

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFCF50)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFCF50) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFCF50)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCF50
RGB	255, 207, 80
RGB Percent	100%, 81%, 31%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1882, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.69, 0.00
HSL	44°, 100%, 66%
HSV	44°, 69%, 100%
XYZ	65.0008, 66.4648, 16.9925
YIQ	206.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

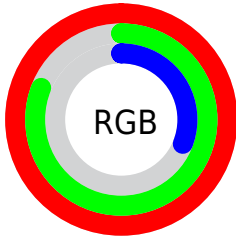
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 255, 80
Decimal	16764752
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.23, 4.17, 66.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 66.991, 86.432
Yxy	66.4648, 0.4378, 0.4477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954832 (0xFFFFCF50)
YUV	206.8740, -62.5489, 42.2065
Hunter-Lab	81.5260, -0.3521, 44.7103

# Details

The Hex color **FFCF50** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **5080FF**, and the grayscale version is **CFCFCF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF87**, and **C29910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC837**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFD66A**.

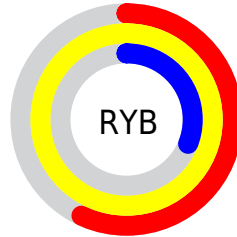
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (81%)

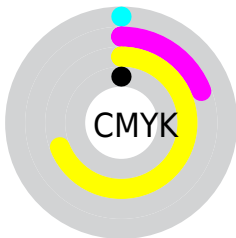
Blue (31%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (31%)

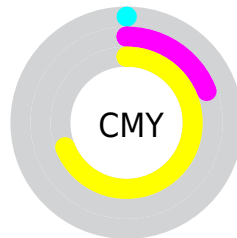


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFCF50 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 FFCF50 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFCF50

 FFCF50

FFFFFF

 E0B434

 FFFF87

 C29910

 FFFFA3

 A57F00

 FFFFBF

 886700

 FFFFDC

 6B4F00

 FFFFF9

 503800

 352300

 1D0E00

 000000

 FFCF50

 FFCF50

 FFC837

 FFD66A

 FFC11D

 FFDD83

 FFBA04

 FFE49D

 FFB900

 FFE8B6

 FFF2D0

 FFF9E9

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFB76C



FFCF50



C1E25D

# Triad

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



FFCF50



00F4FF



FFAEFF

# Complementary

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



FFCF50



5080FF

# 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.



CBC7FF



FFCF50



00EDFF

# Square

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



FFCF50



00F4CB



1EDEFF



FF9EDF

# Rectangle

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



FFCF50



8EEB7A



1EDEFF



FFB6FF



# Sweetspot

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



FFCF50



FFF0C9



FF5082



807760



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFCF50



FFC62E



D9FF50



807C73



BF8B00



402E00



# Inverse Universe

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



5080FF



2E67FF



7650FF



737680



0034BF



001140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFCF50 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

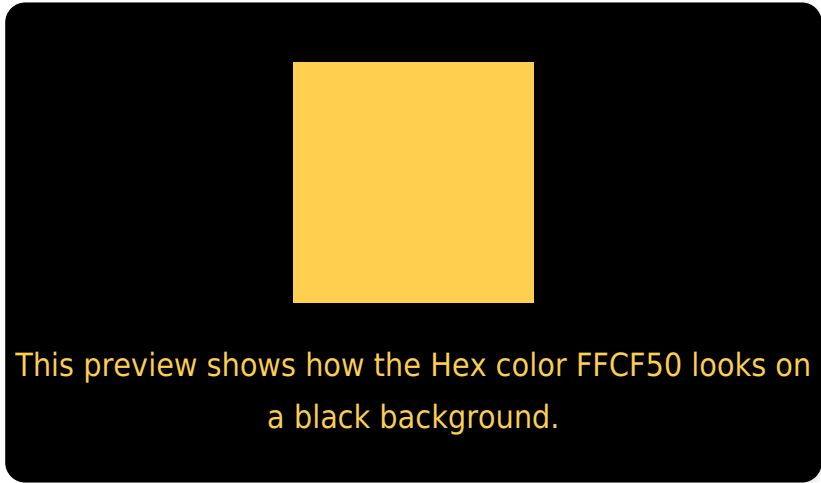
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFCF50 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCF50.

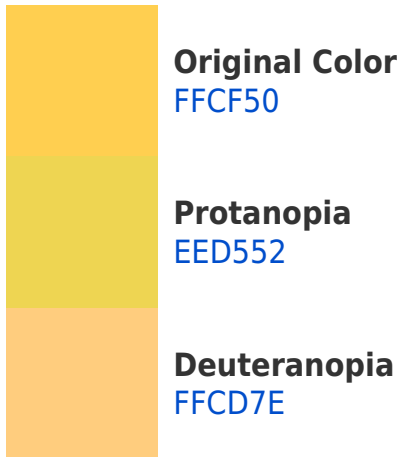


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCF50.

# 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](#).

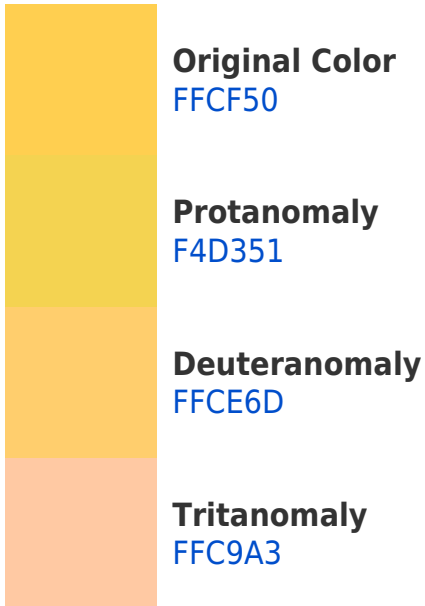
## Dichromacy



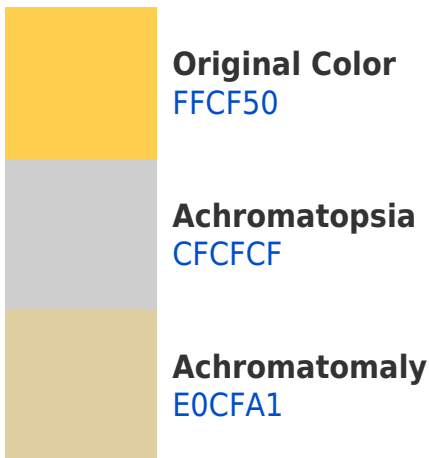


**Tritanopia**  
FFC6D2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFCF50 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 #FFCF50 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFCF50  
}
```

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 #FFCF50 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFCF50
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFCF50 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
#FFCF50 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFCF50 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFCF50 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFCF50; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFCF50; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFCF50 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFCF50 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFCF50 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFCF50 }
```

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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