

# Converting Colors

Hex(FAC49A)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FAC49A) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(FAC49A)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAC49A
RGB	250, 196, 154
RGB Percent	98%, 77%, 60%
CMY	0.0196, 0.2314, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.38, 0.02
HSL	26°, 91%, 79%
HSV	26°, 38%, 98%
XYZ	64.9970, 62.1369, 39.1398
YIQ	207.3580, 45.6660, -1.6140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

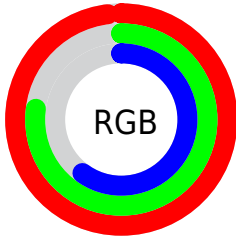
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	250, 229, 154
Decimal	16434330
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.99, 13.84, 28.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 31.649, 64.059
Yxy	62.1369, 0.3909, 0.3737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294624410 (0xFFFA49A)
YUV	207.3580, -26.3055, 37.3970
Hunter-Lab	78.8270, 9.2354, 25.7398

# Details

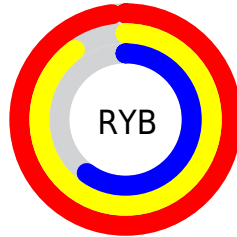
The Hex color **FAC49A** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **9AD0FA**, and the grayscale version is **D0D0D0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFDD1**, and **C08E67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FAB681**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FAD2B3**.

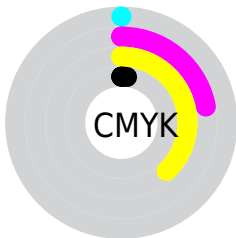
# Distribution



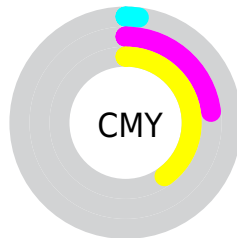
- Red (98%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FAC49A 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 FAC49A by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FAC49A

 FAC49A

FFFFFF

 DDA980

 FFFDD1

 C08E67

 FFFFED

 A4754E

 885C37

 6D4420

 532E0A

 3A1900

 220000

 000000

 FAC49A

 FAC49A

 FAB681

 FAD2B3

 FAA868

 FAE0CC

 FA9A4F

 FAEEEE

 FA8C36

 FAFCFE

 FA7E1D

 FAFFFF

 FA7004

 FA6D00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFBCAF



FAC49A



E0CE93

# Triad

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



FAC49A



7FDFD2



D8C6FF

# Complementary

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



FAC49A



9AD0FA

# 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.



AFD0FF



FAC49A



74DEEF

# Square

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



FAC49A



9DDDB4



87D9FF



F8BDE9

# Rectangle

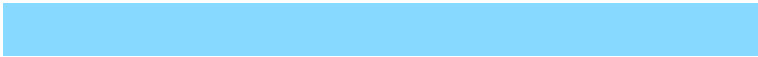
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FAC49A



CBD498



87D9FF



CBC9FF

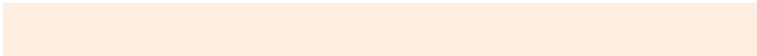


# Sweetspot

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



FAC49A



FFEEE0



FA9AD0



80756E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

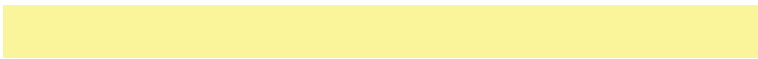
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FAC49A



FFBD8A



FAF49A



7D7670



BD5300

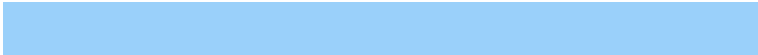


3D1B00

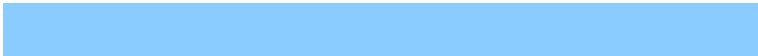


# Inverse Universe

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



9AD0FA



8ACCFE



9AA0FA



70777D



006ABD



00223D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FAC49A looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

