

Converting Colors

Hex(FFCAA1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFCAA1) contains.

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Color

Hex(FFCAA1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCAA1
RGB	255, 202, 161
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 63%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2078, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 82%
HSV	26°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	68.7936, 66.0743, 42.8460
YIQ	213.1730, 44.7490, -1.5150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

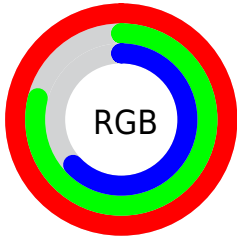
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 234, 161
Decimal	16763553
CIE _{Lab}	85.03, 13.43, 27.64
CIE _{LCh}	85, 30.729, 64.081
Yxy	66.0743, 0.3871, 0.3718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953633 (0xFFFFCAA1)
YUV	213.1730, -25.7213, 36.6823
Hunter-Lab	81.2861, 8.8164, 25.6484

Details

The Hex color **FFCAA1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A1D6FF**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD8**, and **C5946D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFBC87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFD8BB**.

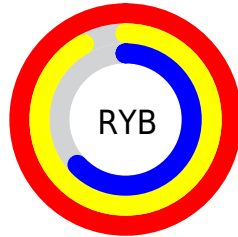
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (79%)

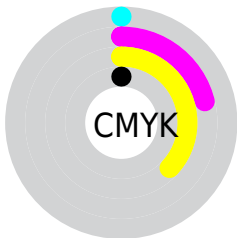
Blue (63%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (63%)

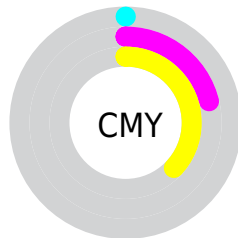


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFCAA1 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 FFCAA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFCAA1

 FFCAA1

FFFFFF

 E2AF87

 FFFFD8

 C5946D

 FFFFF5

 A87A54

 8D613D

 724926

 573311

 3F1D00

 260700

 000000

 FFCAA1

 FFCAA1

 FFBC87

 FFD8BB

 FFAD6E

 FFE7D4

 FF9F54

 FFF5EE

 FF903B

FFFFFF

 FF8221

 FF7408

 FF6F00

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFC2B5



FFCAA1



E6D49A

Triad

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



FFCAA1



88E5D7



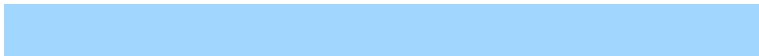
DECCEF

Complementary

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



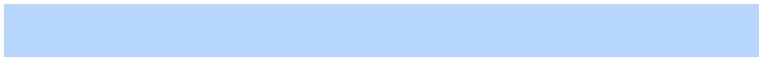
FFCAA1



A1D6FF

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.



B6D6FF



FFCAA1



7EE3F4

Square

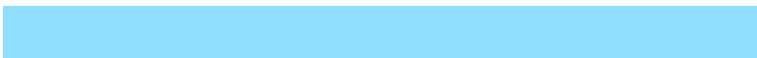
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFCAA1



A5E2BA



90DEFF



FDC3EE

Rectangle

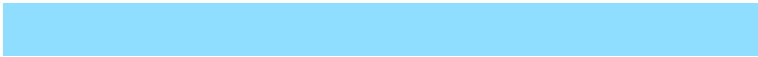
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFCAA1



D1DA9F



90DEFF



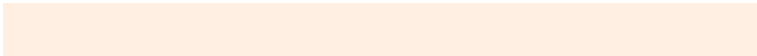
D1CFFF

Sweetspot

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



FFCAA1



FFEFE3



FFA1D6



80766F



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFCAA1



FFC08F



FFF9A1



807873



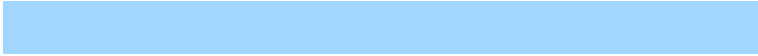
BF5300



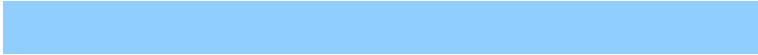
401C00

Inverse Universe

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



A1D6FF



8FCEFF



A1A7FF



737A80



006CBF



002440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFCAA1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

