

# Converting Colors

Hex(FEBEA1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FEBEA1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FEBEA1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                                     |
|-------------|---|
| Hex         | <a href="#">FEBEA1</a>                    |
| RGB         | <a href="#">254, 190, 161</a>             |
| RGB Percent | <a href="#">100%, 75%, 63%</a>            |
| CMY         | <a href="#">0.0039, 0.2549, 0.3686</a>    |
| CMYK        | <a href="#">0.00, 0.25, 0.37, 0.00</a>    |
| HSL         | <a href="#">19°, 98%, 81%</a>             |
| HSV         | <a href="#">19°, 37%, 100%</a>            |
| XYZ         | <a href="#">65.7195, 60.4710, 41.9265</a> |
| YIQ         | <a href="#">205.8300, 47.4530, 4.5490</a> |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

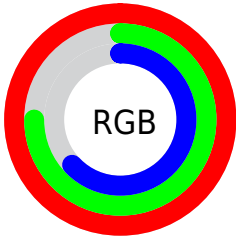
| Format                              | Color  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">254, 203, 161</a>                                |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">16694945</a>                                     |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">82.09, 19.32, 23.62</a>                          |
| CIELCh                              | <a href="#">82, 30.517, 50.725</a>                           |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">60.4710, 0.3909, 0.3597</a>                      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4294885025</a><br>( <a href="#">0xFFFEBEA1</a> ) |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">205.8300, -22.1012, 42.2451</a>                  |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">77.7631, 14.7695, 22.4675</a>                    |

# Details

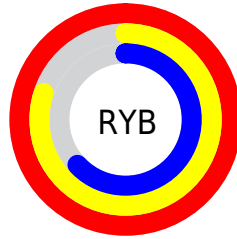
The Hex color **FEBEA1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A1E1FE**, and the grayscale version is **CECECE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF6D8**, and **C4886D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FEAD88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FECFBA**.

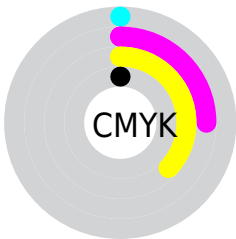
# Distribution



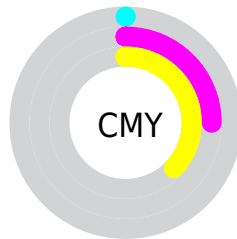
- Red (100%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FEBEA1 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 FEBEA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FEBEA1

