

# Converting Colors

Hex(FCCA66)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FCCA66) contains.

<b>Hex(FCCA66)</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(FCCA66)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCCA66
RGB	252, 202, 102
RGB Percent	99%, 79%, 40%
CMY	0.0118, 0.2078, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.60, 0.01
HSL	40°, 96%, 69%
HSV	40°, 60%, 99%
XYZ	63.6637, 63.8958, 21.5481
YIQ	205.5500, 61.9000, -20.5000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

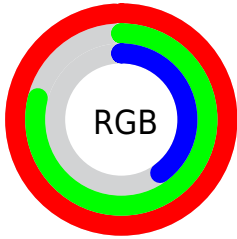
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	177, 252, 102
Decimal	16566886
CIELab	83.91, 6.82, 55.71
CIELCh	84, 56.127, 83.017
Yxy	63.8958, 0.4270, 0.4285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294756966 (0xFFFCCA66)
YUV	205.5500, -51.0502, 40.7366
Hunter-Lab	79.9349, 2.2794, 39.9716

# Details

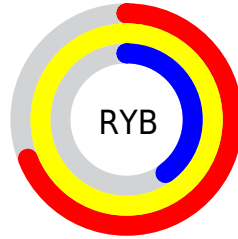
The Hex color **FCCA66** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **6698FC**, and the grayscale version is **CECECE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF9C**, and **C09431** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FCC24D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCD27F**.

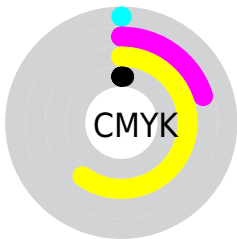
# Distribution



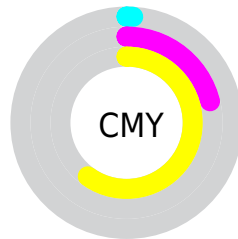
- Red (99%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FCCA66 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 FCCA66 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 #FCCA66

 #FCCA66

#FFFFFF

 #DEAF4C

 #FFFF9C

 #C09431

 #FFFFB7

 #A37B14

 #FFFFD4

 #866200

 #FFFFF1

 #6B4A00

 #4F3400

 #351F00

 #1D0800

 #000000

 FCCA66

 FCCA66

 FCC24D

 FCD27F

 FCB934

 FCDB98

 FCB11A

 FCE3B2

 FCA801

 FCECCB

 FCA800

 FCF4E4

 FCFCFD

 FCFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFB77E



FCCA66



C9DB6C

# Triad

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



FCCA66



00ECF9



FFB4FF

# Complementary

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



FCCA66



6698FC

# 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.



C2C8FF



FCCA66



00E7FF

# Square

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



FCCA66



18ECC3



55DAFF



FFA6E0

# Rectangle

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



FCCA66



A0E381



55DAFF



F3BAFF

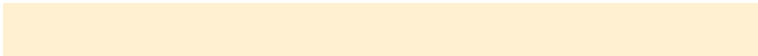


# Sweetspot

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



FCCA66



FFF0D1



FC6698



807663



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FCCA66



FFC34A



E3FC66



7D7970



BD7E00



3D2900



# Inverse Universe

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



6698FC



4A86FF



7F66FC



70757D



003FBD



00143D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FCCA66 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

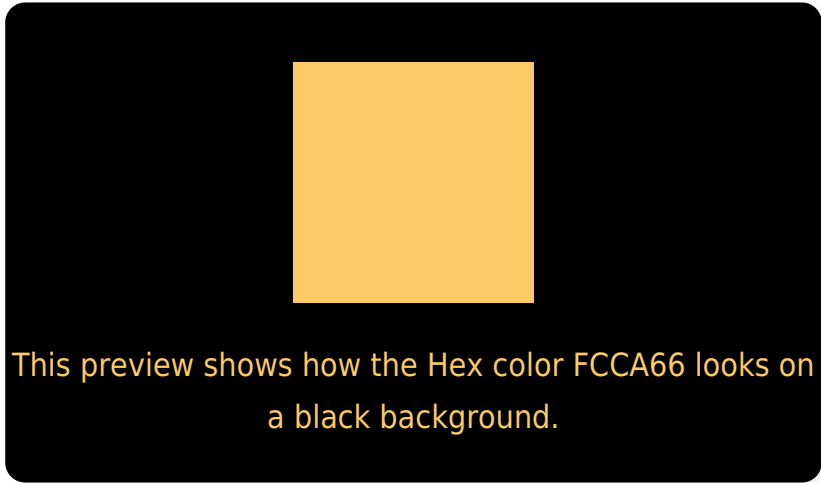
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FCCA66 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FCCA66.

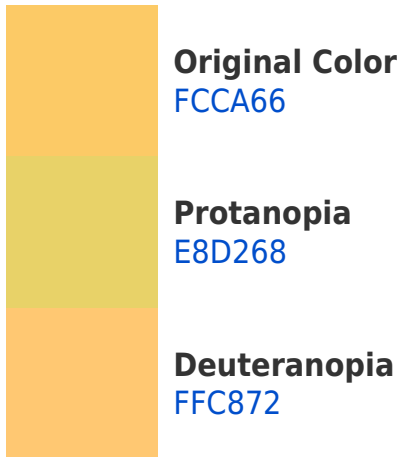


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FCCA66.

# Color Blindness Simulation

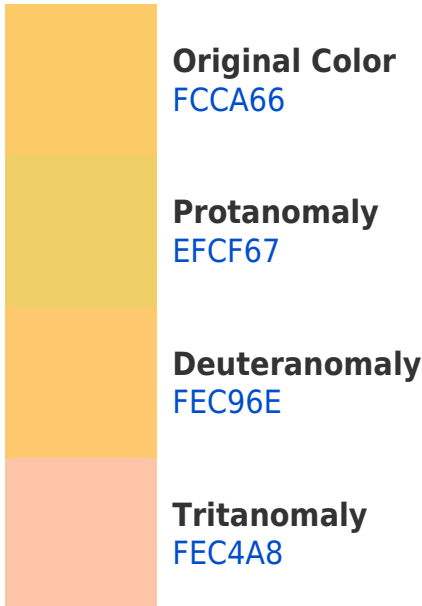
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

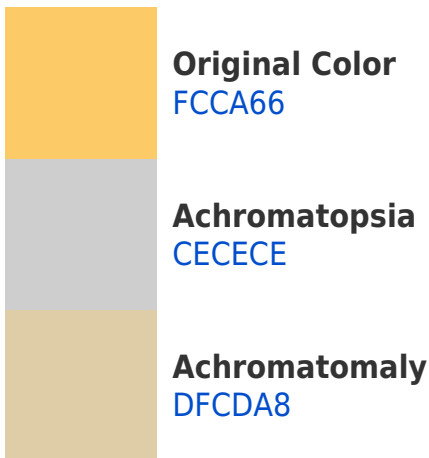




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FCCA66 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 #FCCA66 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FCCA66  
}
```

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 #FCCA66 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FCCA66
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FCCA66 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
#FCCA66 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FCCA66 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FCCA66 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCCA66; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FCCA66; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCCA66 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FCCA66 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FCCA66 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FCCA66 }
```

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