

# Converting Colors

Hex(FF8600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FF8600) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(F8600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8600
RGB	255, 134, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4745, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	32°, 100%, 50%
HSV	32°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	49.7651, 38.3102, 4.7717
YIQ	154.9030, 115.1300, -16.0220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

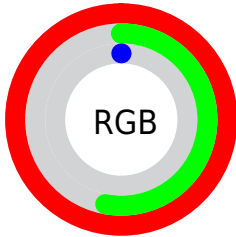
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 255, 0
Decimal	16745984
CIE Lab	68.25, 39.85, 74.74
CIE LCh	68, 84.705, 61.933
Yxy	38.3102, 0.5360, 0.4126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294936064 (0xFFFF8600)
YUV	154.9030, -76.3672, 87.7851
Hunter-Lab	61.8952, 35.2012, 38.7558

# Details

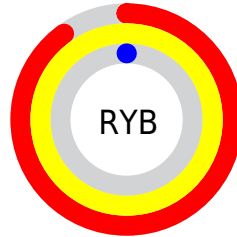
The Hex color **FF8600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **0079FF**, and the grayscale version is **9C9C9C**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBC4A**, and **BF5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF8600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FF9219**.

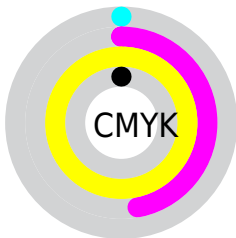
# Distribution



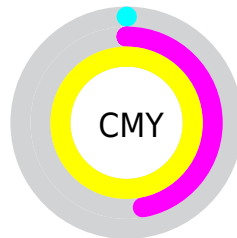
- Red (100%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FF8600 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 FF8600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FF8600

 FF8600

FFFFFF

 DF6C00

 FFBC4A

 BF5200

 FFD966

 9F3900

 FFF581

 801F00

 FFFF9D

 620000

 FFFFB9

 450000

 FFFFD6

 2C0001

 FFFFF4

 000000

 FF8600

 FF9219

 FF9E33

 FFAA4D

 FFB666

 FFC380

 FFCF99

 FFDDB3

 FFE7CC

 FFF3E6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF605A



FF8600



C3A500

# Triad

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



FF8600



00C8A9



A88FFF

# Complementary

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



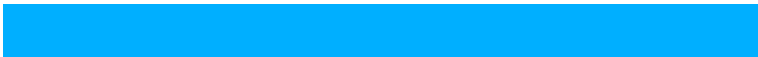
FF8600



0079FF

# 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.



00AFFF



FF8600



00C8F6

# Square

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



FF8600



00C359



00C0FF



FF67F0

# Rectangle

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



FF8600



92B300



00C0FF



719BFF



# Sweetspot

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



FF8600



FFDDB3



FF007B



806A52



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FF8600



FBFF00



807973



BF6500



402200

# Inverse Universe

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



0079FF



0400FF



737980



005BBF



001E40

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FF8600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

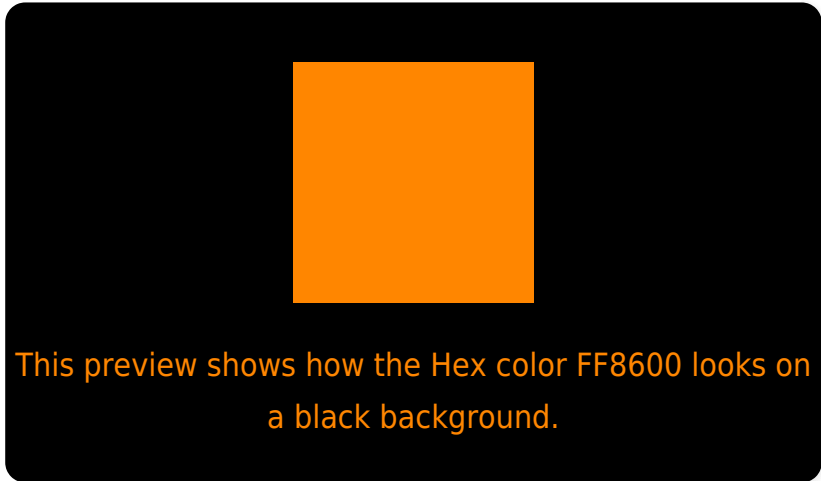
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FF8600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FF8600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FF8600.

# 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



**Original Color**  
FF8600

**Protanopia**  
BCA716

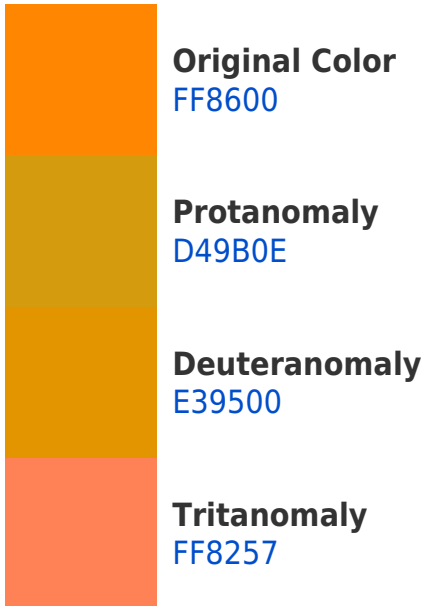
**Deuteranopia**  
D39E00





**Tritanopia**  
FF8088

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FF8600 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 #FF8600 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FF8600  
}
```

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 #FF8600 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FF8600
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FF8600 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
#FF8600 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FF8600 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FF8600 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF8600; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FF8600; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FF8600 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FF8600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FF8600 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FF8600 }
```

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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