

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFD0AA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFD0AA) contains.

<b>Hex(FFD0AA)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(FFD0AA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD0AA
RGB	255, 208, 170
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1843, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 83%
HSV	27°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	71.0516, 69.2740, 47.6566
YIQ	217.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

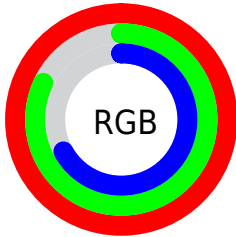
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 239, 170
Decimal	16765098
CIE Lab	86.64, 11.37, 25.11
CIE LCh	87, 27.568, 65.639
Yxy	69.2740, 0.3780, 0.3685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955178 (0xFFFFD0AA)
YUV	217.7210, -23.5265, 32.6937
Hunter-Lab	83.2310, 6.7253, 24.3133

# Details

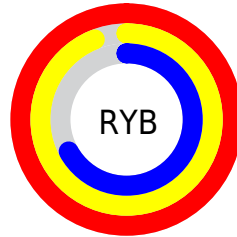
The Hex color **FFD0AA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **AAD9FF**, and the grayscale version is **DADADA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE1**, and **C59A76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC291**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFDEC3**.

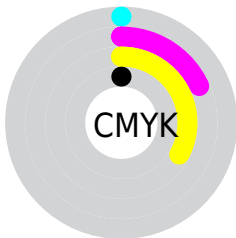
# Distribution



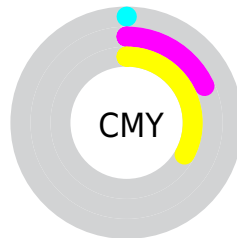
- Red (100%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFD0AA 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 FFD0AA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFD0AA

 FFD0AA

FFFFFF

 E2B48F

 FFFFE1

 C59A76

FFFFFFE

 A9805D

 8D6745

 734F2E

 593818

 402200

 270E00

 000000

 FFD0AA

 FFD0AA

 FFC291

 FFDEC3

 FF8477

 FFECDD

 FFA65E

 FFFAF7

 FF9844

FFFFFF

 FF892A

 FF7B11

 FF7200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC9BC



FFD0AA



E7D9A5

# Triad

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



FFD0AA



95E8DD



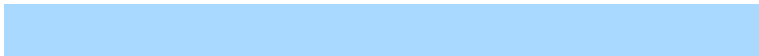
E4D1FF

# Complementary

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



FFD0AA



AAD9FF

# 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.



C0DAFF



FFD0AA



8FE6F6

# Square

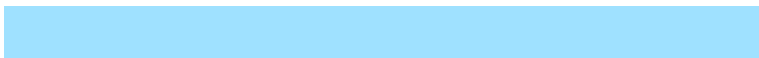
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFD0AA



ADE6C3



9FE1FF



FFC9EF

# Rectangle

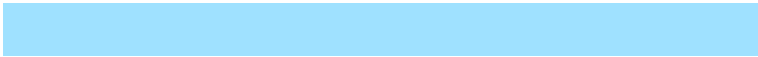
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFD0AA



D5DEA9



9FE1FF



D8D4FF

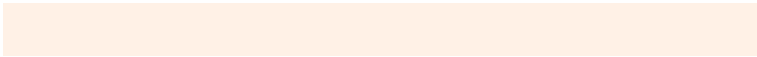


# Sweetspot

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



FFD0AA



FFF1E6



FFAADA



807770



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFD0AA



FFC799



FFF9AA



807873



BF5600

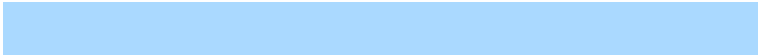


401C00

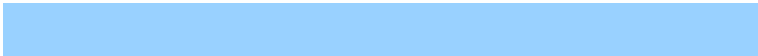


# Inverse Universe

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



AAD9FF



99D1FF



AAB0FF



737A80



006ABF



002340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD0AA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

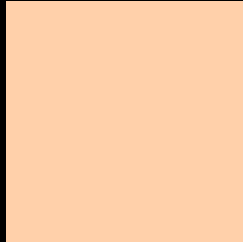
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD0AA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

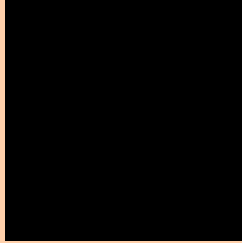
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FFD0AA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD0AA.

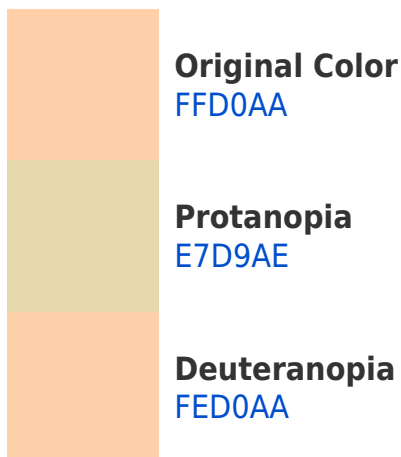


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD0AA.

# Color Blindness Simulation

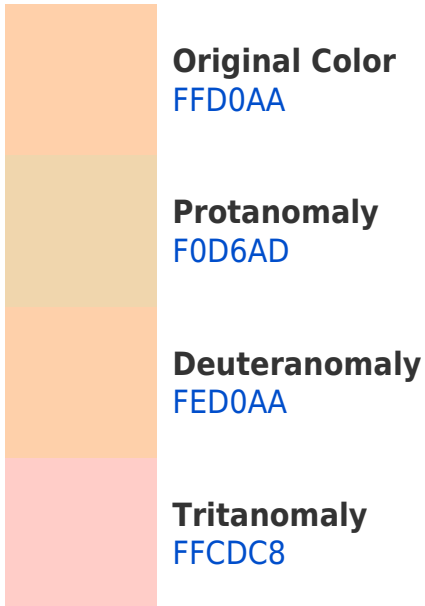
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

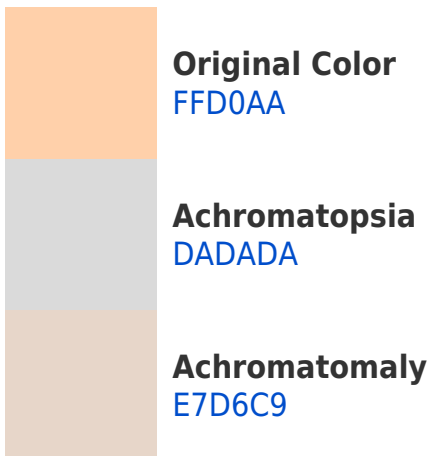




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFD0AA 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 #FFD0AA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFD0AA  
}
```

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 #FFD0AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFD0AA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFD0AA 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
#FFD0AA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFD0AA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFD0AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD0AA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFD0AA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD0AA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFD0AA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFD0AA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFD0AA }
```

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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