

Converting Colors

Hex(FFC468)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFC468) contains.

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Color

Hex(FFC468)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC468
RGB	255, 196, 104
RGB Percent	100%, 77%, 41%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2314, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.59, 0.00
HSL	37°, 100%, 70%
HSV	37°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	63.4786, 61.7393, 21.6679
YIQ	203.1530, 64.6960, -16.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

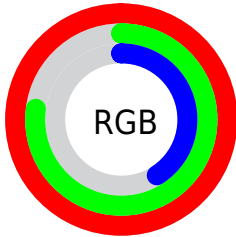
Format	Color
R _Y B	201, 255, 104
Decimal	16761960
CIE Lab	82.77, 11.30, 53.54
CIE LCh	83, 54.715, 78.082
Yxy	61.7393, 0.4322, 0.4203
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952040 (0xFFFFC468)
YUV	203.1530, -48.8824, 45.4698
Hunter-Lab	78.5744, 6.7013, 38.6521

Details

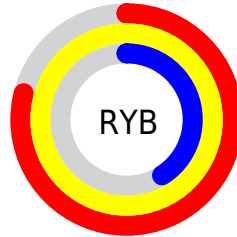
The Hex color **FFC468** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **68A3FF**, and the grayscale version is **CCCCCC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFC9D**, and **C38E34** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFBA4F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFCE82**.

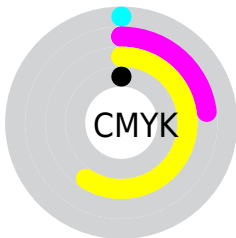
Distribution



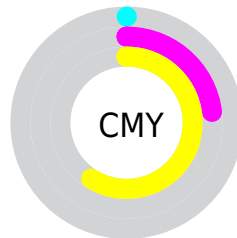
- Red (100%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFC468 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 FFC468 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFC468

 FFC468

FFFFFF

 E1A94E

 FFFC9D

 C38E34

 FFFFB9

 A67518

 FFFF D5

 895C00

 FFFFF2

 6D4500

 512F00

 371A00

 1F0100

 000000

 FFC468

 FFC468

 FFBA4F

 FFCE82

 FFB035

 FFD89B

 FFA61B

 FFE2B4

 FF9C02

 FFECCE

 FF9B00

 FFF6E8

FFFFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFB284



FFC468



CFD569

Triad

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



FFC468



00E8EC



F9B5FF

Complementary

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



FFC468



68A3FF

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.



B2C8FF



FFC468



00E4FF

Square

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



FFC468



3EE7B7



3BD9FF



FFA6E5

Rectangle

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



FFC468



A9DD7A



3BD9FF



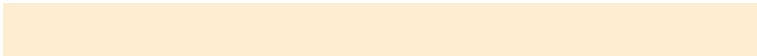
E5BBFF

Sweetspot

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



FFC468



FFEDD1



FF68A4



807563



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFC468



FFB84A



F0FF68



807B73



BF7500



402700

Inverse Universe

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



68A3FF



4A91FF



7768FF



737880



004BBF



001940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFC468 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

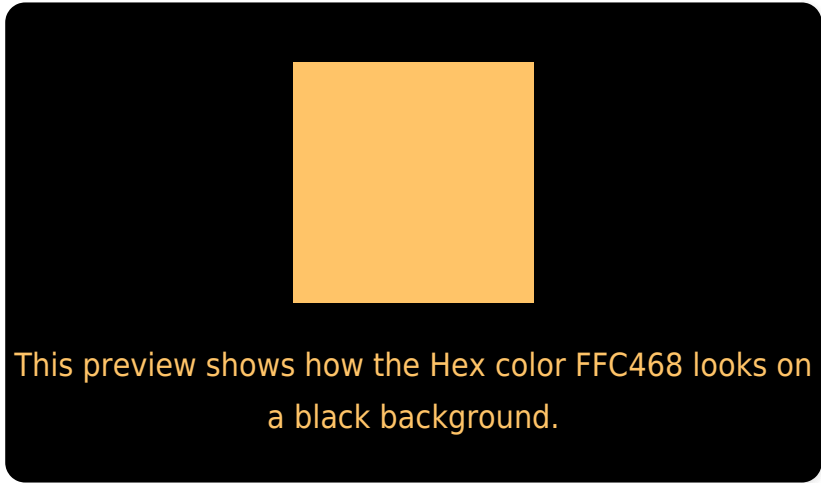
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFC468 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFC468.

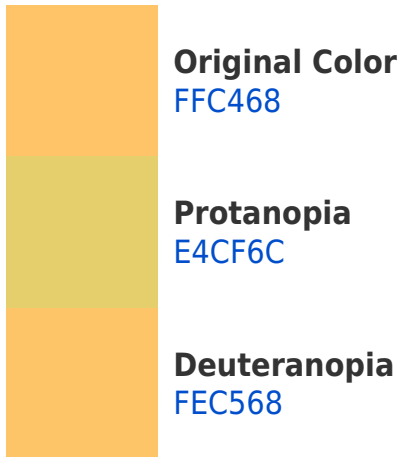


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFC468.

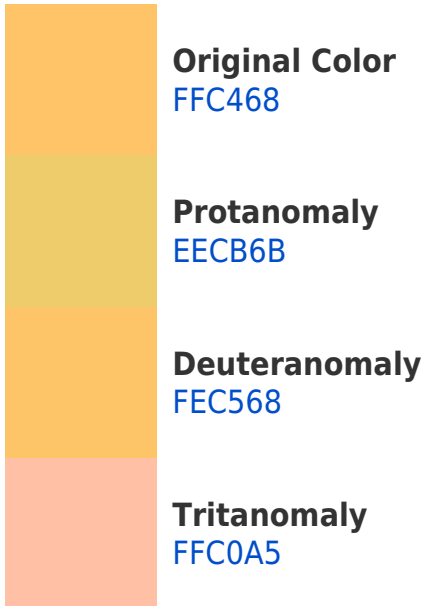
Color Blindness Simulation

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](#).

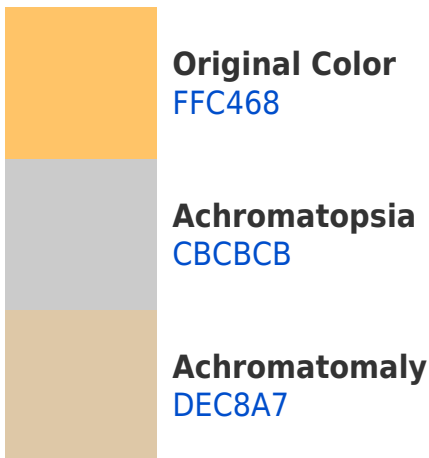
Dichromacy



Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFC468 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 #FFC468 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFC468  
}
```

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 #FFC468 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFC468
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFC468 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
#FFC468 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFC468 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFC468 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFC468; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFC468; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFC468 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFC468 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFC468 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFC468 }
```

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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