

# Converting Colors

Hex(F6C881)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F6C881) contains.

<b>Hex(F6C881)</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(F6C881)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6C881
RGB	246, 200, 129
RGB Percent	96%, 78%, 51%
CMY	0.0353, 0.2157, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.48, 0.04
HSL	36°, 87%, 74%
HSV	36°, 48%, 96%
XYZ	62.6228, 62.4864, 29.5294
YIQ	205.6600, 50.2070, -12.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

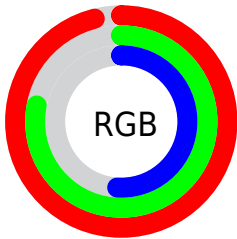
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	205, 246, 129
Decimal	16173185
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.17, 7.62, 41.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 42.220, 79.608
Y <sub>xy</sub>	62.4864, 0.4050, 0.4041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294363265 (0xFFFF6C881)
YUV	205.6600, -37.7934, 35.3782
Hunter-Lab	79.0483, 3.0747, 33.1854

# Details

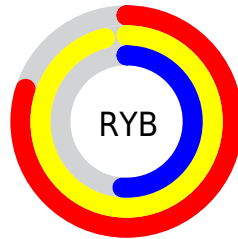
The Hex color **F6C881** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **81AFF6**, and the grayscale version is **CECECE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFB7**, and **BB924E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F6BE68**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F6D29A**.

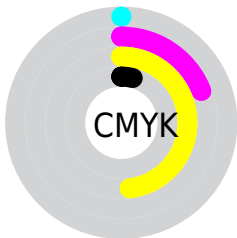
# Distribution



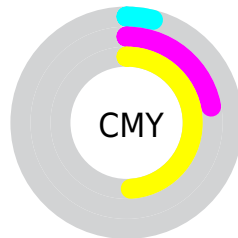
- Red (96%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F6C881 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 F6C881 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F6C881

 F6C881

FFFFFF

 D8AD67

 FFFFB7

 BB924E

 FFFFD3

 9F7936

 FFFFEE

 83601D

 684802

 4E3200

 341D00

 1C0500

 000000

 F6C881

 F6C881

 F6BE68

 F6D29A

 F6B550

 F6DBB2

 F6AB37

 F6E5CB

 F6A11F

 F6EFE3

 F69806

 F6F8FC

 F69500

 F6FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFBB94



F6C881



CFD583

# Triad

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



F6C881



3CE4E8



F4BCFF

# Complementary

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



F6C881



81AFF6

# 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.



C0CAFF



F6C881



3EE0FF

# Square

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



F6C881



6FE4C0



7FD7FF



FFB2DF

# Rectangle

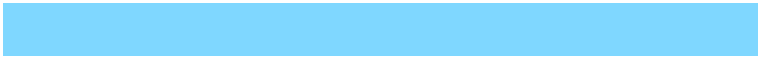
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F6C881



B2DC91



7FD7FF



E4C0FF

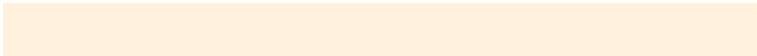


# Sweetspot

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



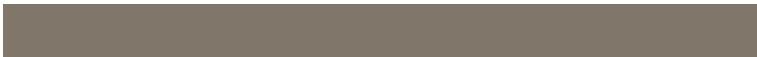
F6C881



FFF1DB



F681B0



80776A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F6C881



FFC66E



EAF681



7A766E



BA7100



3B2400

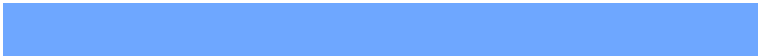


# Inverse Universe

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



81AFF6



6EA7FF



8D81F6



6E737A



0049BA



00173B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F6C881 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

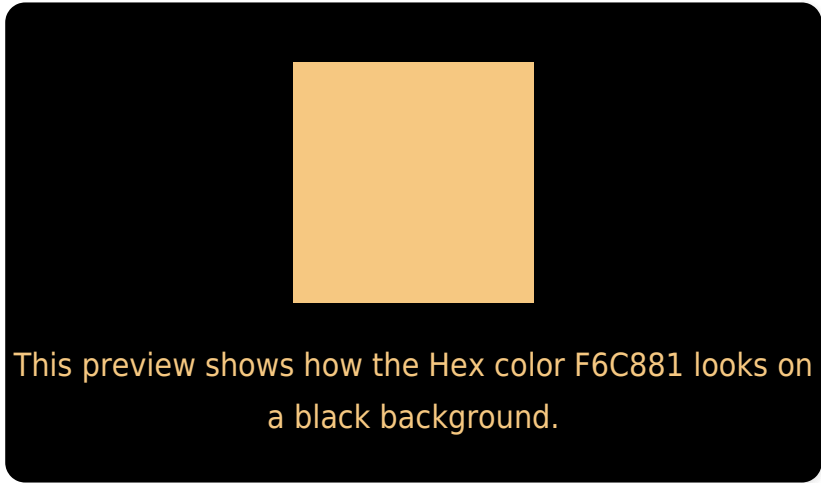
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F6C881 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F6C881.

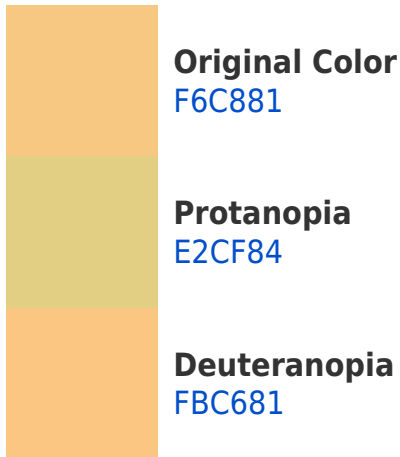


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F6C881.

# Color Blindness Simulation

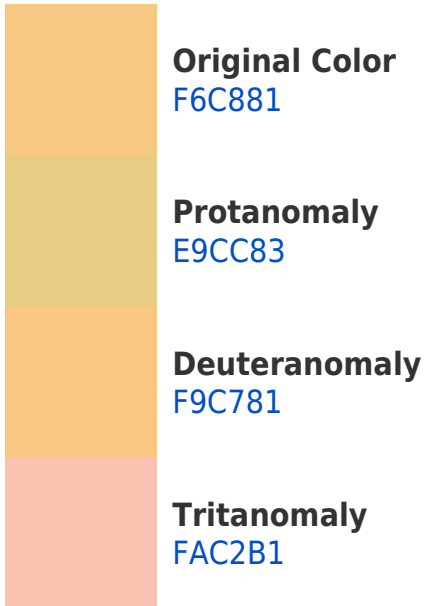
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

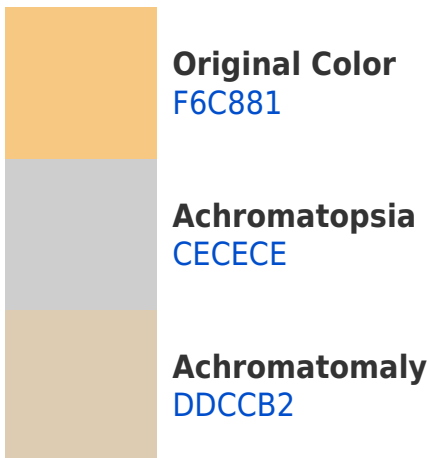




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F6C881 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 #F6C881 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F6C881  
}
```

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 #F6C881 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F6C881
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F6C881 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
#F6C881 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F6C881 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F6C881 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6C881; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F6C881; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6C881 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F6C881 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F6C881 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F6C881 }
```

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