

# Converting Colors

Hex(F8D6AB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F8D6AB) contains.

<b>Hex(F8D6AB)</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(F8D6AB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8D6AB
RGB	248, 214, 171
RGB Percent	97%, 84%, 67%
CMY	0.0275, 0.1608, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.31, 0.03
HSL	34°, 85%, 82%
HSV	34°, 31%, 97%
XYZ	70.1087, 70.9899, 48.5354
YIQ	219.2640, 34.0670, -6.1650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

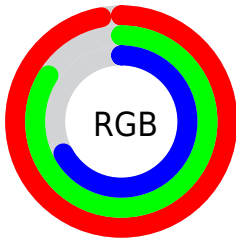
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 248, 171
Decimal	16307883
CIE Lab	87.48, 5.73, 25.64
CIE LCh	87, 26.268, 77.396
Yxy	70.9899, 0.3697, 0.3744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294497963 (0xFFF8D6AB)
YUV	219.2640, -23.7942, 25.2015
Hunter-Lab	84.2555, 1.0820, 24.8248

# Details

The Hex color **F8D6AB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **ABCDF8**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE3**, and **BF9F76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F8CB92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F8E1C4**.

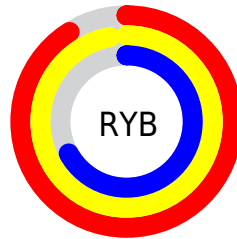
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (84%)

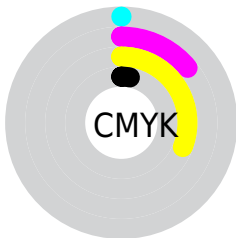
Blue (67%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (67%)

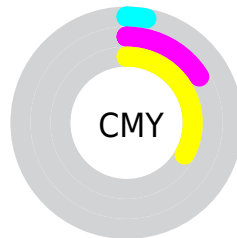


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F8D6AB 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 F8D6AB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F8D6AB

 F8D6AB

FFFFFF

 DBBA90

 FFFFE3

 BF9F76

 A3855E

 886C46

 6D542F

 543D19

 3C2700

 241300

 000000

 F8D6AB

 F8D6AB

 F8CB92

 F8E1C4

 F8C079

 F8ECDD

 F8B561

 F8F7F5

 F8AA48

 F8FFFF

 F89F2F

 F89416

 F88A00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFCEB8



F8D6AB



DFDEAB

# Triad

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



F8D6AB



97E9E9



F1D0FD

# Complementary

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



F8D6AB



ABCDF8

# 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.



D2D9FF



F8D6AB



99E7FF

# Square

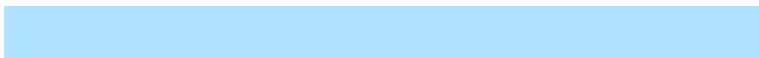
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F8D6AB



A8E9D0



B0E1FF



FFCAE7

# Rectangle

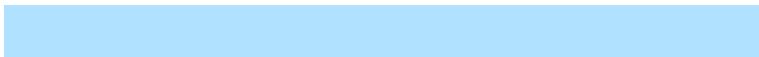
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F8D6AB



CCE3B3



B0E1FF



E7D3FF

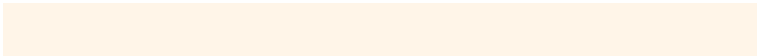


# Sweetspot

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



F8D6AB



FFF5E8



F8ABCE



807971



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F8D6AB



FFD5A1



F4F8AB



7D7770



BD6900



3D2200

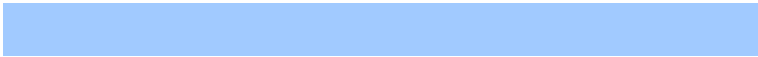


# Inverse Universe

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



ABCF8



A1CAFF



AFABF8



70767D



0053BD

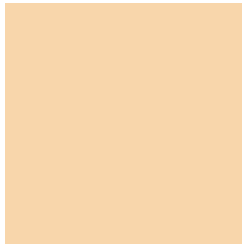


001B3D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F8D6AB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

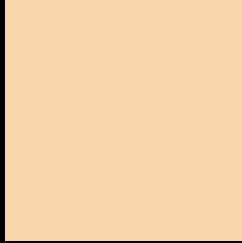
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F8D6AB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

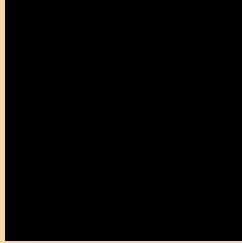
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

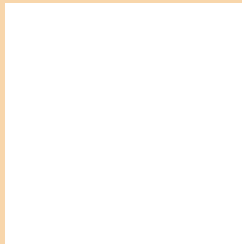
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F8D6AB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F8D6AB.

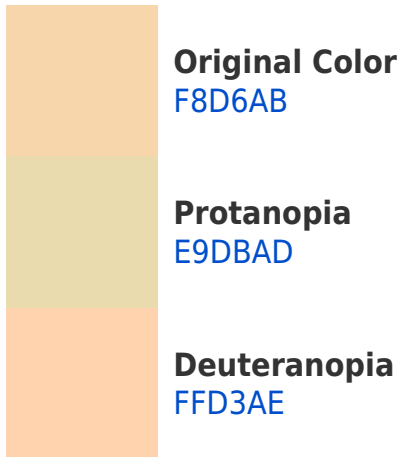


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F8D6AB.

# Color Blindness Simulation

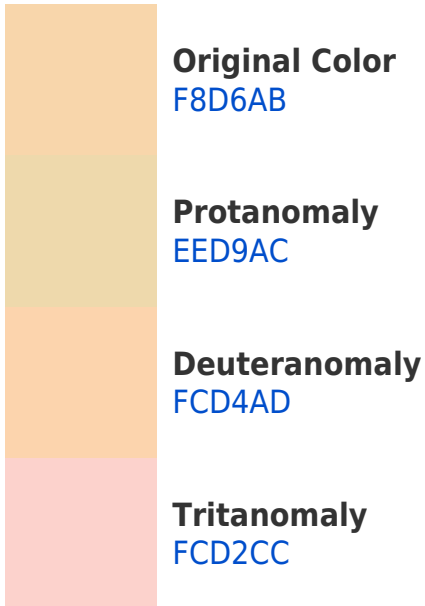
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

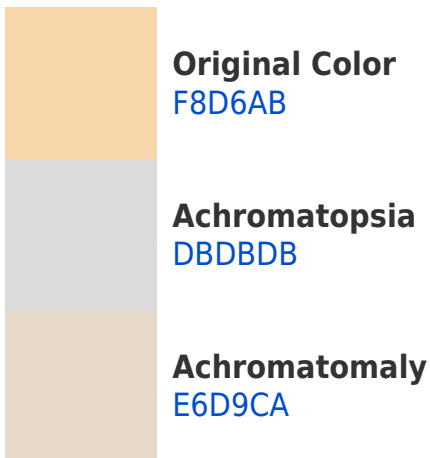




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F8D6AB 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 #F8D6AB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F8D6AB  
}
```

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 #F8D6AB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F8D6AB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F8D6AB 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
#F8D6AB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F8D6AB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F8D6AB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8D6AB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F8D6AB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F8D6AB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F8D6AB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F8D6AB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F8D6AB }
```

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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