

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFB566)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFB566) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFB566)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB566
RGB	255, 181, 102
RGB Percent	100%, 71%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2902, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	31°, 100%, 70%
HSV	31°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	60.1621, 55.2671, 20.0671
YIQ	194.1200, 69.4630, -8.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

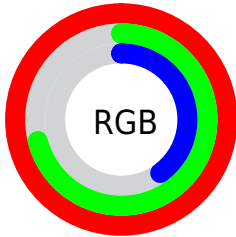
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 255, 102
Decimal	16758118
CIE Lab	79.19, 18.98, 50.31
CIE LCh	79, 53.774, 69.330
Yxy	55.2671, 0.4440, 0.4079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294948198 (0xFFFFB566)
YUV	194.1200, -45.4152, 53.3918
Hunter-Lab	74.3418, 14.3554, 36.0351

# Details

The Hex color **FFB566** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **66B0FF**, and the grayscale version is **C3C3C3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFED9B**, and **C28033** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFA94D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFC180**.

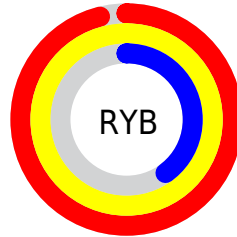
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (71%)

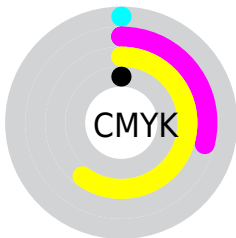
Blue (40%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (40%)

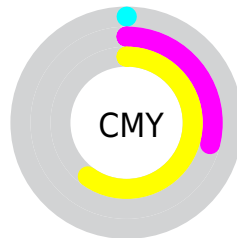


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFB566 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 FFB566 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 **FFB566**

 **FFB566**

**FFFFFF**

 **E19A4C**

 **FFED9B**

 **C28033**

 **FFFFB6**

 **A56719**

 **FFFFD2**

 **884F00**

 **FFFFEF**

 **6C3800**

 **502200**

 **350D00**

 **1D0001**

 **000000**

 #FFB566

 #FFB566

 #FFA94D

 #FFC180

 #FF9C33

 #FFCE99

 #FF9019

 #FFDAB3

 #FF8400

 #FFE6CC

 #FFF3E6

#FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFA487



FFB566



D3C65E

# Triad

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



FFB566



00DED3



DDB1FF

# Complementary

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



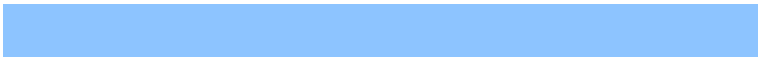
FFB566



66B0FF

# 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.



8DC4FF



FFB566



00DBFF

# Square

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



FFB566



56DB9F



00D3FF



FFA0E9

# Rectangle

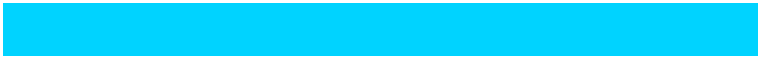
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFB566



B0D06A



00D3FF



C6B7FF



# Sweetspot

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



FFB566



FFE9D1



FF66B3



807263



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFB566



FFA647



FFFF66



807973



BF6300



402100



# Inverse Universe

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



66B0FF



47A0FF



6666FF



737980



005CBF



001F40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFB566 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

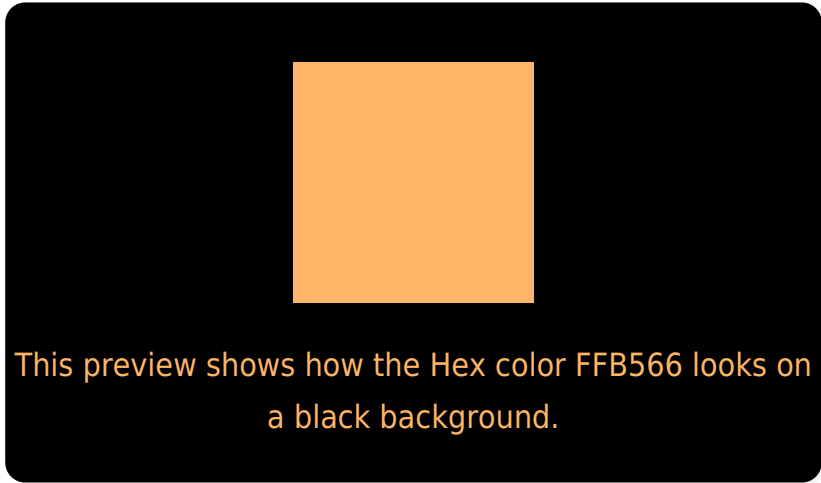
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

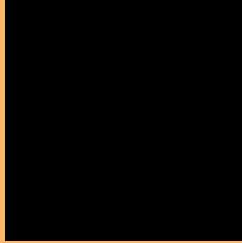
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFB566 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB566.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB566.

# Color Blindness Simulation

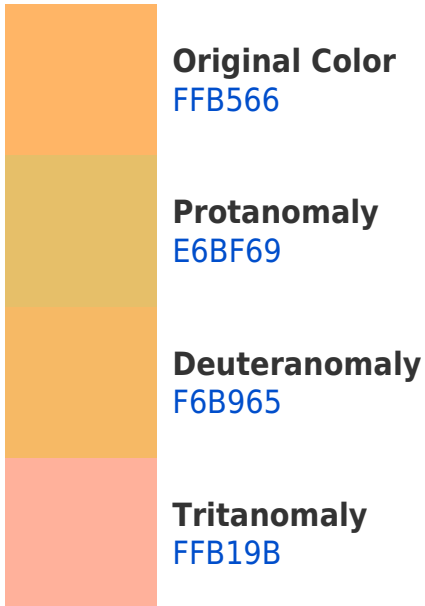
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

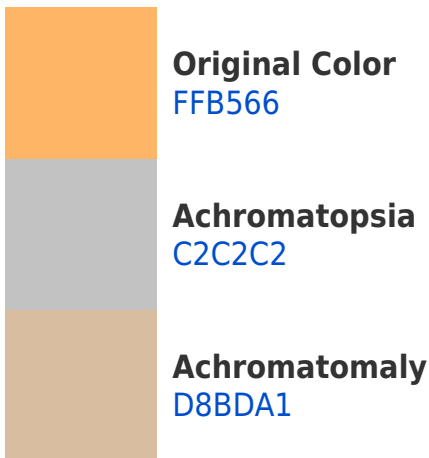




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFB566 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 #FFB566 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFB566  
}
```

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 #FFB566 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFB566
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFB566 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
#FFB566 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFB566 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFB566 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB566; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFB566; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB566 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFB566 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFB566 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFB566 }
```

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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