

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFB388)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFB388) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFB388)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB388
RGB	255, 179, 136
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 53%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	22°, 100%, 77%
HSV	22°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	61.8040, 55.2778, 30.7048
YIQ	196.8220, 59.0990, 2.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

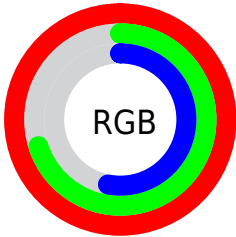
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 203, 136
Decimal	16757640
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	79.20, 22.83, 32.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 40.114, 55.318
Yxy	55.2778, 0.4182, 0.3740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947720 (0xFFFFB388)
YUV	196.8220, -29.9852, 51.0221
Hunter-Lab	74.3490, 18.2707, 27.5586

# Details

The Hex color **FFB388** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **88D4FF**, and the grayscale version is **C5C5C5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFEbbe**, and **C47E56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFA36F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFC3A2**.

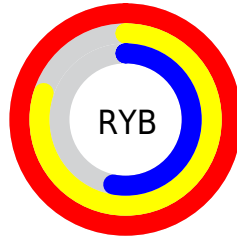
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

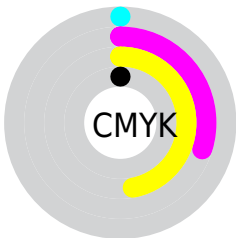
Blue (53%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (53%)

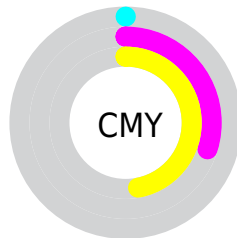


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFB388 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 FFB388 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFB388

 FFB388

FFFFFF

 E1986E

 FFEbbe

 C47E56

 FFFFDA

 A7653E

 FFFFF6

 8A4C27

 6E3510

 541E00

 380800

 210001

 000000

 `FFB388`

 `FFB388`

 `FFA36F`

 `FFC3A2`

 `FF9255`

 `FFD4BB`

 `FF823C`

 `FFE4D5`

 `FF7222`

 `FFF4EE`

 `FF6209`

`FFFFFF`

 `FF5C00`

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFA9A6



FFB388



E2C079

# Triad

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



FFB388



61D8BD



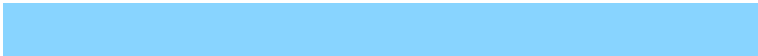
C0BDFF

# Complementary

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



FFB388



88D4FF

# 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.



85CAFF



FFB388



35D8E3

# Square

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



FFB388



91D498



48D3FF



EEB0EF

# Rectangle

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



FFB388



CAC87B



48D3FF



AEC1FF

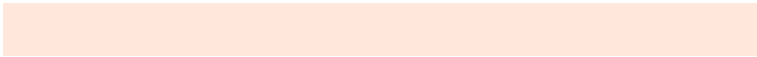


# Sweetspot

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



FFB388



FFE8DB



FF88D5



80726A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFB388



FFA470



FFED88



807773



BF4500

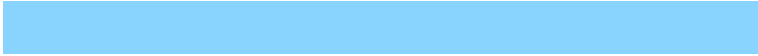


401700

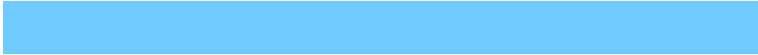


# Inverse Universe

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



88D4FF



70CBFF



889AFF



737B80



007ABF



002940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFB388 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

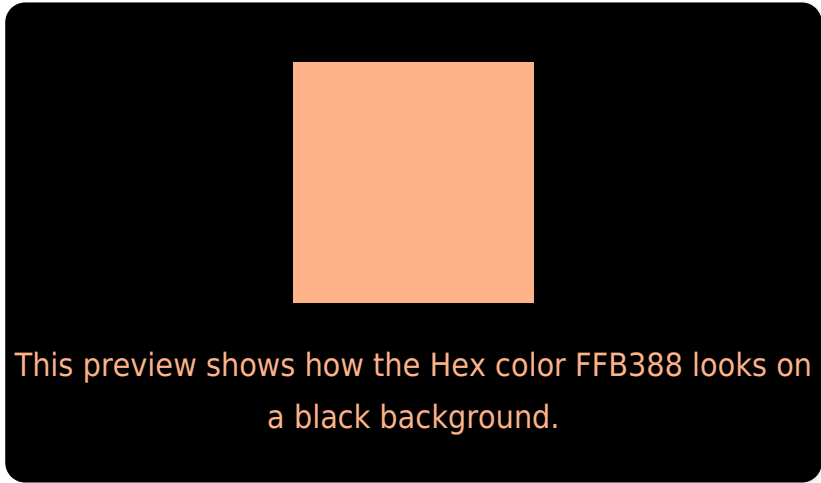
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

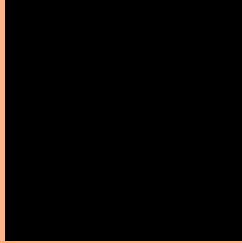
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFB388 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB388.

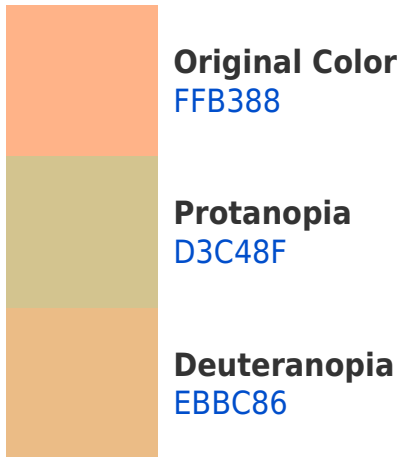


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB388.

# Color Blindness Simulation

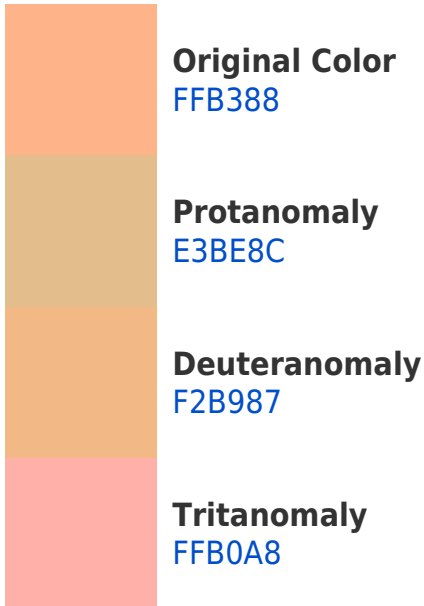
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

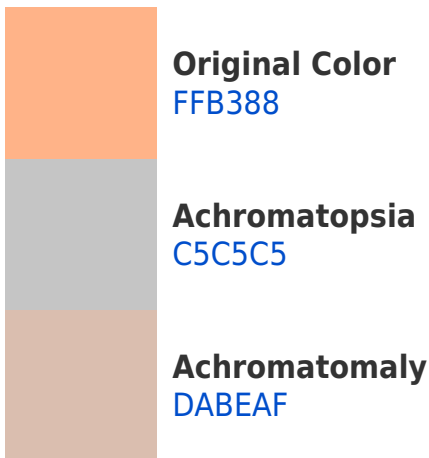




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFB388 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 #FFB388 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFB388  
}
```

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 #FFB388 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFB388
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFB388 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
#FFB388 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFB388 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFB388 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB388; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFB388; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB388 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFB388 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFB388 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFB388 }
```

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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