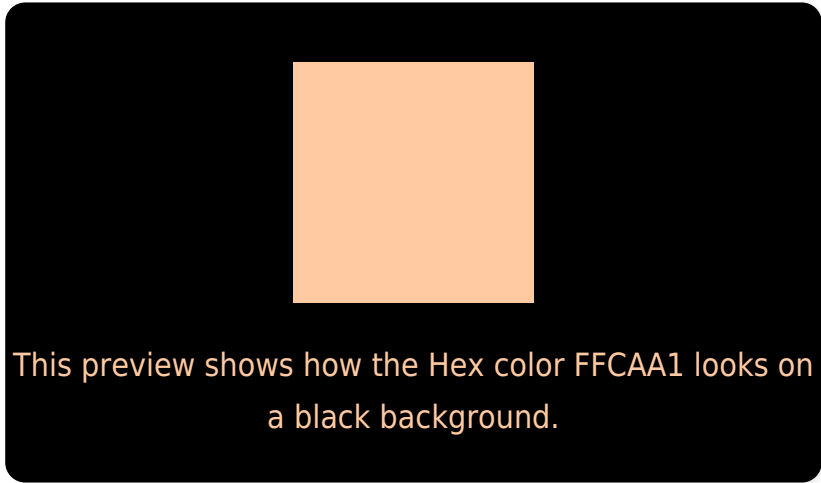
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

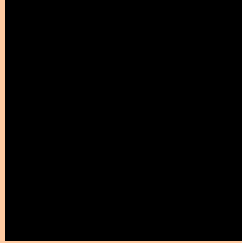
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FFCAA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCAA1.

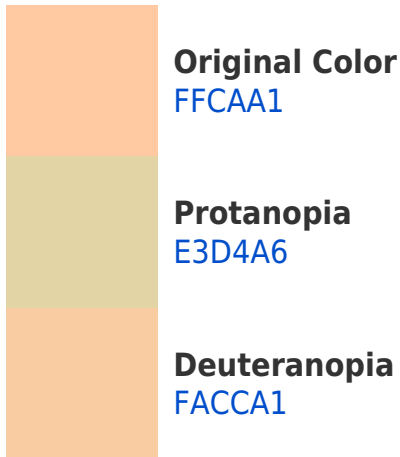


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCAA1.

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](#).

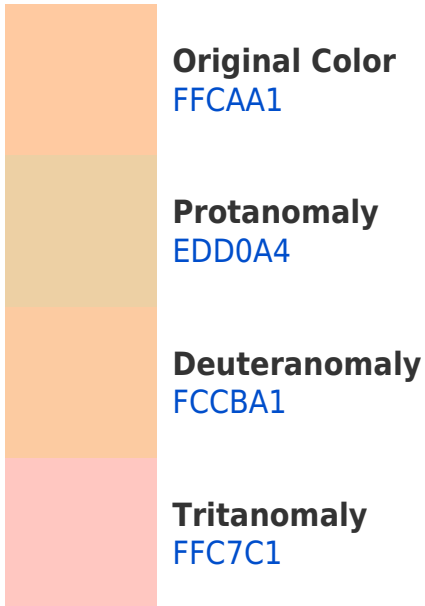
Dichromacy



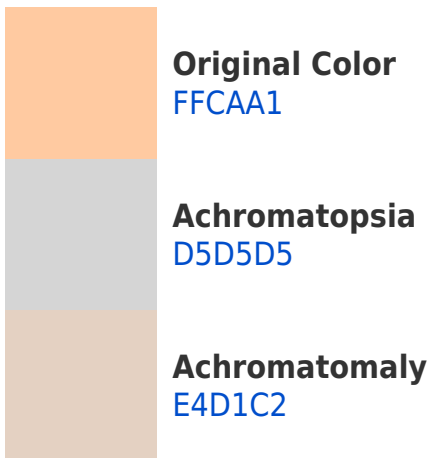


Tritanopia
FFC5D3

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFCAA1 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 #FFCAA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFCAA1  
}
```

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 #FFCAA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFCAA1  
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFCAA1 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  
#FFCAA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFCAA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFCAA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFCAA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFCAA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFCAA1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFCAA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFCAA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFCAA1 }
```

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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