

# Converting Colors

Hex(F7D296)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F7D296) contains.

<b>Hex(F7D296)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

**Color**

**Hex(F7D296)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7D296
RGB	247, 210, 150
RGB Percent	97%, 82%, 59%
CMY	0.0314, 0.1765, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.39, 0.03
HSL	37°, 86%, 78%
HSV	37°, 39%, 97%
XYZ	66.9094, 68.0694, 38.4664
YIQ	214.2230, 41.3120, -10.8160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

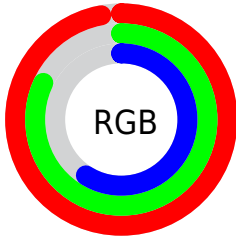
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 247, 150
Decimal	16241302
CIE Lab	86.04, 4.96, 34.55
CIE LCh	86, 34.901, 81.837
Yxy	68.0694, 0.3858, 0.3925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294431382 (0xFFF7D296)
YUV	214.2230, -31.6619, 28.7454
Hunter-Lab	82.5042, 0.3780, 30.1098

# Details

The Hex color **F7D296** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **96BBF7**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFCD**, and **BD9C62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F7C97D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F7DBAF**.

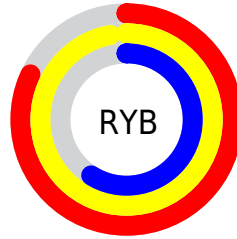
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (82%)

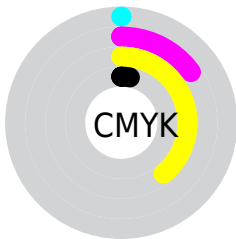
Blue (59%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (59%)

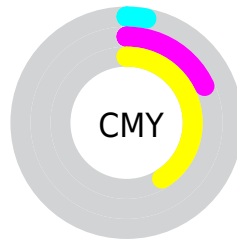


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F7D296 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 F7D296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F7D296

 F7D296

FFFFFF

 DAB67C

 FFFFCF


 BD9C62

 FFFFEE

 A1824A

 866932

 6B511B

 513A02

 382400

 201000

 000000

 F7D296

 F7D296

 F7C97D

 F7DBAF

 F7BF65

 F7E5C7

 F7B64C

 F7EEE0

 F7AC33

 F7F8F9

 F7A31A

 F7FFFF

 F79902

 F79900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC7A5



F7D296



D6DD99

# Triad

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



F7D296



70E9EF



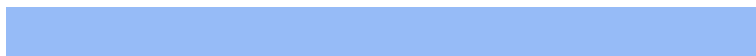
F9C7FF

# Complementary

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



F7D296



96BBF7

# 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.



D0D2FF



F7D296



77E5FF

# Square

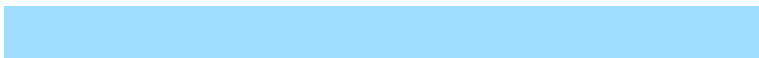
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F7D296



8AE9CD



9FDDFF



FFBFE2

# Rectangle

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



F7D296



BDE2A5



9FDDFF



ECCAFF

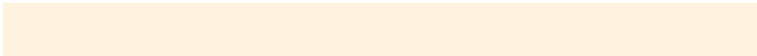


# Sweetspot

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



F7D296



FFF3E0



F796BB



80796E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F7D296



FFD187



ECF796



7A766E



BA7300



3B2400

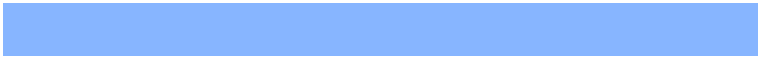


# Inverse Universe

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



96BBF7



87B5FF



A196F7



6E737A



0047BA



00163B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F7D296 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

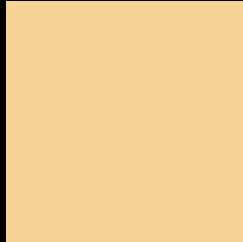
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F7D296 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

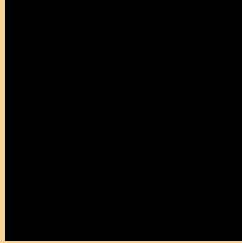
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F7D296 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F7D296.

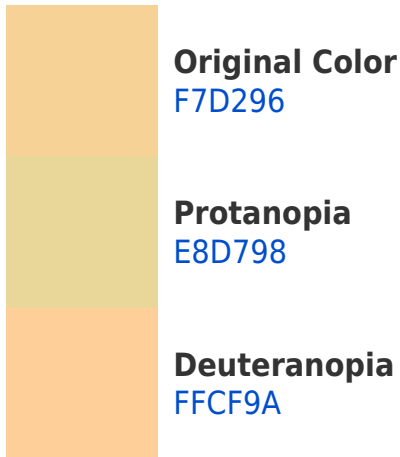


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F7D296.

# 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](#).

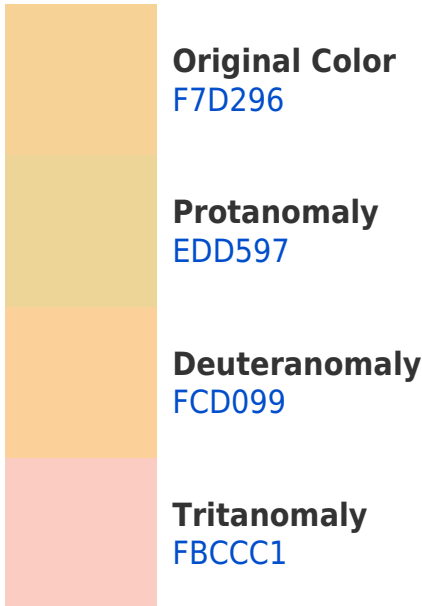
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FEC9D9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F7D296 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 #F7D296 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F7D296  
}
```

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 #F7D296 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F7D296
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F7D296 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
#F7D296 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F7D296 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F7D296 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F7D296; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F7D296; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F7D296 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F7D296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F7D296 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F7D296 }
```

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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