

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1D296)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1D296) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F1D296)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1D296
RGB	241, 210, 150
RGB Percent	95%, 82%, 59%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1765, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.38, 0.05
HSL	40°, 76%, 77%
HSV	40°, 38%, 95%
XYZ	64.8272, 66.9960, 38.3689
YIQ	212.4290, 37.7360, -12.0880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

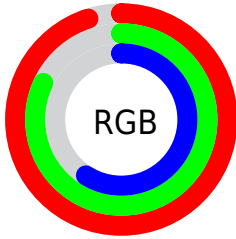
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">197, 241, 150</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15848086</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.50, 2.62, 33.74</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">86, 33.839, 85.564</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">66.9960, 0.3809, 0.3936</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294038166 (0xFFFF1D296)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">212.4290, -30.7775, 25.0568</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.8511, -1.8647, 29.5027</a>

# Details

The Hex color **F1D296** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **96B5F1**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFCD**, and **B89C62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1CA7E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1DAAE**.

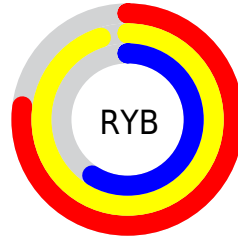
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (82%)

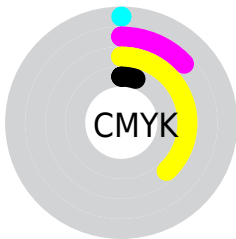
Blue (59%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (59%)

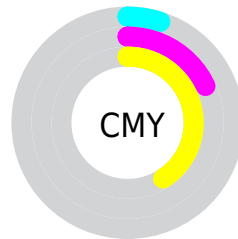


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1D296 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 F1D296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1D296

 F1D296

FFFFFF

 D4B67C

 FFFFCF

 B89C62

 FFFFEE

 9C824A

 816932

 66511B

 4D3A02

 342400

 1C1000

 000000

 F1D296

 F1D296

 F1CA7E

 F1DAAE

 F1C266

 F1E2C6

 F1B94E

 F1EBDE

 F1B136

 F1F3F6

 F1A91D

 F1FBFF

 F1A105

 F1FFFF

 F19F00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC7A2



F1D296



D0DC9B

# Triad

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



F1D296



72E7F0



FAC5FA

# Complementary

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



F1D296



96B5F1

# 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.



D4CFFF



F1D296



7EE3FF

# Square

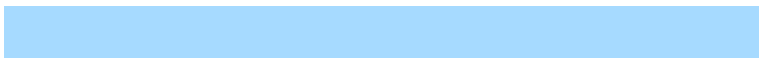
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F1D296



88E7D0



A6DAFF



FFBEDC

# Rectangle

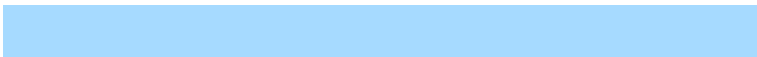
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1D296



B7E1A8



A6DAFF



EFC8FF

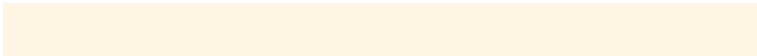


# Sweetspot

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



F1D296



FFF5E3



F196B6



807A6F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1D296



FFD88C



E3F196



78746C



B87900



382500



# Inverse Universe

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



96B5F1



8CB3FF



A496F1



6C7078



003FB8



001338



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1D296 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

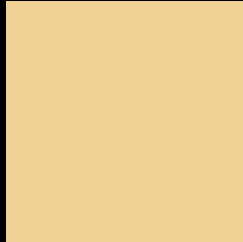
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1D296 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

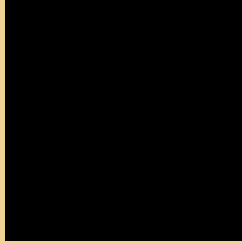
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F1D296 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D296.

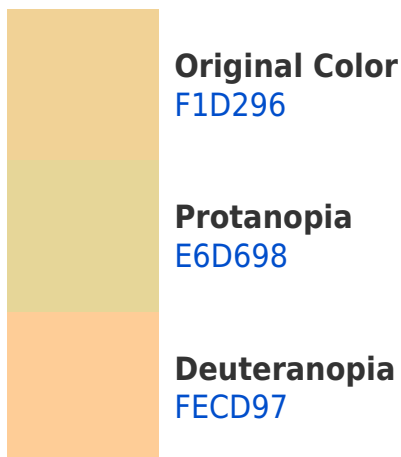


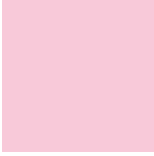
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D296.

# 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](#).

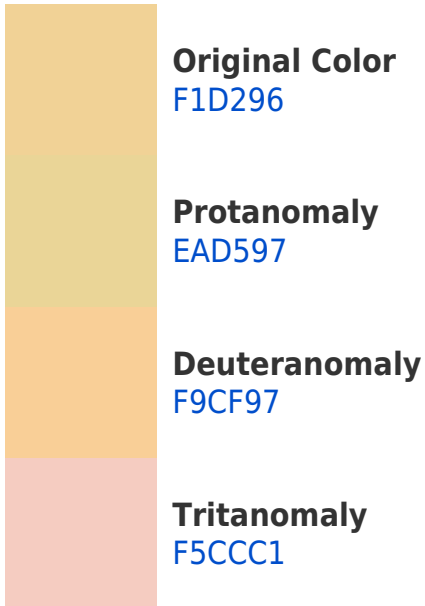
## Dichromacy



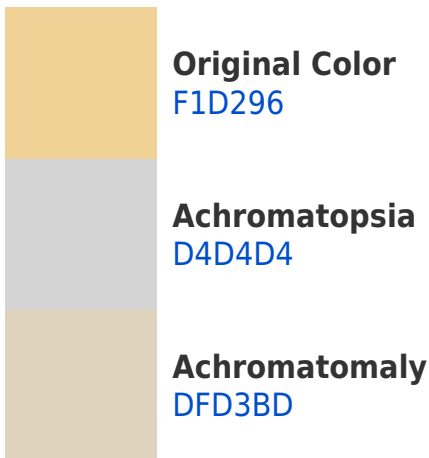


**Tritanopia**  
F8C9D9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1D296 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 #F1D296 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1D296  
}
```

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 #F1D296 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1D296
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1D296 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
#F1D296 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1D296 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1D296 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D296; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1D296; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D296 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1D296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1D296 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1D296 }
```

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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