

# Converting Colors

Hex(F4846F)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F4846F) contains.

<b>Hex(F4846F)</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(F4846F)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F4846F
RGB	244, 132, 111
RGB Percent	96%, 52%, 44%
CMY	0.0431, 0.4824, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.55, 0.04
HSL	9°, 86%, 70%
HSV	9°, 55%, 96%
XYZ	48.4287, 36.8833, 19.6056
YIQ	163.0940, 73.4930, 17.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

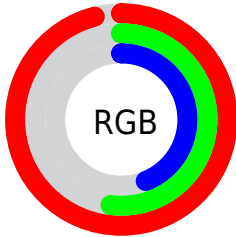
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">244, 136, 111</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16024687</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">67.19, 40.78, 30.49</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">67, 50.919, 36.787</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">36.8833, 0.4616, 0.3515</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4294214767 (0xFFFF4846F)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">163.0940, -25.6823, 70.9546</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">60.7316, 36.0594, 23.3719</a>

# Details

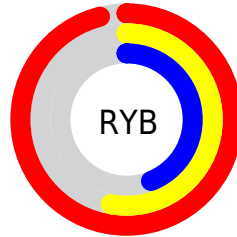
The Hex color **F4846F** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **6FDFF4**, and the grayscale version is **A3A3A3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBBA3**, and **B7503F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F46F57**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F49987**.

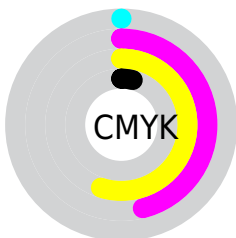
# Distribution



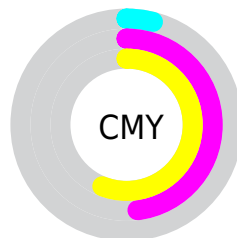
- Red (96%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F4846F 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 F4846F by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F4846F

 F4846F

FFFFFF

 D56A56

 FFBA3

 B7503F

 FFD7BE

 9A3628

 FFF4DA

 7C1B13

 FFFFF7

 600000

 430000

 2A0001

 000000

 F4846F

 F4846F

 F46F57

 F49987

 F45B3E

 F4ADA0

 F44626

 F4C2B8

 F4320D

 F4D6D1

 F42700

 F4EBE9

 F4FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F97C9B



F4846F



DB944F

# Triad

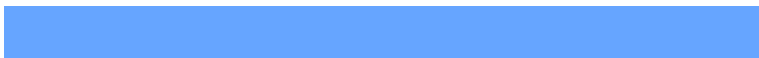
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F4846F



41B87E



66A5FF

# Complementary

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



F4846F



6FDFF4

# 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.



00B2F7



F4846F



00BBAD

# Square

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



F4846F



84B157



00B9D9



B593ED

# Rectangle

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



F4846F



C29F45



00B9D9



3CAAFF

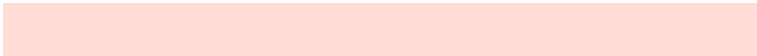


# Sweetspot

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



F4846F



FFDDD6



F46FE0



806B67



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F4846F



FF7359



F4C56F



7A706E



BA1D00



3B0900

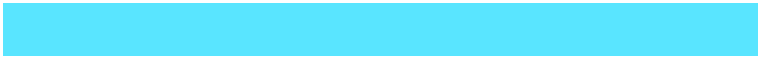


# Inverse Universe

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



6FDFF4



59E5FF



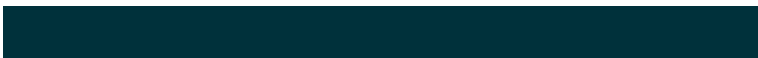
6F9EF4



6E787A



009DBA



00313B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F4846F looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

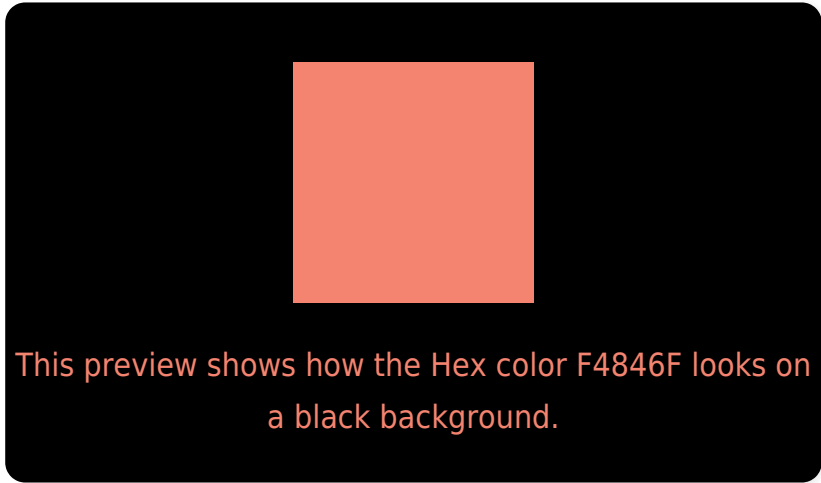
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F4846F Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F4846F.

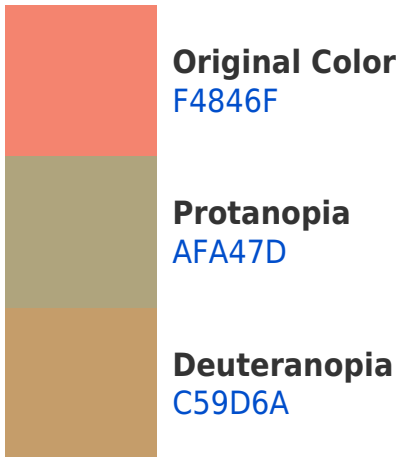


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F4846F.

# 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



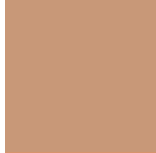


**Tritanopia**  
F68089

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
F4846F



**Protanomaly**  
C89878



**Deuteranomaly**  
D6946C

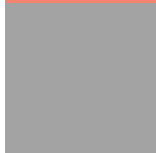


**Tritanomaly**  
F58180

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F4846F



**Achromatopsia**  
A3A3A3



**Achromatomaly**  
C09890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F4846F 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 #F4846F looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F4846F  
}
```

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 #F4846F colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F4846F
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F4846F 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
#F4846F }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F4846F }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F4846F colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4846F; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F4846F; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F4846F }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F4846F is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F4846F }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F4846F }
```

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