

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFBF7D)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFBF7D) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFBF7D)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBF7D
RGB	255, 191, 125
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 49%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2510, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.51, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 75%
HSV	30°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	63.5725, 60.0023, 27.6330
YIQ	202.6120, 59.3300, -6.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

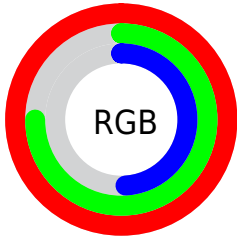
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 255, 125
Decimal	16760701
CIE Lab	81.84, 15.55, 42.06
CIE LCh	82, 44.844, 69.717
Yxy	60.0023, 0.4204, 0.3968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950781 (0xFFFFBF7D)
YUV	202.6120, -38.2627, 45.9443
Hunter-Lab	77.4611, 10.9382, 33.0720

# Details

The Hex color **FFBF7D** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **7DBDFF**, and the grayscale version is **CBCBCB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF7B3**, and **C38A4A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB264**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFCC97**.

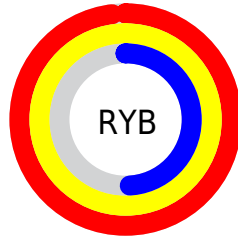
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (75%)

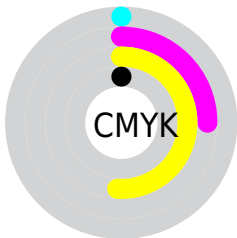
Blue (49%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (49%)

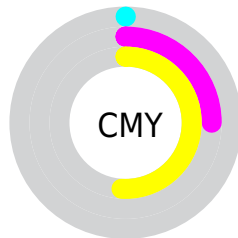


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFBF7D 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 FFBF7D by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFBF7D

 FFBF7D

FFFFFF

 E1A463

 FFF7B3

 C38A4A

 FFFFCE

 A67032


 FFFFEB

 8A581A

 6E4000

 532A00

 381500

 210000

 000000

 **FFBF7D**

 **FFBF7D**

 **FFB264**

 **FFCC97**

 **FFA64A**

 **FFD8B0**

 **FF9931**

 **FFE5CA**

 **FF8D17**

 **FFF1E3**

 **FF8100**

 **FFFEFD**

**FFFFFF**

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFB198



FFBF7D



D9CD77

# Triad

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



FFBF7D



32E2D8



E2BBFF

# Complementary

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



FFBF7D



7DBDFF

# 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.



A4CBFF



FFBF7D



00DFFF

# Square

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



FFBF7D



76E0AD



56D8FF



FFAEEA

# Rectangle

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



FFBF7D



BCD581



56D8FF



CFC1FF

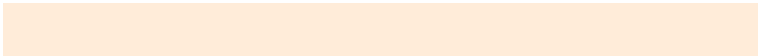


# Sweetspot

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



FFBF7D



FFECD9



FF7DBE



807469



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFBF7D



FFB263



FFFF7D



807973



BF6100

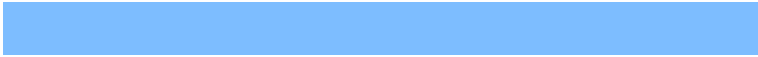


402000

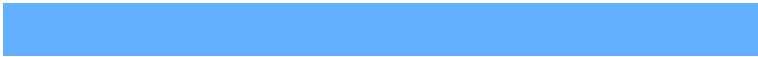


# Inverse Universe

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



7DBDFF



63B0FF



7D7DFF



737980



005EBF



001F40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFBF7D looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

