

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFB56B)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFB56B) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFB56B)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB56B
RGB	255, 181, 107
RGB Percent	100%, 71%, 42%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2902, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.58, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 71%
HSV	30°, 58%, 100%
XYZ	60.4177, 55.3693, 21.4129
YIQ	194.6900, 67.8580, -7.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

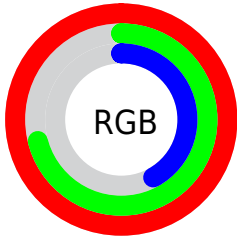
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 255, 107
Decimal	16758123
CIE Lab	79.25, 19.34, 47.92
CIE LCh	79, 51.678, 68.028
Yxy	55.3693, 0.4404, 0.4036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294948203 (0xFFFFB56B)
YUV	194.6900, -43.2312, 52.8919
Hunter-Lab	74.4105, 14.7148, 35.0257

# Details

The Hex color **FFB56B** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **6BB5FF**, and the grayscale version is **C3C3C3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFEDA0**, and **C38039** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFA852**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFC285**.

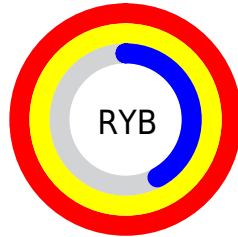
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (71%)

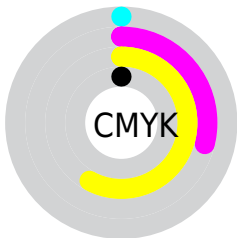
Blue (42%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (42%)

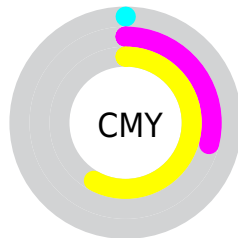


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFB56B 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 FFB56B by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 **FFB56B**

 **FFB56B**

**FFFFFF**

 **E19A52**

 **FFEDA0**

 **C38039**

 **FFFFBB**

 **A5671F**

 **FFFFD8**

 **884F01**

 **FFFFF4**

 **6C3700**

 **502200**

 **350C00**

 **1E0001**

 **000000**

 #FFB56B

 #FFB56B

 #FFA852

 #FFC285

 #FF9C38

 #FFCF9E

 #FF8F1F

 #FFDBB8

 #FF8205

 #FFE8D1

 #FF8000

 #FFF5EB

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFA58B



FFB56B



D5C662

# Triad

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



FFB56B



00DDDD



DAB3FF

# Complementary

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



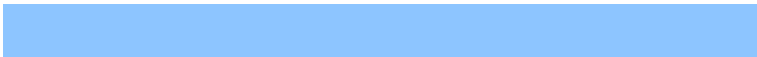
FFB56B



6BB5FF

# 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.



8DC5FF



FFB56B



00DBFE

# Square

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



FFB56B



60DA9F



00D3FF



FFA2E9

# Rectangle

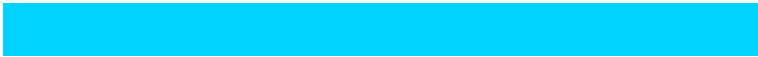
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFB56B



B4CF6D



00D3FF



C3B9FF

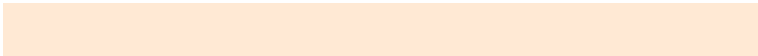


# Sweetspot

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



FFB56B



FFE9D4



FF6BB5



807366



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFB56B



FFA64D



FFFF6B



807973



BF6000

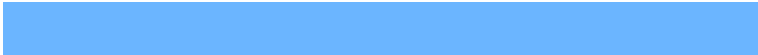


402000



# Inverse Universe

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



6BB5FF



4DA6FF



6B6BFF



737980



0060BF



002040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFB56B looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

