

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFD1A2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFD1A2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFD1A2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1A2
RGB	255, 209, 162
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 64%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 82%
HSV	30°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	70.5621, 69.4696, 43.8724
YIQ	217.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

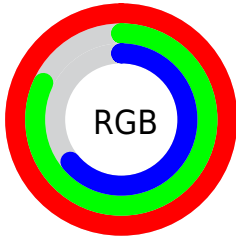
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	253, 255, 162
Decimal	16765346
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.74, 9.91, 29.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 31.036, 71.377
Y <sub>xy</sub>	69.4696, 0.3837, 0.3777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955426 (0xFFFFD1A2)
YUV	217.3960, -27.3102, 32.9787
Hunter-Lab	83.3484, 5.2569, 27.1352

# Details

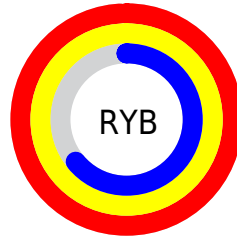
The Hex color **FFD1A2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A2D0FF**, and the grayscale version is **DADADA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD9**, and **C59B6E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC488**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFDEBB**.

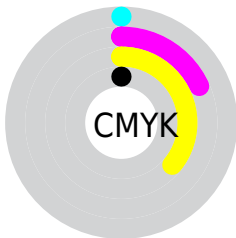
# Distribution



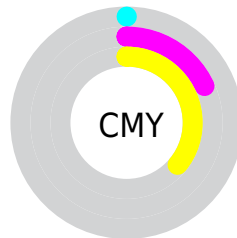
- Red (100%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFD1A2 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 FFD1A2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFD1A2

 FFD1A2

FFFFFF

 E2B588

 FFFFD9

 C59B6E

 FFFFF6

 A98155

 8D683D

 725027

 583910

 3F2300

 260F00

 000000

 FFD1A2

 FFD1A2

 FFC488

 FFDEBB

 FF86F

 FFEAD5

 FFAB56

 FFF7EF

 FF9F3C

FFFFFF

 FF9222

 FF8509

 FF8100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC8B4



FFD1A2



E3DB9F

# Triad

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



FFD1A2



87EAE4



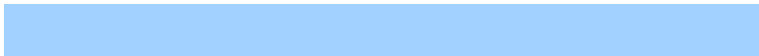
ECCEFF

# Complementary

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



FFD1A2



A2D0FF

# 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.



C4D8FF



FFD1A2



83E7FF

# Square

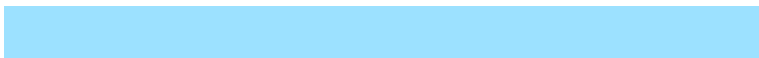
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFD1A2



A1E8C5



9CE1FF



FFC6ED

# Rectangle

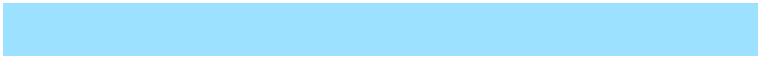
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFD1A2



CEE1A6



9CE1FF



E0D1FF

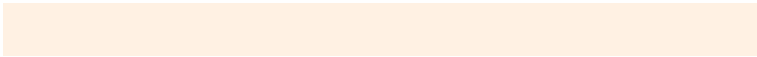


# Sweetspot

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



FFD1A2



FFF1E3



FFA2D1



80776F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFD1A2



FFC88F



FFFFA2



807973



BF6100

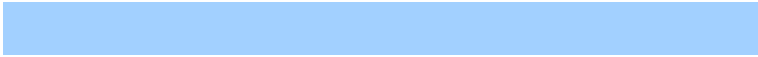


402000

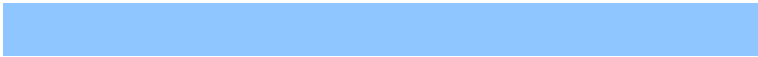


# Inverse Universe

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



A2D0FF



8FC6FF



A2A2FF



737980



005FBF



002040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD1A2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