 FEBEA1

FFFFFF

 E0A387

 FFF6D8

 C4886D

 FFFFF4

 A76F55

 8B563D

 703F27

 562812

 3D1200

 250000

 000000

 FEBEA1

 FEBEA1

 FEAD88

 FECFBA

 FE9B6E

 FEE1D4

 FE8A55

 FEF2ED

 FE783B

FEFFFF

 FE6722

 FE5509

 FE4F00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFB8B9



FEBEA1



E9C794

# Triad

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



FEBEA1



8CDCC2



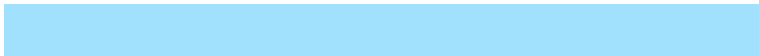
C5C8FF

# Complementary

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



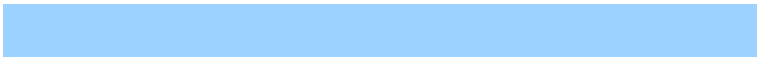
FEBEA1



A1E1FE

# 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.



9CD2FF



FEBA1



77DCDF

# Square

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



FEBEA1



ABD8A7



7CD9F8



E8BEF1

# Rectangle

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



FEBEA1



D7CE94



7CD9F8



B7CBFF

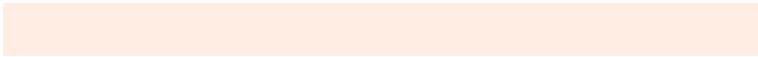


# Sweetspot

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



FEBEA1



FFECE3



FEA1E2



80746F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FEBEA1



FFB28F



FEEBA1



807773



BF3C00

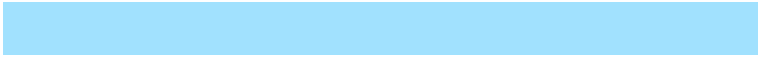


401400

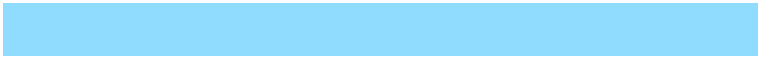


# Inverse Universe

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



A1E1FE



8FDCFF



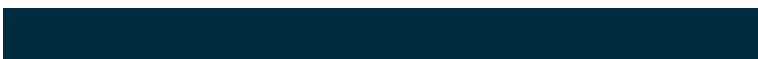
A1B4FE



737C80



0084BF



002C40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FEBEA1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

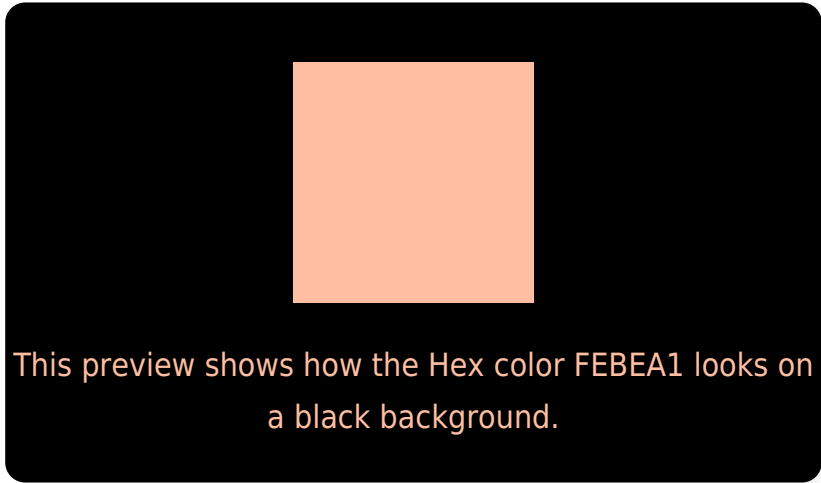
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FEBEA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FEBEA1.

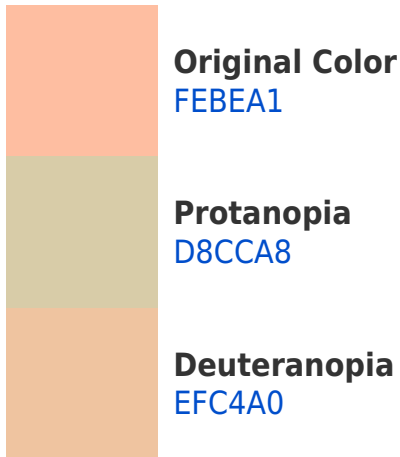


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FEBEA1.

# Color Blindness Simulation

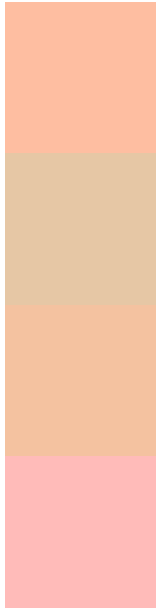
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



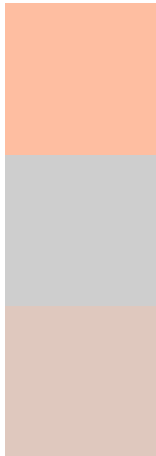
**Original Color**  
FEBEA1

**Protanomaly**  
E6C7A5

**Deuteranomaly**  
F4C2A0

**Tritanomaly**  
FFBBB9

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FEBEA1

**Achromatopsia**  
CECECE

**Achromatomaly**  
DFC8BE

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FEBEA1 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 #FEBEA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FEBEA1  
}
```

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 #FEBEA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FEBEA1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FEBEA1 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
#FEBEA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FEBEA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FEBEA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FEBEA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FEBEA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FEBEA1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FEBEA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FEBEA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FEBEA1 }
```

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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