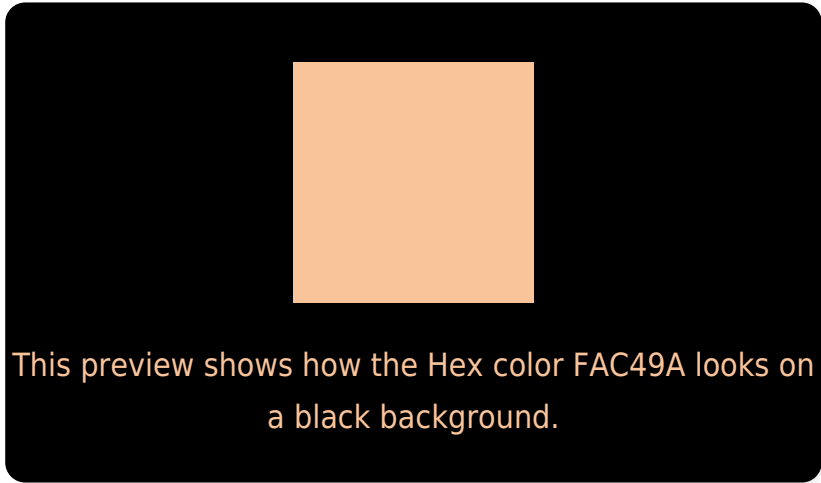
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

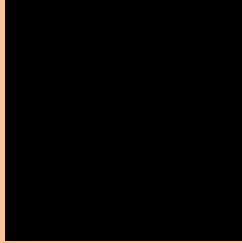
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FAC49A Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FAC49A.

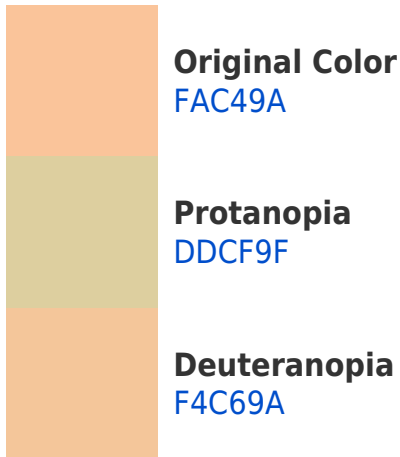


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FAC49A.

# Color Blindness Simulation

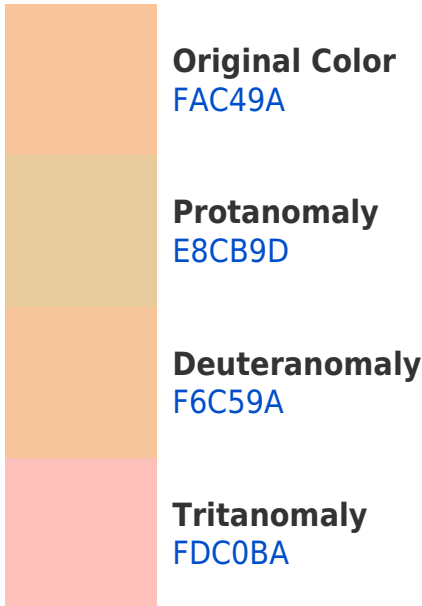
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

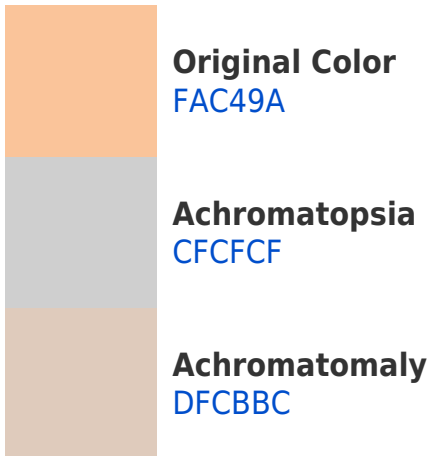




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FAC49A 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 #FAC49A looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FAC49A  
}
```

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 #FAC49A colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FAC49A
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FAC49A 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
#FAC49A }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FAC49A }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FAC49A colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FAC49A; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FAC49A; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FAC49A }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FAC49A is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FAC49A }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FAC49A }
```

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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