

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1D36A)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1D36A) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F1D36A)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1D36A
RGB	241, 211, 106
RGB Percent	95%, 83%, 42%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1725, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.56, 0.05
HSL	47°, 83%, 68%
HSV	47°, 56%, 95%
XYZ	62.1714, 66.3299, 23.1618
YIQ	208.0000, 51.5850, -26.2950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

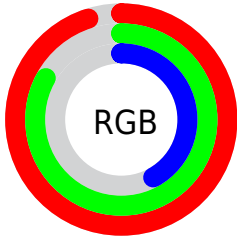
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 241, 106
Decimal	15848298
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.16, -2.02, 55.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 55.069, 92.105
Yxy	66.3299, 0.4099, 0.4374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294038378 (0xFFFF1D36A)
YUV	208.0000, -50.2860, 28.9410
Hunter-Lab	81.4432, -6.2637, 40.1486

# Details

The Hex color **F1D36A** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **6A88F1**, and the grayscale version is **D0D0D0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFA0**, and **B69D35** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1CE52**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1D882**.

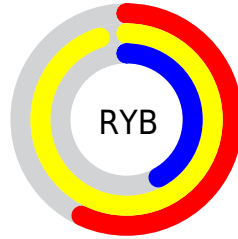
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (83%)

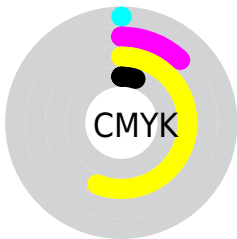
Blue (42%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (42%)

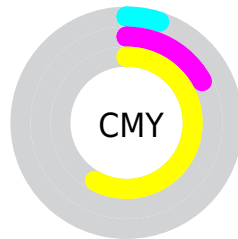


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1D36A 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 F1D36A by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1D36A

 F1D36A

FFFFFF

 D3B750

 FFFFA0

 B69D35

 FFFFBC

 9A8319

 FFFFD8

 7E6A00

 FFFFF5

 625200

 483B00

 2E2600

 141200

 000000

 F1D36A

 F1D36A

 F1CE52

 F1D882

 F1C83A

 F1DE9A

 F1C322

 F1E3B2

 F1BE0A

 F1E8CA

 F1BB00

 F1EEE3

 F1F3FB

 F1F8FF

 F1FEFF

 F1FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC079



F1D36A



BBE27A

# Triad

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



F1D36A



00EEFF



FFB3FF

# Complementary

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



F1D36A



6A88F1

# 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.



DEC6FF



F1D36A



00E7FF

# Square

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



F1D36A



00F0D7



84D9FF



FFAAD3

# Rectangle

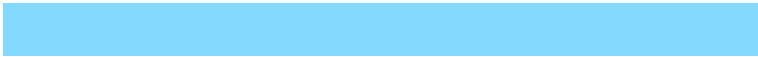
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1D36A



91E993



84D9FF



FFB9FF



# Sweetspot

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



F1D36A



FFF5D4



F16A8A



807A66



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1D36A



FFD954



CDF16A



78756C



B88F00



382C00



# Inverse Universe

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



6A88F1



547AFF



8E6AF1



6C6F78



0029B8



000C38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1D36A looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

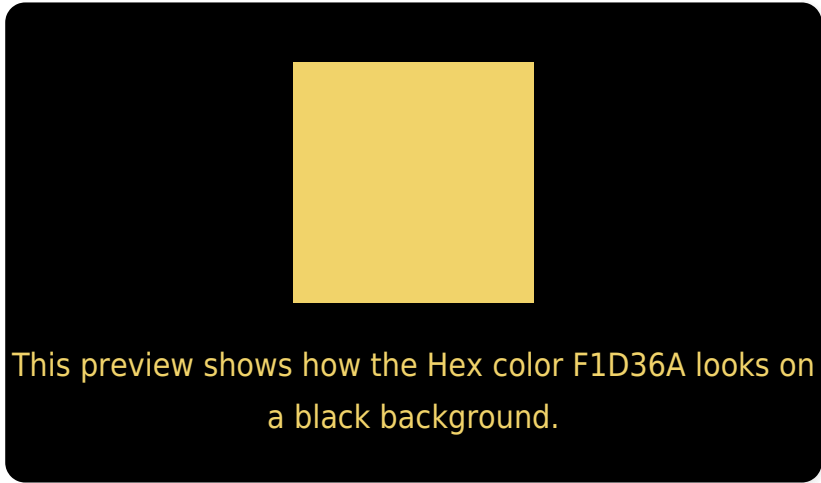
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1D36A Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D36A.

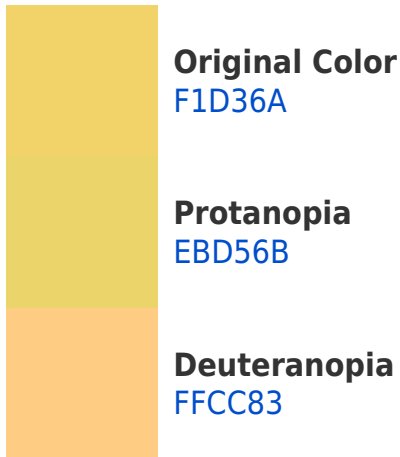


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D36A.

# 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](#).

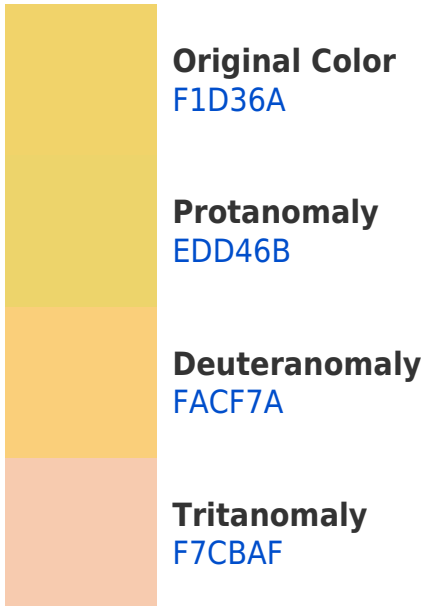
## Dichromacy



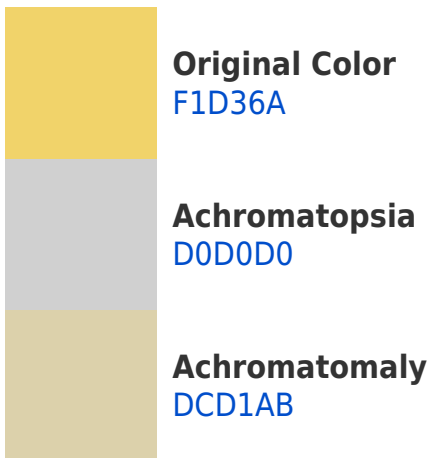


**Tritanopia**  
FBC7D6

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1D36A 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 #F1D36A looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1D36A  
}
```

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 #F1D36A colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1D36A
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1D36A 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
#F1D36A }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1D36A }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1D36A colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D36A; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1D36A; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D36A }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1D36A is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1D36A }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1D36A }
```

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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