

# Converting Colors

Hex(F6E2B0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F6E2B0) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F6E2B0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6E2B0
RGB	246, 226, 176
RGB Percent	96%, 89%, 69%
CMY	0.0353, 0.1137, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.28, 0.04
HSL	43°, 80%, 83%
HSV	43°, 28%, 96%
XYZ	73.0389, 77.1201, 52.1104
YIQ	226.2800, 27.9700, -11.3100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

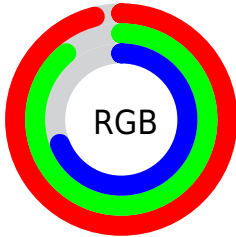
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	204, 246, 176
Decimal	16179888
CIE Lab	90.38, -0.55, 26.97
CIE LCh	90, 26.973, 91.160
Yxy	77.1201, 0.3611, 0.3813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294369968 (0xFFFF6E2B0)
YUV	226.2800, -24.7880, 17.2944
Hunter-Lab	87.8181, -5.2220, 26.2905

# Details

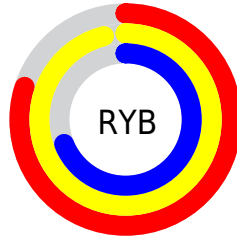
The Hex color **F6E2B0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **B0C4F6**, and the grayscale version is **E3E3E3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE8**, and **BDAB7B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F6DB97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F6E9C9**.

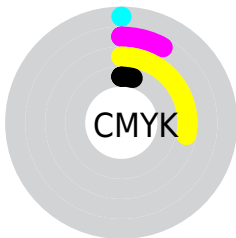
# Distribution



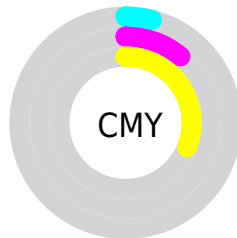
- Red (96%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F6E2B0 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 F6E2B0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F6E2B0

FFFFFF

 FFFFE8

 F6E2B0

 D9C695

 BDAB7B

 A19062

 87774A

 6C5E32

 53471C

 3B3004

 241C00

 010200

 F6E2B0

 F6E2B0

 F6DB97

 F6E9C9

 F6D47F

 F6F0E1

 F6CD66

 F6F7FA

 F6C64E

 F6FEFF

 F6BF35

 F6FFFF

 F6B81C

 F6B104

 F6B000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFD9B7



F6E2B0



DAEAB7

# Triad

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



F6E2B0



9BF1FD



FFD5FD

# Complementary

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



F6E2B0



B0C4F6

# Split Complementary

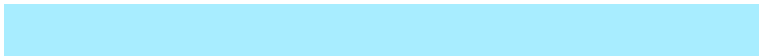
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



E9DCFF



F6E2B0



A8EDFF

# Square

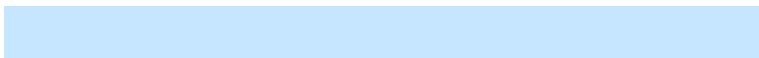
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F6E2B0



A4F2E4



C6E5FF



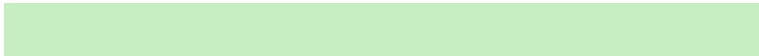
FFD1E3

# Rectangle

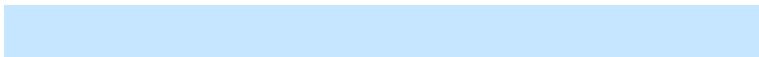
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F6E2B0



C6EEC2



C6E5FF



FDD7FF



# Sweetspot

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



F6E2B0



FFF8E8



F6B0C5



807B71



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F6E2B0



FFE6A8



E8F6B0



7A776E



BA8500



3B2A00



# Inverse Universe

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



B0C4F6



A8C1FF



BEB0F6



6E727A



0035BA

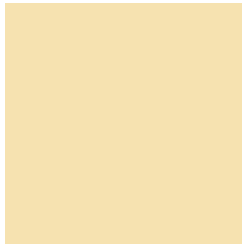


00113B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F6E2B0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

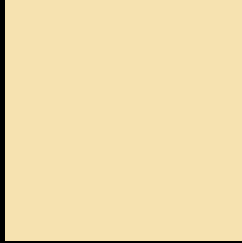
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F6E2B0 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

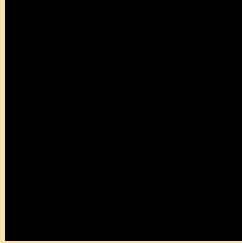
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F6E2B0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F6E2B0.

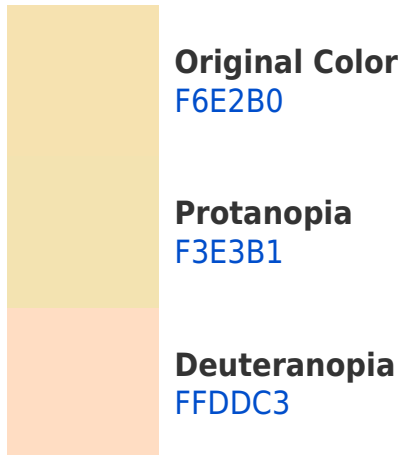


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F6E2B0.

# Color Blindness Simulation

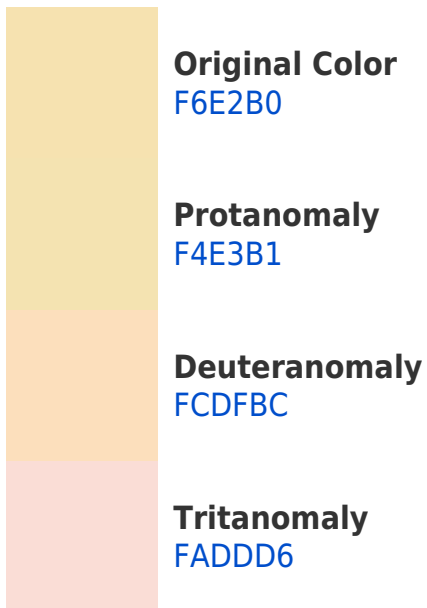
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F6E2B0 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 #F6E2B0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F6E2B0  
}
```

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 #F6E2B0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F6E2B0
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F6E2B0 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
#F6E2B0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F6E2B0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F6E2B0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6E2B0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F6E2B0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F6E2B0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F6E2B0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F6E2B0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F6E2B0 }
```

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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