

Converting Colors

Hex(FFC288)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFC288) contains.

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Color

Hex(FFC288)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC288
RGB	255, 194, 136
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 53%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2392, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	29°, 100%, 77%
HSV	29°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	64.9757, 61.6211, 31.7620
YIQ	205.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

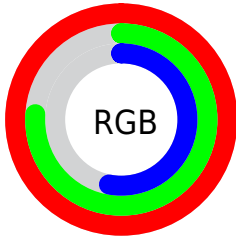
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 249, 136
Decimal	16761480
CIE Lab	82.71, 14.98, 37.55
CIE LCh	83, 40.429, 68.251
Yxy	61.6211, 0.4103, 0.3891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951560 (0xFFFFC288)
YUV	205.6270, -34.3261, 43.3001
Hunter-Lab	78.4991, 10.3755, 30.9597

Details

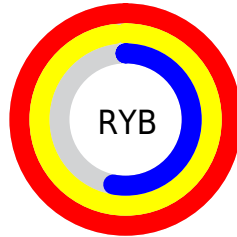
The Hex color **FFC288** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **88C5FF**, and the grayscale version is **CECECE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFBBE**, and **C48C55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB56F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFCFA2**.

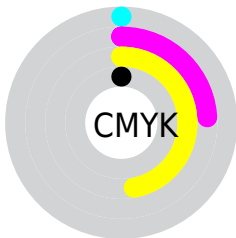
Distribution



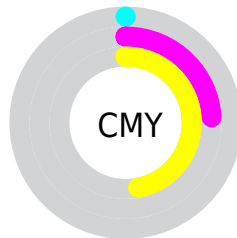
- Red (100%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFC288 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 FFC288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFC288

 FFC288

FFFFFF

 E1A76E

 FFFBBE

 C48C55

 FFFFDA

 A7733D

 FFFFF7

 8B5A25

 6F430D

 552C00

 3A1700

 230000

 000000

 FFC288

 FFC288

 FFB56F

 FFCFA2

 FFA855

 FFDCBB

 FF9B3C

 FFE9D5

 FF8E22

 FFF6EE

 FF8109

FFFFFF

 FF7C00

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFB6A1



FFC288



DDCF82

Triad

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



FFC288



56E3D7



E0C0FF

Complementary

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



FFC288



88C5FF

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.



A9CEFF



FFC288



40E0FC

Square

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



FFC288



86E0B1



6CD9FF



FFB5EB

Rectangle

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



FFC288



C2D68A



6CD9FF



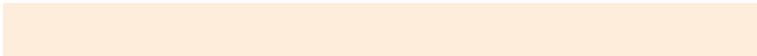
CFC5FF

Sweetspot

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



FFC288



FFEDDB



FF88C5



80746A



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFC288



FFB670



FFFD88



807973



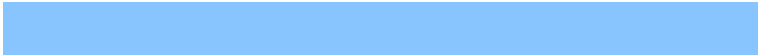
BF5D00



401F00

Inverse Universe

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



88C5FF



70B9FF



888AFF



737980



0062BF



002140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFC288 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

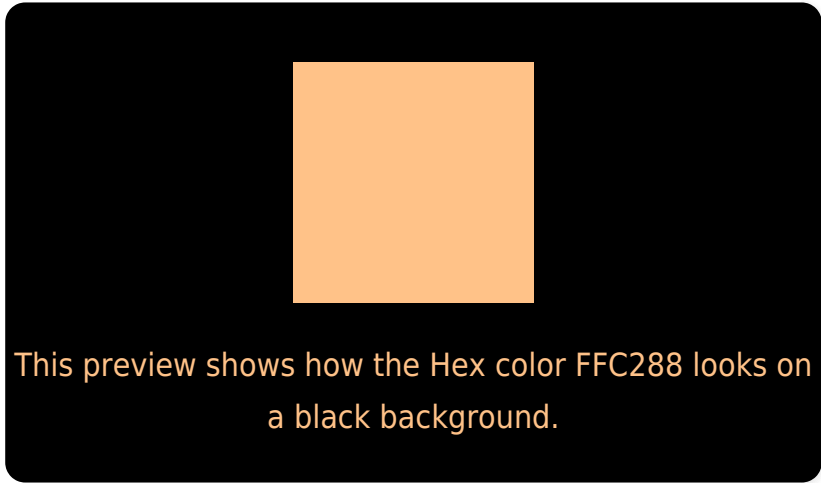
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

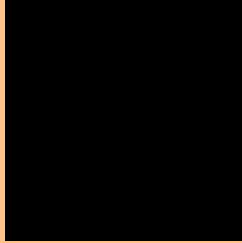
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FFC288 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFC288.

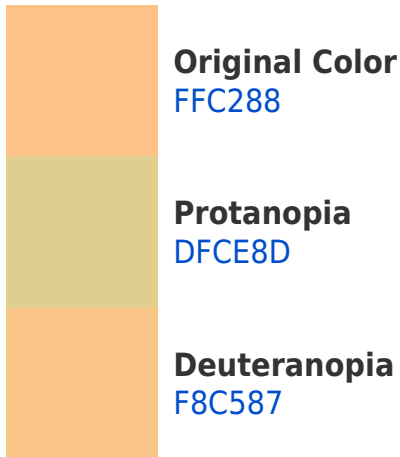


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFC288.

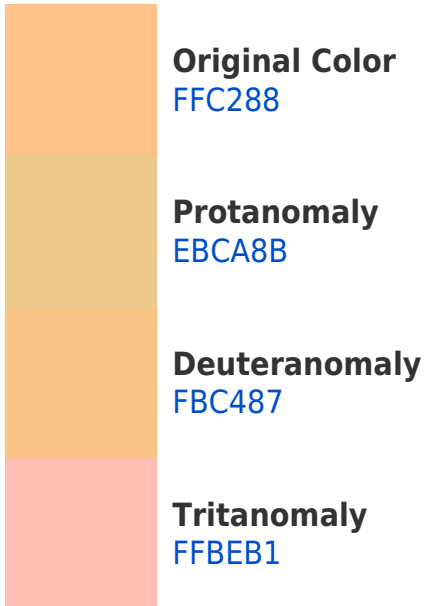
Color Blindness Simulation

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](#).

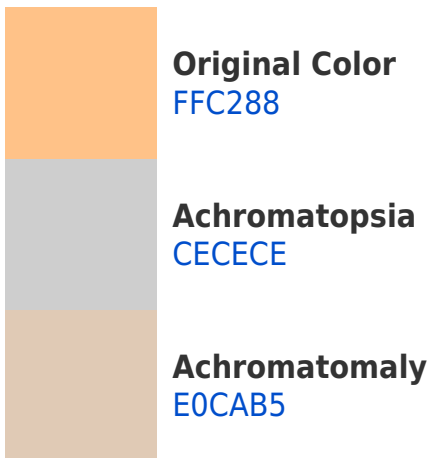
Dichromacy



Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFC288 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 #FFC288 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFC288  
}
```

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 #FFC288 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFC288
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFC288 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
#FFC288 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFC288 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFC288 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFC288; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFC288; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFC288 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFC288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFC288 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFC288 }
```

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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