

# Converting Colors

Hex(FF4500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FF4500) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F4500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF4500
RGB	255, 69, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 27%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.7294, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	16°, 100%, 50%
HSV	16°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	43.3681, 25.5162, 2.6394
YIQ	116.7480, 133.0050, 17.9730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

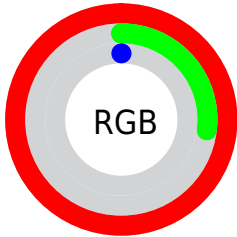
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	255, 95, 0
Decimal	16729344
CIELab	57.57, 67.80, 68.97
CIELCh	58, 96.712, 45.493
Yxy	25.5162, 0.6063, 0.3568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294919424 (0xFFFF4500)
YUV	116.7480, -57.5568, 121.2470
Hunter-Lab	50.5136, 64.8512, 32.2616

# Details

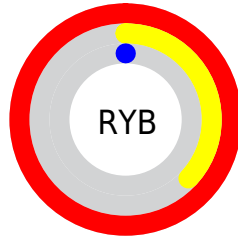
The Hex color **FF4500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3300**, and the color name is **red-orange (color wheel)**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **00BAFF**, and the grayscale version is **757575**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF8140**, and **BC0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF4500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF5819**.

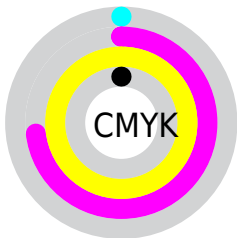
# Distribution



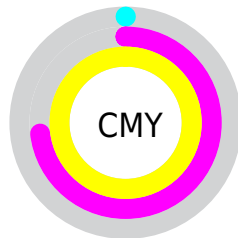
- Red (100%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF4500 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 FF4500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FF4500

 FF4500

FFFFFF

 DD2100

 FF8140

 BC0000

 FF9E5A

 9B0000

 FFBB74

 7B0000

 FFD88F

 5C0001

 FFF6AB

 3F0003

 FFFFC7

 1B0001

 FFFF E3

 000000

 FF4500

 FF5819

 FF6A33

 FF7D4D

 FF8F66

 FFA280

 FFB599

 FFC7B3

 FFDACC

 FFECE6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF0063



FF4500



C97700

# Triad

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



FF4500



00AA5C



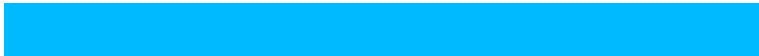
0087FF

# Complementary

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



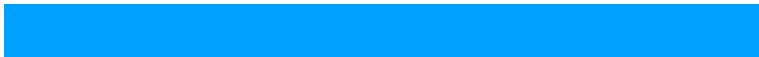
FF4500



00BAFF

# 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.



00A1FF



FF4500



00ADB5

# Square

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



FF4500



00A300



00ABFF



C057FF

# Rectangle

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



FF4500



9B8C00



00ABFF



0091FF



# Sweetspot

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



FF4500



FFC7B3



FF00BB



805E52



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FF4500



FFC300



807673



BF3400



401100

# Inverse Universe

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



00BAFF



003CFF



737C80



008BBF



002E40

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF4500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

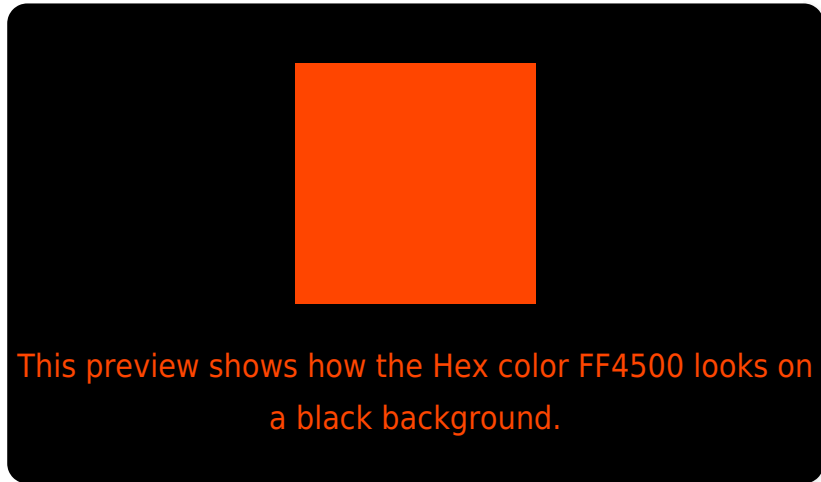
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × Fail

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

## Hex FF4500 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF4500.

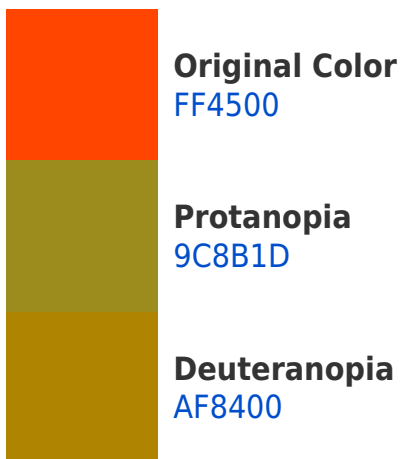


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF4500.

# 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

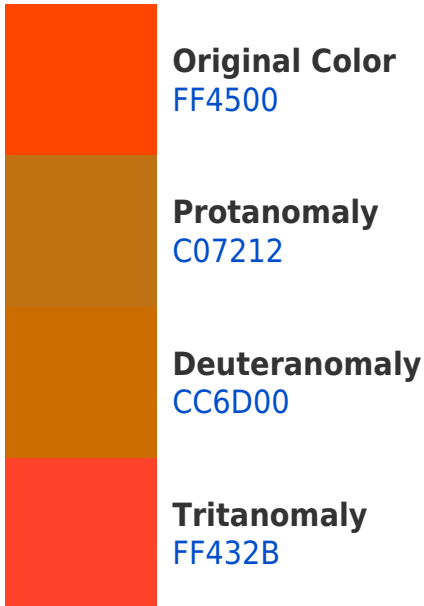




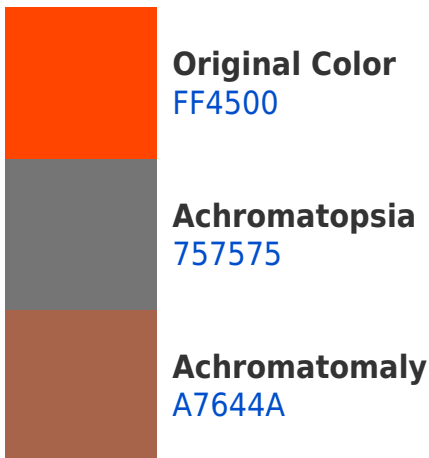


**Tritanopia**  
FF4244

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF4500 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 #FF4500 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF4500  
}
```

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 #FF4500 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF4500
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF4500 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
#FF4500 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF4500 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF4500 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF4500; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF4500; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF4500 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF4500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF4500 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF4500 }
```

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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