

# Converting Colors

Hex(F2C8AD)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F2C8AD) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F2C8AD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2C8AD
RGB	242, 200, 173
RGB Percent	95%, 78%, 68%
CMY	0.0510, 0.2157, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.29, 0.05
HSL	23°, 73%, 81%
HSV	23°, 29%, 95%
XYZ	64.8151, 63.2029, 48.3184
YIQ	209.4800, 33.6990, 0.5070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

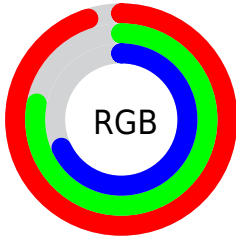
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 217, 173
Decimal	15911085
CIE Lab	83.55, 11.01, 19.09
CIE LCh	84, 22.032, 60.027
Yxy	63.2029, 0.3676, 0.3584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294101165 (0xFFFF2C8AD)
YUV	209.4800, -17.9846, 28.5200
Hunter-Lab	79.5003, 6.4022, 19.6151

# Details

The Hex color **F2C8AD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **ADD7F2**, and the grayscale version is **D2D2D2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE5**, and **B99279** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F2B995**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2D7C5**.

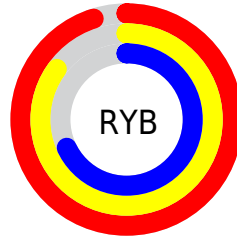
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (78%)

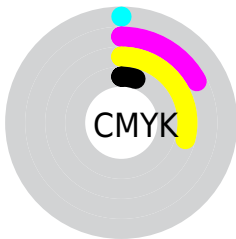
Blue (68%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (68%)

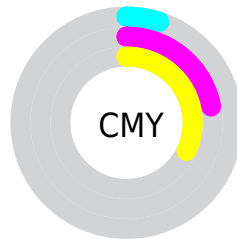


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F2C8AD 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 F2C8AD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F2C8AD

 F2C8AD

FFFFFF

 D5AD92

 FFFFE5

 B99279

 9D7860

 826048

 684831

 4F311C

 371C03

 200400

 000000

 F2C8AD

 F2C8AD

 F2B995

 F2D7C5

 F2AB7D

 F2E5DD

 F29C64

 F2F4F6

 F28D4C

 F2FFFF

 F27E34

 F2701C

 F26104

 F25F00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FBC3BC



F2C8AD



E0CFA7

# Triad

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



F2C8AD



9FDCCF



D4CBF4

# Complementary

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



F2C8AD



ADD7F2

# 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.



B9D2F9



F2C8AD



98DCE4

# Square

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



F2C8AD



B2DABB



A1D8F3



EBC5E5

# Rectangle

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



F2C8AD



D1D3A9



A1D8F3



CBCDF7

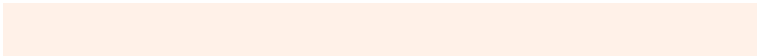


# Sweetspot

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



F2C8AD



FFF1E8



F2ADD8



807771



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

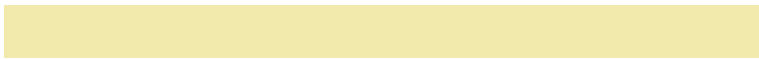
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F2C8AD



FFCAA8



F2EAAD



78716C



B84800



381600

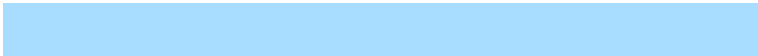


# Inverse Universe

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



ADD7F2



A8DDFF



ADB5F2



6C7378



0070B8



002238



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F2C8AD 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 F2C8AD looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

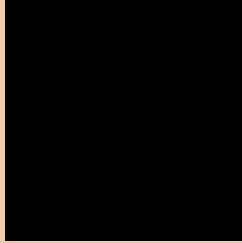
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F2C8AD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F2C8AD.

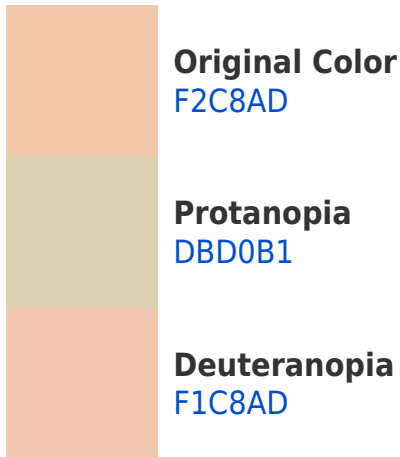


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F2C8AD.

# 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](#).

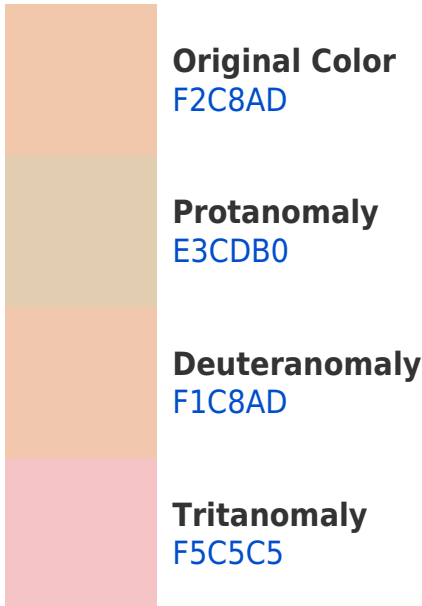
## Dichromacy



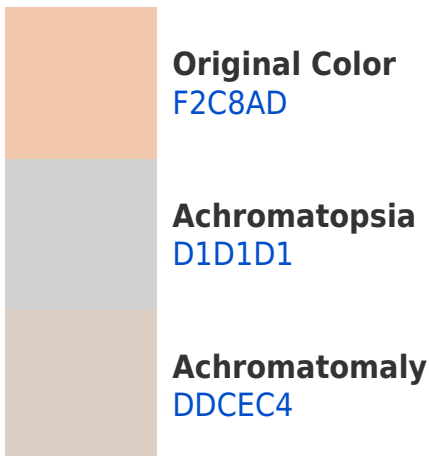


**Tritanopia**  
F6C3D2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F2C8AD 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 #F2C8AD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F2C8AD  
}
```

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 #F2C8AD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F2C8AD }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F2C8AD 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 #F2C8AD }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F2C8AD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F2C8AD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2C8AD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F2C8AD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F2C8AD }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F2C8AD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F2C8AD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F2C8AD }
```

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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