

# Converting Colors

Hex(F2AF46)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F2AF46) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F2AF46)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2AF46
RGB	242, 175, 70
RGB Percent	95%, 69%, 27%
CMY	0.0510, 0.3137, 0.7255
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.71, 0.05
HSL	37°, 87%, 61%
HSV	37°, 71%, 95%
XYZ	53.0534, 49.9794, 12.6451
YIQ	183.0630, 73.6370, -18.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

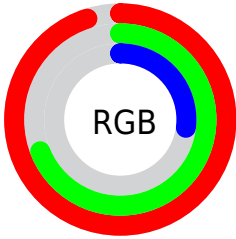
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	180, 242, 70
Decimal	15904582
CIELab	76.06, 14.89, 61.14
CIELCh	76, 62.927, 76.316
Yxy	49.9794, 0.4586, 0.4321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294094662 (0xFFFF2AF46)
YUV	183.0630, -55.7401, 51.6877
Hunter-Lab	70.6961, 10.2359, 38.8823

# Details

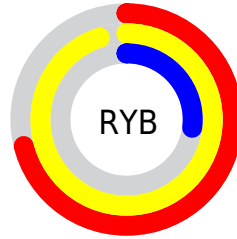
The Hex color **F2AF46** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **4689F2**, and the grayscale version is **B8B8B8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE67B**, and **B57B06** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F2A62E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2B85E**.

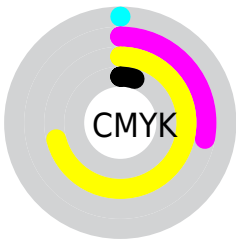
# Distribution



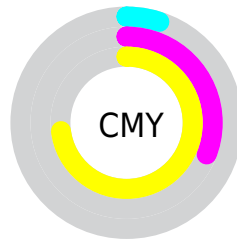
- Red (95%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F2AF46 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 F2AF46 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F2AF46

 F2AF46

FFFFFF

 D3942A

 FFE67B

 B57B06

 FFFF97

 986200

 FFFFB2

 7B4A00

 FFFFCE

 5E3400

 FFFFEC

 431E00

 290900

 000000

 F2AF46

 F2AF46

 F2A62E

 F2B85E

 F29C16

 F2C276

 F29400

 F2CB8F

 F2D5A7

 F2DEBF

 F2E8D7

 F2F1EF

 F2FAFF

 F2FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF996A



F2AF46



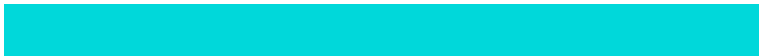
BDC244

# Triad

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



F2AF46



00D8DA



E79FFF

# Complementary

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



F2AF46



4689F2

# 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.



8EB7FF



F2AF46



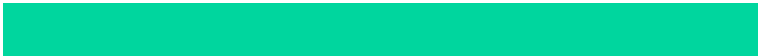
00D4FF

# Square

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



F2AF46



00D69E



00C9FF



FF8BD9

# Rectangle

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



F2AF46



93CC59



00C9FF



CFA7FF

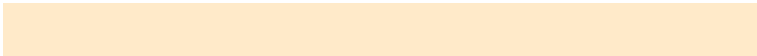


# Sweetspot

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



F2AF46



FFEAC9



F2468B



807360



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F2AF46



FFAB26



E1F246



78736C



B87000



382200



# Inverse Universe

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



4689F2



267BFF



5746F2



6C7178



0048B8



001638



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F2AF46 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

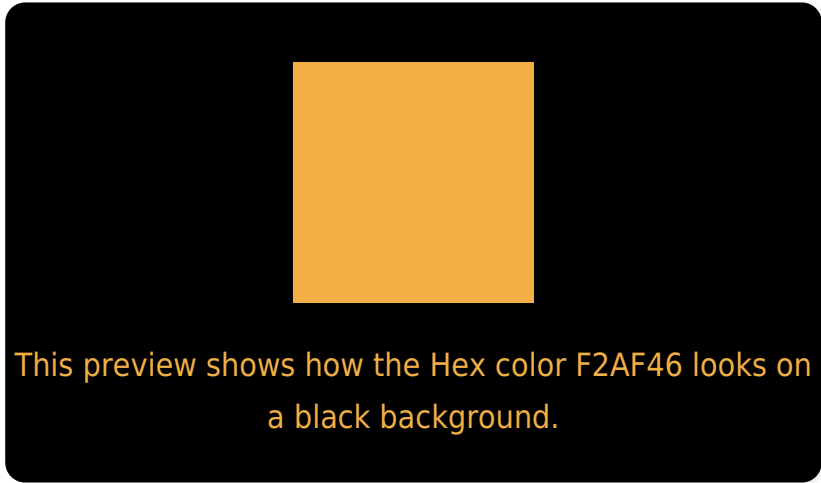
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F2AF46 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F2AF46.

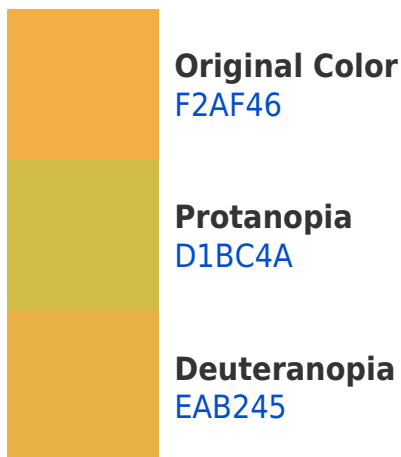


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F2AF46.

# 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](#).

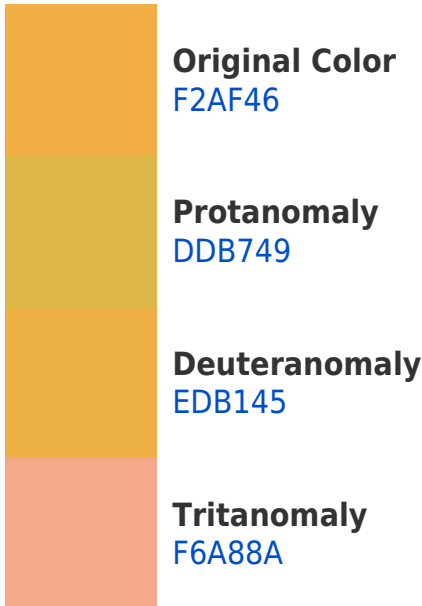
## Dichromacy



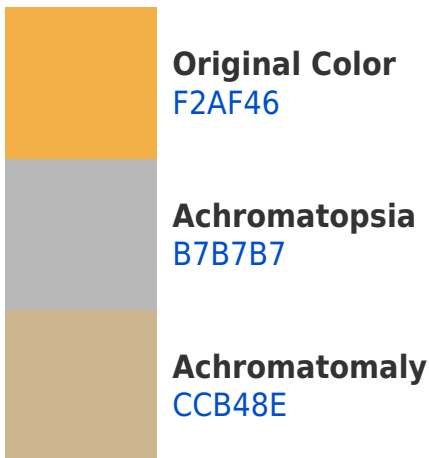


**Tritanopia**  
F9A4B1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F2AF46 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 #F2AF46 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F2AF46  
}
```

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 #F2AF46 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F2AF46
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F2AF46 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
#F2AF46 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F2AF46 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F2AF46 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2AF46; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F2AF46; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2AF46 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F2AF46 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F2AF46 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F2AF46 }
```

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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