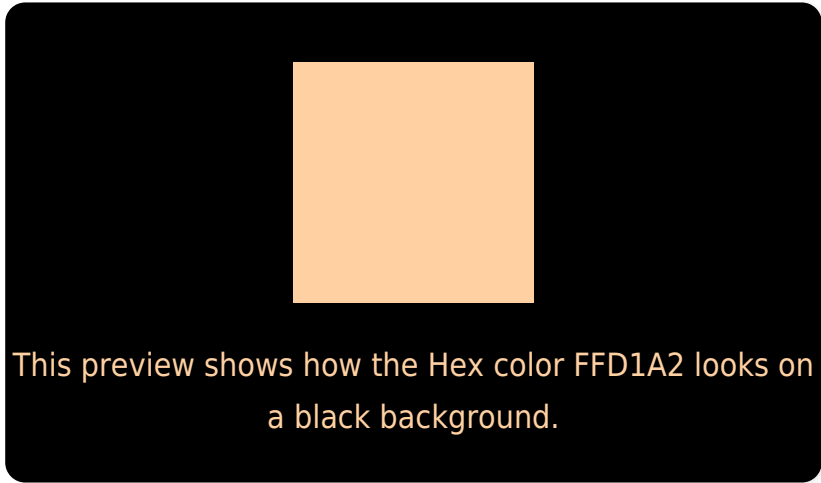
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFD1A2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD1A2.

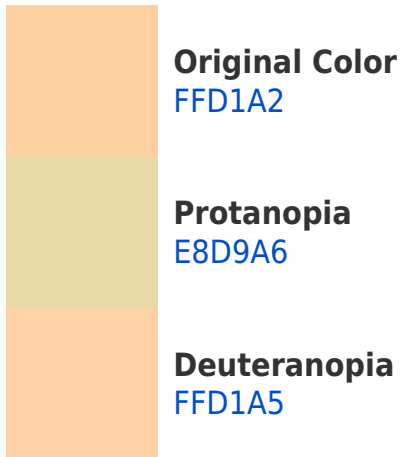


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD1A2.

# Color Blindness Simulation

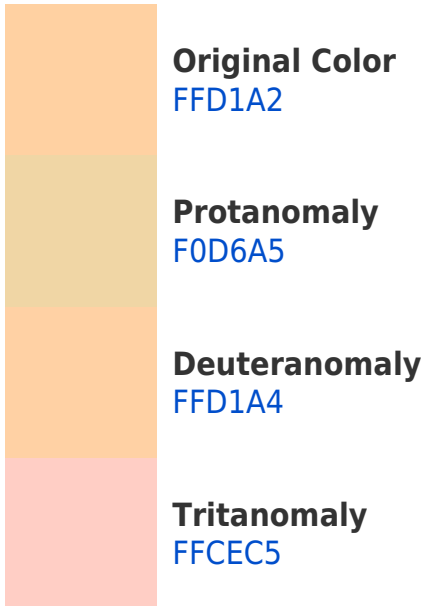
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

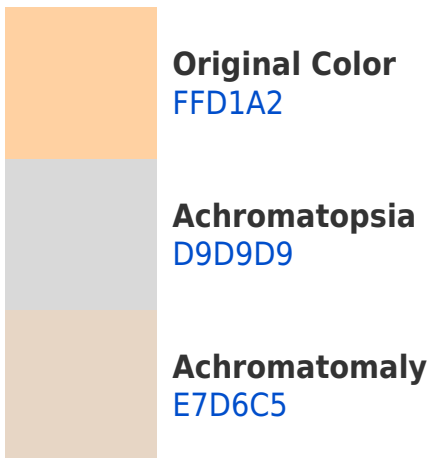




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFD1A2 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 #FFD1A2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFD1A2  
}
```

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 #FFD1A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFD1A2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFD1A2 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
#FFD1A2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFD1A2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFD1A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD1A2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFD1A2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD1A2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFD1A2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFD1A2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFD1A2 }
```

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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