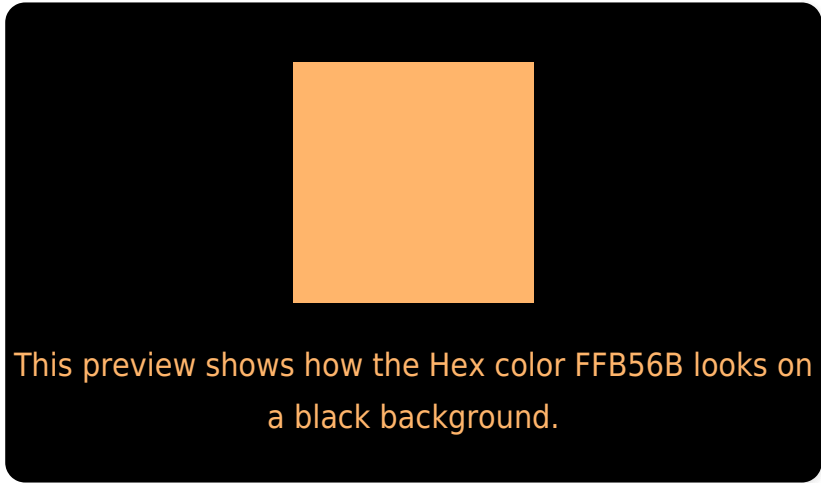
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

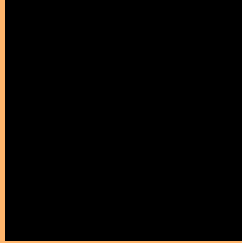
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFB56B Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB56B.

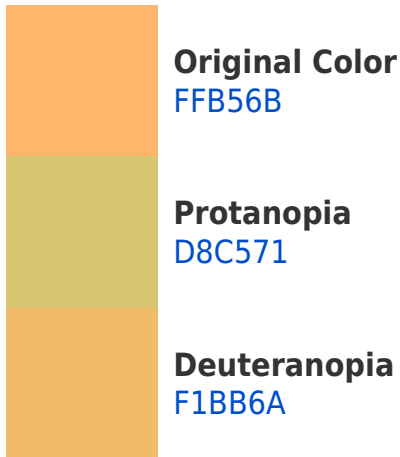


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFB56B.

# Color Blindness Simulation

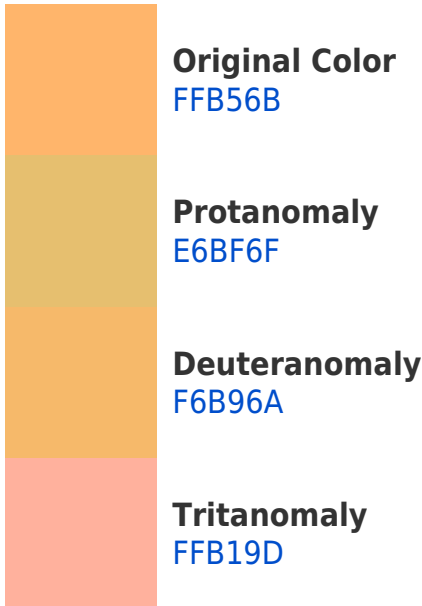
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

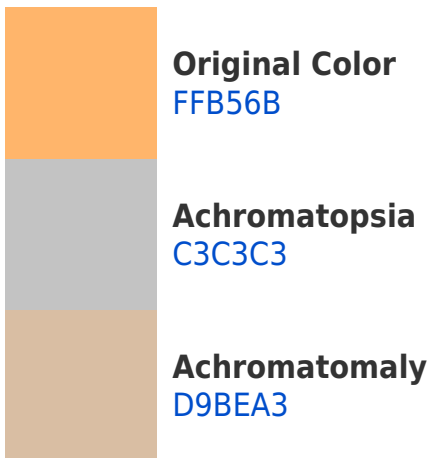




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFB56B 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 #FFB56B looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFB56B  
}
```

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 #FFB56B colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFB56B
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFB56B 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
#FFB56B }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFB56B }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFB56B colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB56B; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFB56B; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFB56B }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFB56B is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFB56B }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFB56B }
```

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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