

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1D56B)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1D56B) contains.

<b>Hex(F1D56B)</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(F1D56B)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1D56B
RGB	241, 213, 107
RGB Percent	95%, 84%, 42%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1647, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.56, 0.05
HSL	47°, 83%, 68%
HSV	47°, 56%, 95%
XYZ	62.7237, 67.3508, 23.6040
YIQ	209.2880, 50.7140, -27.0300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

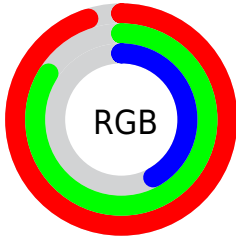
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">142, 241, 107</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15848811</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.68, -2.97, 55.17</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 55.247, 93.078</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">67.3508, 0.4081, 0.4383</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294038891 (0xFFFF1D56B)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">209.2880, -50.4280, 27.8114</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">82.0675, -7.1917, 40.3945</a>

# Details

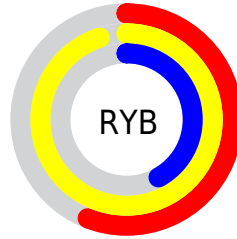
The Hex color **F1D56B** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **6B87F1**, and the grayscale version is **D2D2D2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFA1**, and **B69F36** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F1D053**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1DA83**.

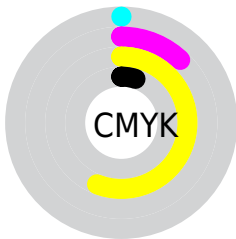
# Distribution



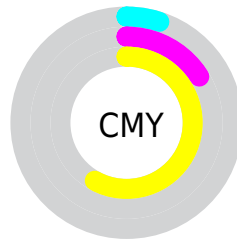
- Red (95%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1D56B 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 F1D56B by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1D56B

 F1D56B

FFFFFF

 D3B951

 FFFFA1

 B69F36

 FFFFBD

 9A851A

 FFFFD9

 7E6C00

 FFFFF6

 635400

 483D00

 2E2700

 151300

 000000

 F1D56B

 F1D56B

 F1D053

 F1DA83

 F1CB3B

 F1DF9B

 F1C623

 F1E4B3

 F1C10B

 F1E9CB

 F1BF00

 F1EEE3

 F1F3FC

 F1F8FF

 F1FDFF

 F1FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC279



F1D56B



BBE47C

# Triad

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



F1D56B



00F0FF



FFB4FF

# Complementary

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



F1D56B



6B87F1

# 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.



E2C6FF



F1D56B



00E8FF

# Square

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



F1D56B



00F1DA



89DAFF



FFABD3

# Rectangle

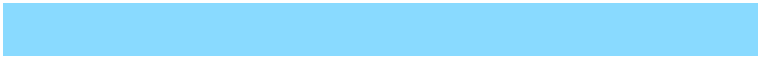
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F1D56B



90EB95



89DAFF



FFB9FF



# Sweetspot

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



F1D56B



FFF6D4



F16B88



807A66



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F1D56B



FFDB54



CBF16B



78756C



B89100



382C00



# Inverse Universe

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



6B87F1



5478FF



916BF1



6C6E78



0026B8



000C38



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1D56B looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

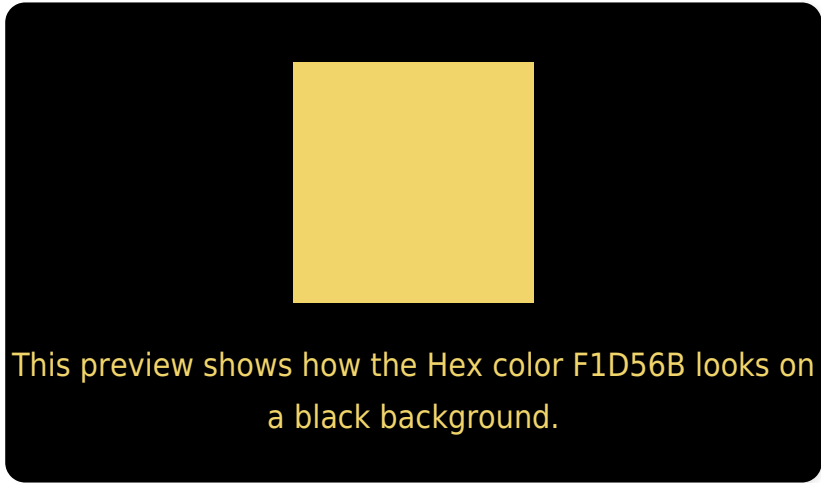
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1D56B Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D56B.

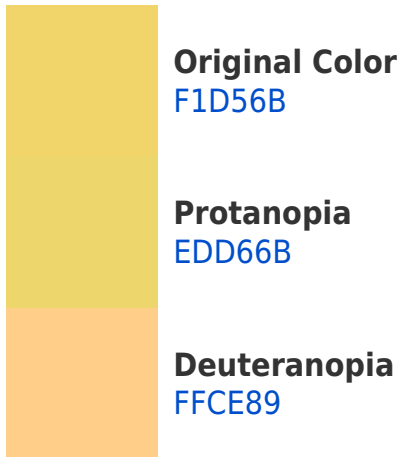


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1D56B.

# 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](#).

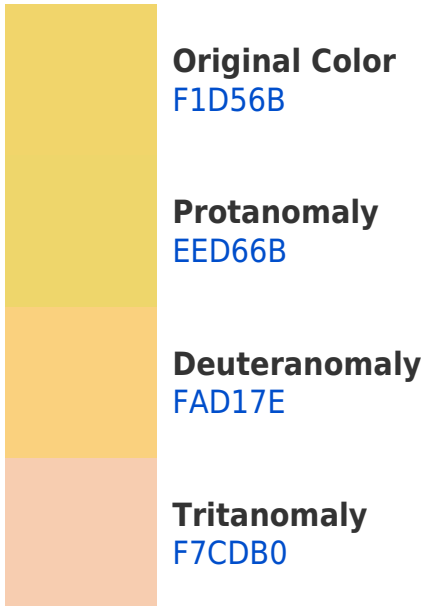
## Dichromacy



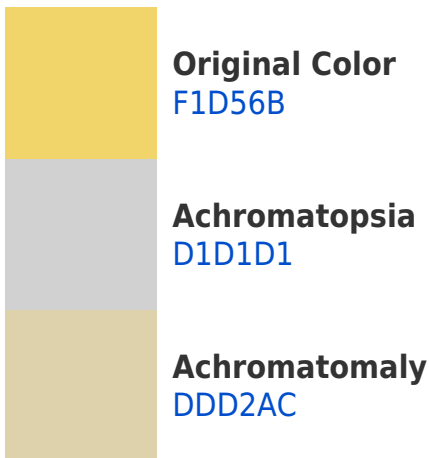


**Tritanopia**  
FBC9D8

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1D56B 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 #F1D56B looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1D56B  
}
```

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 #F1D56B colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1D56B
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1D56B 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
#F1D56B }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1D56B }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1D56B colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D56B; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1D56B; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1D56B }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1D56B is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1D56B }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1D56B }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor