

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFD1A4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFD1A4) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFD1A4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1A4
RGB	255, 209, 164
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 64%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 82%
HSV	30°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	70.7413, 69.5413, 44.8163
YIQ	217.6240, 41.8610, -4.2430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

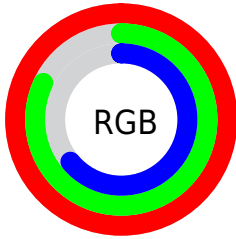
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 253, 164
Decimal	16765348
CIE Lab	86.77, 10.14, 28.42
CIE LCh	87, 30.175, 70.361
Yxy	69.5413, 0.3822, 0.3757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955428 (0xFFFFD1A4)
YUV	217.6240, -26.4366, 32.7788
Hunter-Lab	83.3914, 5.4874, 26.5103

# Details

The Hex color **FFD1A4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A4D2FF**, and the grayscale version is **DADADA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFDB**, and **C59B70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC48B**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFDEBE**.

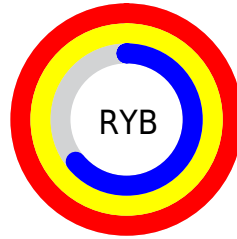
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

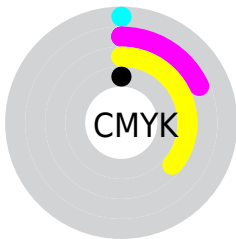
Blue (64%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (64%)

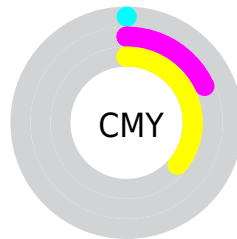


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFD1A4 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 FFD1A4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFD1A4

 FFD1A4

FFFFFF

 E2B58A

 FFFFDB

 C59B70

 FFFFF8

 A98157

 8D683F

 724F29

 583913

 402300

 260F00

 000000

 FFD1A4

 FFD1A4

 FFC48B

 FFDEBE

 FF8771

 FFE8D7

 FFAA58

 FFF8F1

 FF9D3E

FFFFFF

 FF9124

 FF840B

 FF7E00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC9B5



FFD1A4



E4DBA1

# Triad

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



FFD1A4



8BE9E2



EACFFF

# Complementary

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



FFD1A4



A4D2FF

# 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



FFD1A4



86E7FD

# Square

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



FFD1A4



A4E8C5



9DE1FF



FFC7ED

# Rectangle

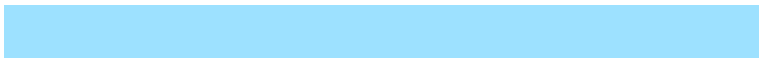
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFD1A4



CFE0A7



9DE1FF



DED2FF

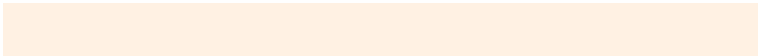


# Sweetspot

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



FFD1A4



FFF1E3



FFA4D3



80776F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFD1A4



FFC891



FFFDA4



807973



BF5F00

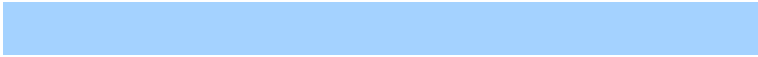


402000

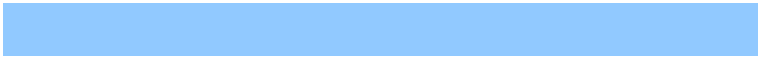


# Inverse Universe

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



A4D2FF



91C9FF



A4A6FF



737980



0061BF



002040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD1A4 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 FFD1A4 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

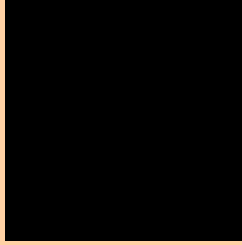
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFD1A4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD1A4.

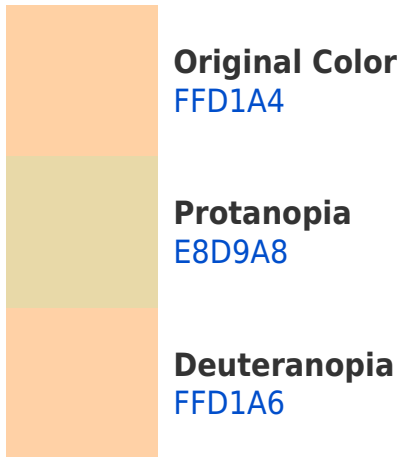


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD1A4.

# Color Blindness Simulation

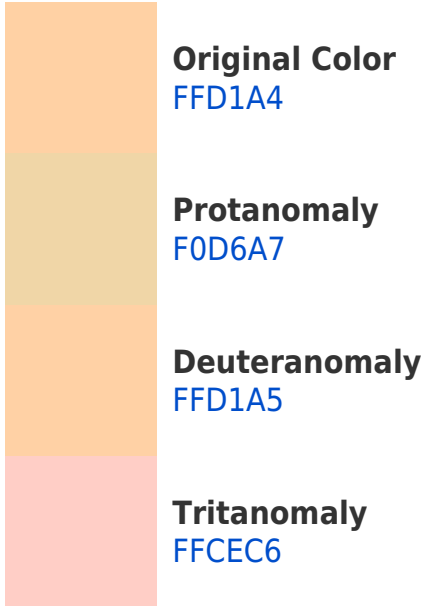
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

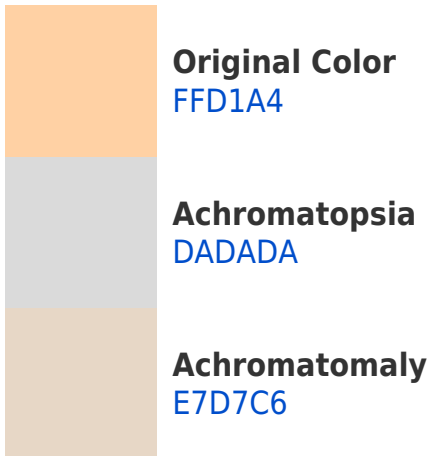




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFD1A4 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 #FFD1A4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFD1A4  
}
```

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 #FFD1A4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFD1A4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFD1A4 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
#FFD1A4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFD1A4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFD1A4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD1A4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFD1A4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD1A4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFD1A4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFD1A4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFD1A4 }
```

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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