

# Converting Colors

Hex(F56C31)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F56C31) contains.

<b>Hex(F56C31)</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(F56C31)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F56C31
RGB	245, 108, 49
RGB Percent	96%, 42%, 19%
CMY	0.0392, 0.5765, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.80, 0.04
HSL	18°, 91%, 58%
HSV	18°, 80%, 96%
XYZ	43.5731, 30.3594, 6.4691
YIQ	142.2370, 100.5910, 10.6950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

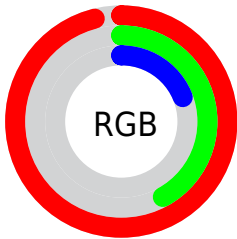
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 133, 49
Decimal	16084017
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.96, 49.49, 56.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 75.016, 48.724
Y <sub>xy</sub>	30.3594, 0.5419, 0.3776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294274097 (0xFFFF56C31)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	142.2370, -45.9658, 90.1232
Hunter-Lab	55.0993, 44.7359, 31.6084

# Details

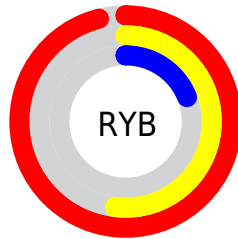
The Hex color **F56C31** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6633**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **31BAF5**, and the grayscale version is **8F8F8F**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFA364**, and **B53600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F55B18**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F57D4A**.

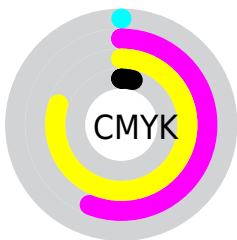
# Distribution



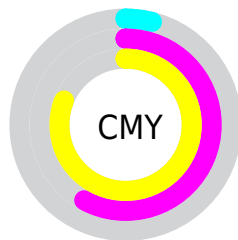
- Red (96%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F56C31 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 F56C31 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F56C31

 F56C31

FFFFFF

 D55117

 FFA364

 B53600

 FFBF7E

 961700

 FFDB98

 770000

 FFF9B4

 590000

 FFFF00

 3D0001

 FFFFED

 1C0001

 000000

 F56C31

 F56C31

 F55B18

 F57D4A

 F54A00

 F58E62

 F59F7B

 F5B193

 F5C2AB

 F5D3C4

 F5E4DD

 F5F5F5

 F5FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF506F



F56C31



C98A00

# Triad

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



F56C31



00B279



578FFF

# Complementary

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



F56C31



31BAF5

# 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.



00A5FF



F56C31



00B4BF

# Square

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



F56C31



31AC35



00B0F9



CB6FEE

# Rectangle

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



F56C31



A29900



00B0F9



0098FF



# Sweetspot

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



F56C31



FFD4C2



F531BA



80665B



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F56C31



FF540A



F5CE31



7A726E



BA3800



3B1200



# Inverse Universe

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



31BAF5



0AB5FF



3158F5



6E777A



0082BA



00293B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F56C31 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

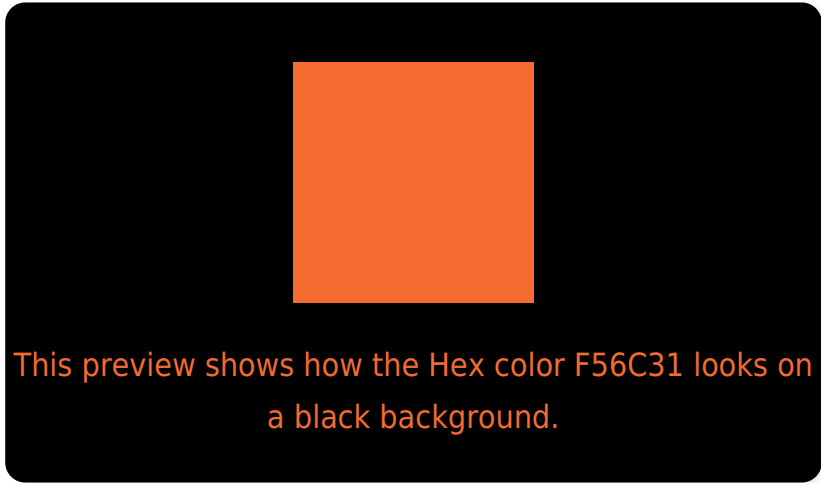
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F56C31 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F56C31.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F56C31.

# 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



**Original Color**  
F56C31

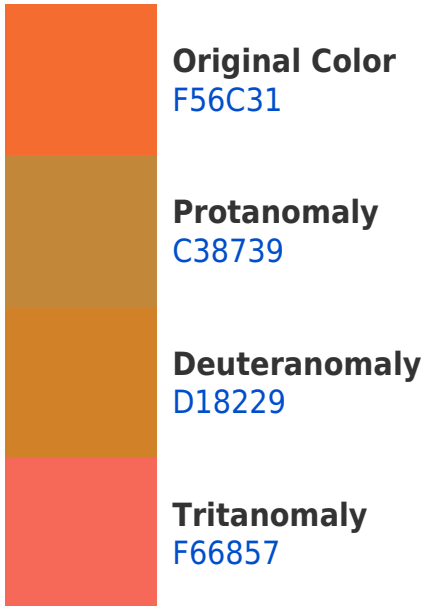
**Protanopia**  
A7963D

**Deuteranopia**  
BD8E25



**Tritanopia**  
F7666C

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F56C31 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 #F56C31 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F56C31  
}
```

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 #F56C31 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F56C31
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F56C31 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
#F56C31 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F56C31 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F56C31 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F56C31; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F56C31; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F56C31 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F56C31 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F56C31 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F56C31 }
```

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