

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFA380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFA380) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFA380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA380
RGB	255, 163, 128
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 50%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3608, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.50, 0.00
HSL	17°, 100%, 75%
HSV	17°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	58.2335, 49.0129, 26.8133
YIQ	186.5180, 66.0670, 8.6190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

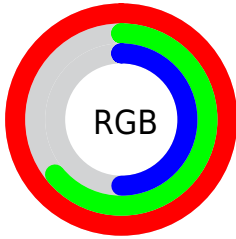
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 176, 128</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16753536</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">75.46, 30.45, 32.33</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">75, 44.408, 46.718</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">49.0129, 0.4344, 0.3656</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294943616 (0xFFFFA380)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">186.5180, -28.8494, 60.0587</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">70.0092, 25.9597, 26.2986</a>

# Details

The Hex color **FFA380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **80DCFF**, and the grayscale version is **BBBBBB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFDBB5**, and **C36E4E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FF9167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFB59A**.

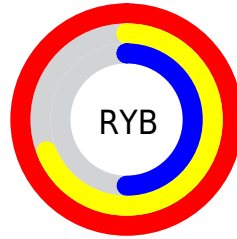
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (64%)

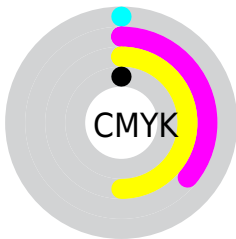
Blue (50%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (50%)

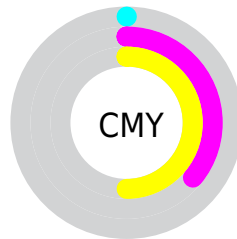


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFA380 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 FFA380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFA380

 FFA380

FFFFFF

 E18867

 FFDBB5

 C36E4E

 FFF7D1

 A65537

 FFFFED

 893D20

 6C250A

 510C00

 360000

 170000

 000000

■ FFA380

■ FFA380

■ FF9167

■ FFB59A

■ FF7E4D

■ FFC8B3

■ FF6C33

■ FFDACD

■ FF591A

■ FFEDE6

■ FF4700

FFFFFF

■ FF4600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FF9AA4



FFA380



E4B16A

# Triad

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



FFA380



57CEA6



A2B6FF

# Complementary

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



FFA380



80DCFF

# Split Complementary

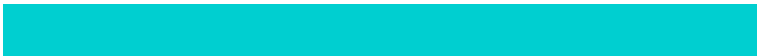
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



55C3FF



FFA380



00CFD0

# Square

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



FFA380



8FC980



00CCF4



DBA7F2

# Rectangle

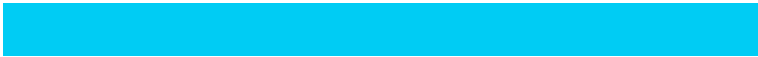
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFA380



CBBA67



00CCF4



8BBBFF

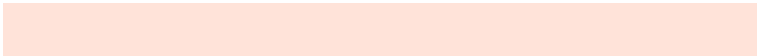


# Sweetspot

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



FFA380



FFE3D9



FF80DD



806F69



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFA380



FF9066



FFE180



807673



BF3500



401200

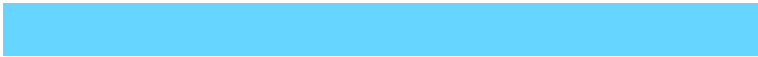


# Inverse Universe

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



80DCFF



66D5FF



809EFF



737C80



008BBF



002E40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFA380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

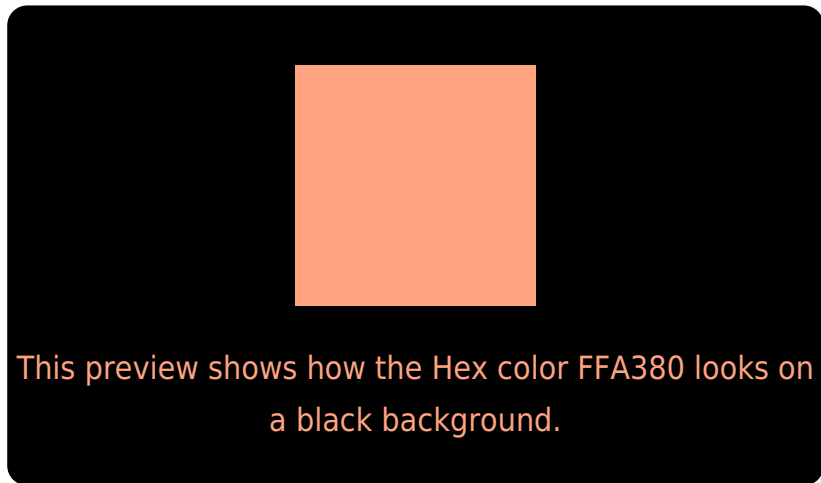
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFA380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFA380.

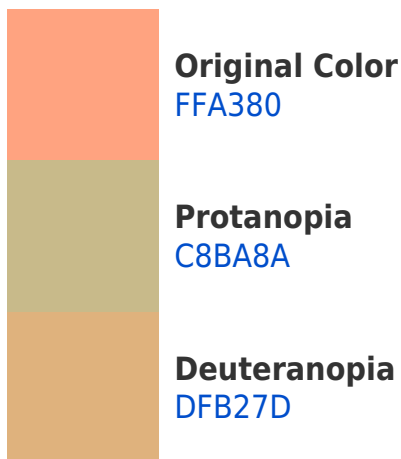


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFA380.

# 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**  
FF9FAA

# Trichromacy



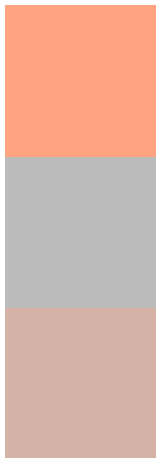
**Original Color**  
FFA380

**Protanomaly**  
DCB286

**Deuteranomaly**  
EBAD7E

**Tritanomaly**  
FFA09B

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFA380

**Achromatopsia**  
BBBBBB

**Achromatomaly**  
D4B2A6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFA380 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 #FFA380 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFA380  
}
```

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 #FFA380 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFA380
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFA380 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
#FFA380 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFA380 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFA380 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFA380; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFA380; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFA380 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFA380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFA380 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFA380 }
```

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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