
- Red (95%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1CAA0 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 F1CAA0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1CAA0

 F1CAA0

FFFFFF

 D4AF86

 FFFFD7

 B8946C

 FFFFF3

 9C7A54

 81613C

 674A26

 4D3310

 351E00

 1D0700

 000000

 F1CAA0

 F1CAA0

 F1BE88

 F1D6B8

 F1B370

 F1E1D0

 F1A758

 F1EDE8

 F19C40

 F1F8FF

 F19028

 F1FFFF

 F1840F

 F17D00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC2AF



F1CAA0



D8D39E

# Triad

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



F1CAA0



8ADFD8



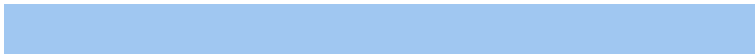
E3C6F6

# Complementary

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



F1CAA0



A0C7F1

# 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.



C1CFFF



F1CAA0



89DDF3

# Square

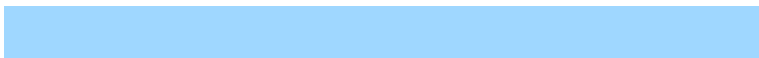
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1CAA0



9FDEC1



9FD7FF



FBC0E0

# Rectangle

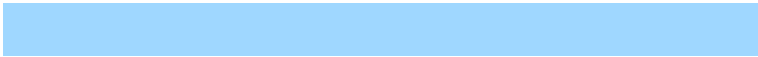
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1CAA0



C5D8A5



9FD7FF



D8C9FC

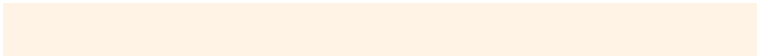


# Sweetspot

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



F1CAA0



FFF3E6



F1A0C7



807870



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1CAA0



FFCE99



F0F1A0



78726C



B85F00



381D00

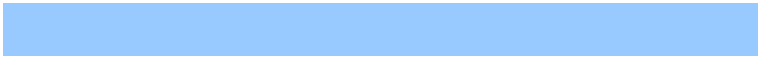


# Inverse Universe

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



A0C7F1



99CAFF



A1A0F1



6C7278



0058B8

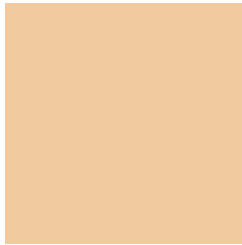


001B38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1CAA0 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



This preview shows how the Hex color F1CAA0 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

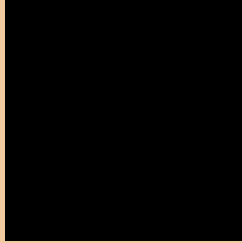
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F1CAA0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1CAA0.

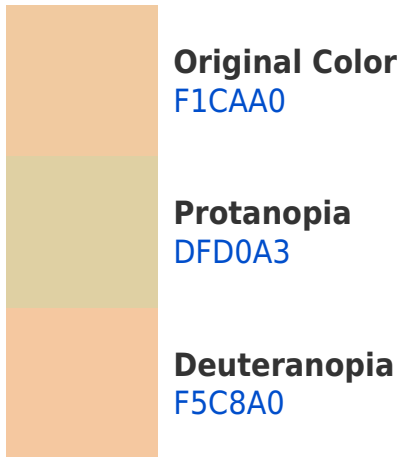


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1CAA0.

# 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](#).

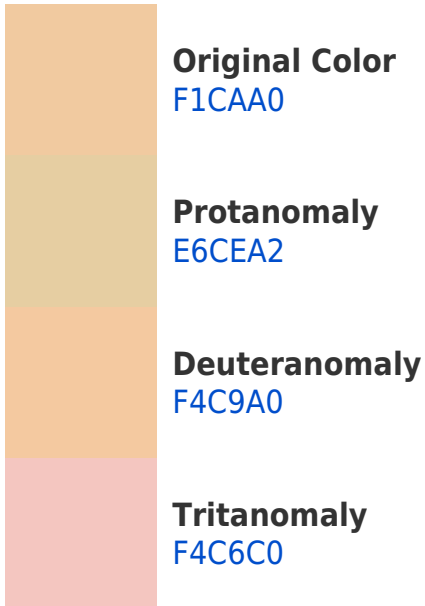
## Dichromacy



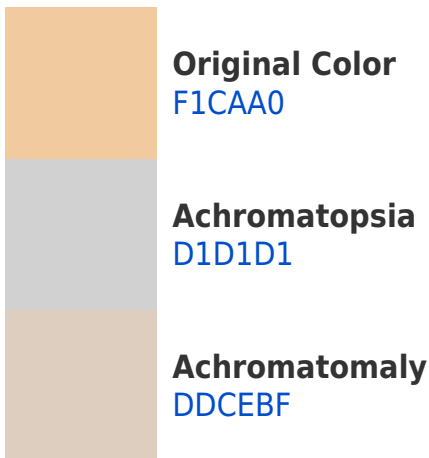


**Tritanopia**  
F6C3D2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1CAA0 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 #F1CAA0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1CAA0  
}
```

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 #F1CAA0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1CAA0  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1CAA0 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  
#F1CAA0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1CAA0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1CAA0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1CAA0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1CAA0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1CAA0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1CAA0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1CAA0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1CAA0 }
```

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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