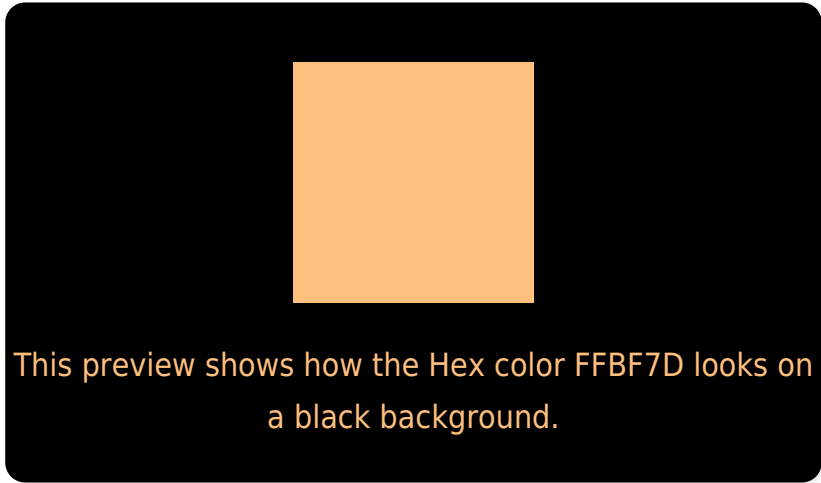
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

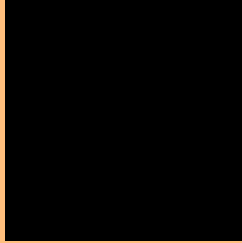
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFBF7D Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFBF7D.

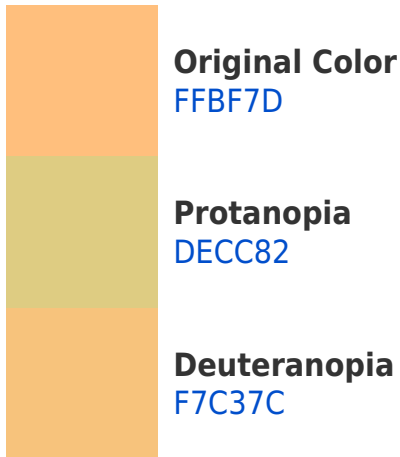


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFBF7D.

# 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](#).

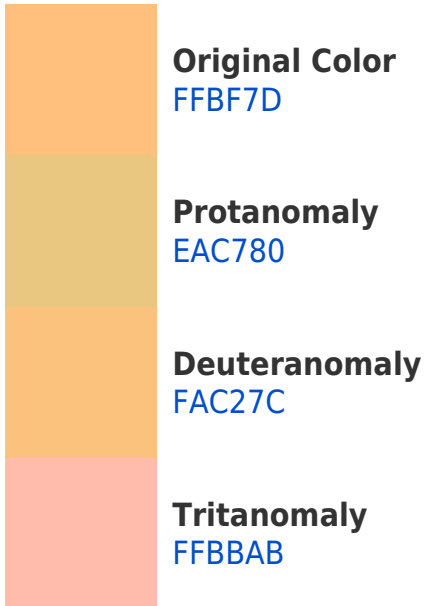
## Dichromacy



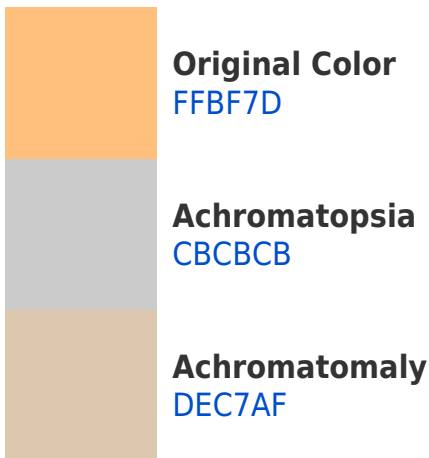


**Tritanopia**  
FFB9C5

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFBF7D 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 #FFBF7D looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFBF7D  
}
```

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 #FFBF7D colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFBF7D
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFBF7D 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
#FFBF7D }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFBF7D }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFBF7D colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFBF7D; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFBF7D; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFBF7D }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFBF7D is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFBF7D }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFBF7D }
```

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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