

Converting Colors

Hex(F56D56)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F56D56) contains.

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Color

Hex(F56D56)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F56D56
RGB	245, 109, 86
RGB Percent	96%, 43%, 34%
CMY	0.0392, 0.5725, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.65, 0.04
HSL	9°, 89%, 65%
HSV	9°, 65%, 96%
XYZ	44.8045, 31.0216, 12.4304
YIQ	147.0420, 88.4390, 21.6790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

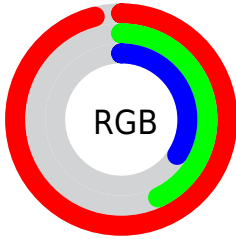
Format	Color
R _Y B	245, 113, 86
Decimal	16084310
CIE Lab	62.53, 50.66, 38.37
CIE LCh	63, 63.548, 37.139
Yxy	31.0216, 0.5077, 0.3515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294274390 (0xFFFF56D56)
YUV	147.0420, -30.0937, 85.9092
Hunter-Lab	55.6971, 46.1213, 25.7557

Details

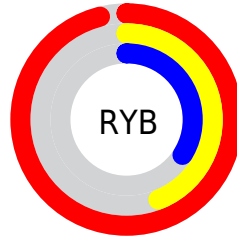
The Hex color **F56D56** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **56DEF5**, and the grayscale version is **939393**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFA488**, and **B73628** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F5583E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F5826F**.

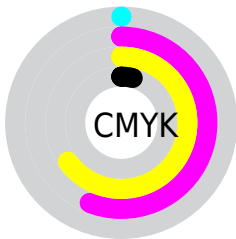
Distribution



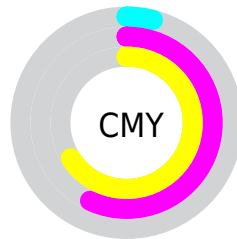
- Red (96%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F56D56 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 F56D56 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F56D56

 F56D56

FFFFFF

 D6523E

 FFA488

 B73628

 FFC0A3

 981712

 FFDDBE

 7A0000

 FFFADA

 5C0000

 FFFFF7

 3F0001

 200001

 000000

 F56D56

 F56D56

 F5583E

 F5826F

 F54325

 F59787

 F52E0D

 F5ACA0

 F52300

 F5C1B8

 F5D6D1

 F5EBE9

 F5FFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FC608C



F56D56



D68429

Triad

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



F56D56



00AF69



2399FF

Complementary

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



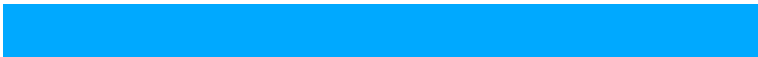
F56D56



56DEF5

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.



00A9FF



F56D56



00B2A4

Square

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



F56D56



6BA735



00B0DA



AB82F2

Rectangle

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



F56D56



B89314



00B0DA



009FFF

Sweetspot

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



F56D56



FFD6CF



F556E0



806662



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



F56D56



FF5538



F5BB56



7A706E



BA1B00



3B0800

Inverse Universe

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



56DEF5



38E2FF



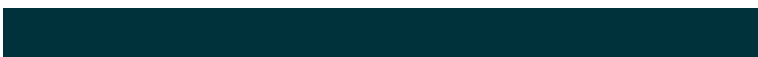
5690F5



6E797A



009FBA



00323B

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F56D56 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

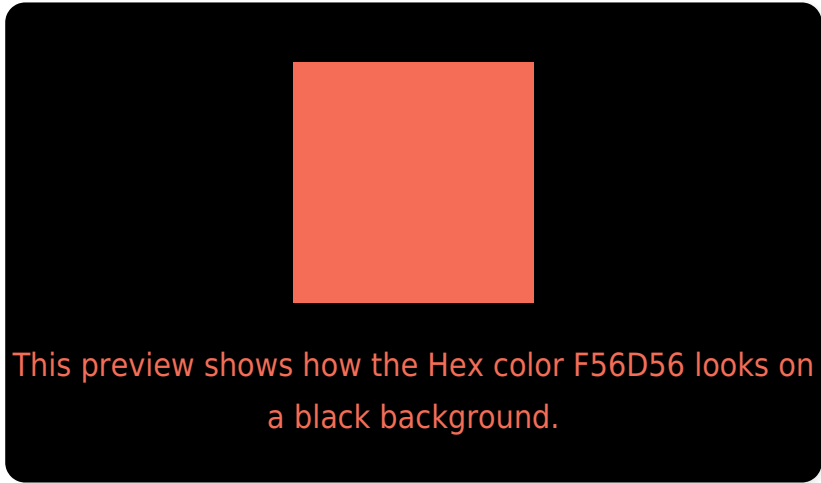
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F56D56 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F56D56.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F56D56.

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
F56D56

Protanopia
A49866

Deuteranopia
BA904F



Tritanopia
F66970

Trichromacy



Original Color
F56D56

Protanomaly
C18860

Deuteranomaly
CF8352

Tritanomaly
F66A67

Monochromacy



Original Color
F56D56

Achromatopsia
939393

Achromatomaly
B7857D

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F56D56 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 #F56D56 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F56D56  
}
```

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 #F56D56 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F56D56
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F56D56 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
#F56D56 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F56D56 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F56D56 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F56D56; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F56D56; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F56D56 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F56D56 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F56D56 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F56D56 }
```

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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