

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFC100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFC100) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFC100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC100
RGB	255, 193, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2431, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	45°, 100%, 50%
HSV	45°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	60.3100, 59.3999, 8.2867
YIQ	189.5360, 98.9050, -46.8790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

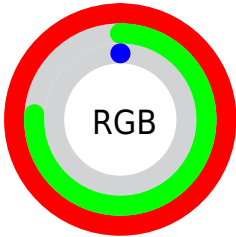
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	82, 255, 0
Decimal	16761088
CIE Lab	81.51, 9.35, 83.37
CIE LCh	82, 83.889, 83.601
Yxy	59.3999, 0.4712, 0.4641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951168 (0xFFFC100)
YUV	189.5360, -93.4412, 57.4119
Hunter-Lab	77.0713, 4.8052, 47.5751

# Details

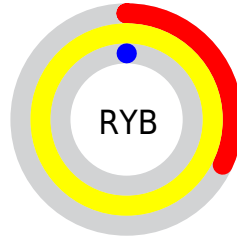
The Hex color **FFC100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC00**. The color can be described as light saturated yellow. A complement of this color would be **003EFF**, and the grayscale version is **BEBEBE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF955**, and **C18C00** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFC719**.

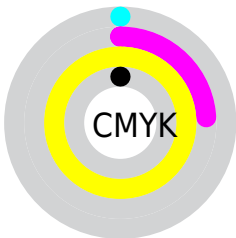
# Distribution



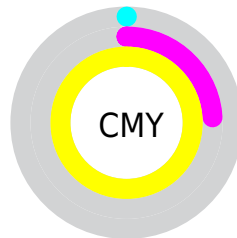
- Red (100%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFC100 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 FFC100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFC100

 FFC100

FFFFFF

 E0A600

 FFF955

 C18C00

 FFFF72

 A27300

 FFFF8F

 845A00


 FFFFAC

 674300

 FFFFC9

 4B2D00

 FFFF E7

 311900

 190000

 000000

 FFC100

 FFC719

 FFCD33

 FFD44D

 FFDA66

 FFE080

 FFE699

 FFECB3

 FFF3CC

 FFF9E6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFA14A



FFC100



B5D91D

# Triad

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



FFC100



00EFFF



FF99FF

# Complementary

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



FFC100



003EFF

# 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.



A8BDFE



FFC100



00E9FF

# Square

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



FFC100



00EEB7



00D9FF



FF7DDF

# Rectangle

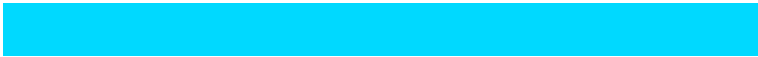
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFC100



74E34E



00D9FF



FBA5FF



# Sweetspot

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



FFC100



FFECB3



FF0040



807452



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFC100



BFFF00



807C73



BF9100



403000

# Inverse Universe

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



003EFF



4000FF



737680



002FBF



001040

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFC100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

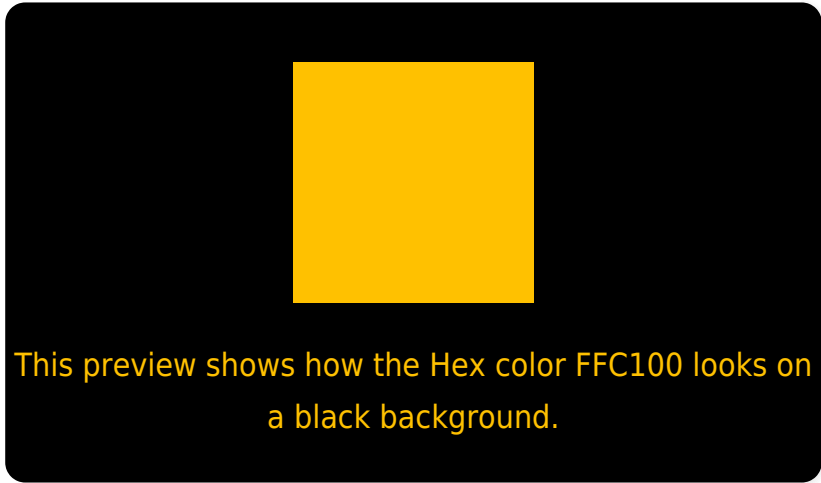
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFC100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFC100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFC100.

# 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



**Original Color**  
FFC100

**Protanopia**  
E5CB0E

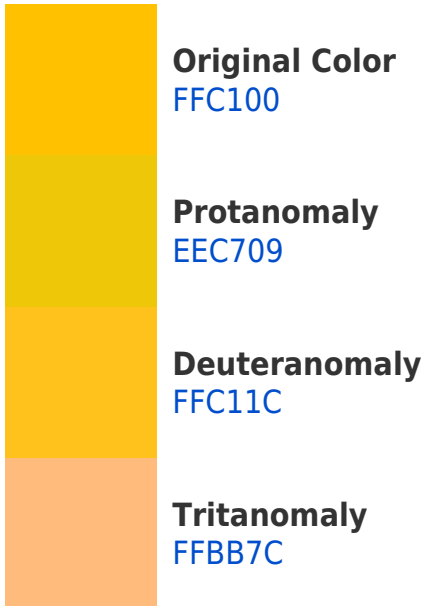
**Deuteranopia**  
FFC12C





**Tritanopia**  
FFB8C3

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFC100 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 #FFC100 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFC100  
}
```

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 #FFC100 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFC100
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFC100 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
#FFC100 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFC100 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFC100 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFC100; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFC100; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFC100 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFC100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFC100 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFC100 }
```

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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