

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFEA80)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFEA80) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFEA80)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEA80
RGB	255, 234, 128
RGB Percent	100%, 92%, 50%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0824, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.50, 0.00
HSL	50°, 100%, 75%
HSV	50°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	74.5591, 81.6641, 32.2551
YIQ	228.1950, 46.5420, -28.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

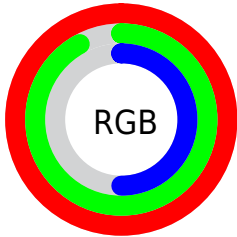
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 255, 128
Decimal	16771712
CIELab	92.43, -6.22, 53.62
CIELCh	92, 53.978, 96.622
Yxy	81.6641, 0.3956, 0.4333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961792 (0xFFFFEA80)
YUV	228.1950, -49.3961, 23.5080
Hunter-Lab	90.3682, -10.8714, 42.0954

# Details

The Hex color **FFEA80** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **8095FF**, and the grayscale version is **E5E5E5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFB7**, and **C4B34B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFE667**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFEE9A**.

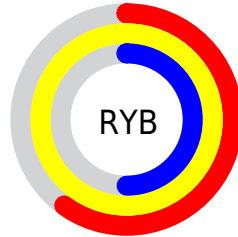
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (92%)

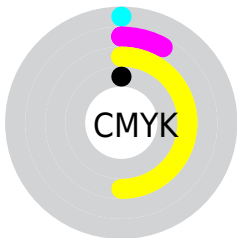
Blue (50%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (50%)

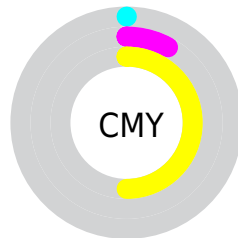


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFEA80 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 FFEA80 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFEA80

 FFEA80

FFFFFF

 E1CE65

 FFFFB7

 C4B34B

 FFFFD3

 A79831

 FFFFF0

 8B7E13

 706500

 564E00

 3B3700

 222200

 000D00

 FFEA80

 FFEA80

 FFE667

 FFEE9A

 FFE24D

 FFF2B3

 FFDD33

 FFF7CD

 FFD91A

 FFFBE6

 FFD500

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

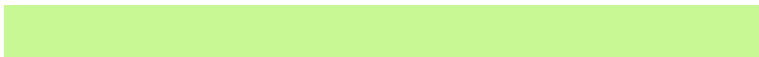
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFD88A



FFEA80



C7F894

# Triad

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



FFEA80



00FFFF



FFC6FF

# Complementary

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



FFEA80



8095FF

# 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.



FED7FF



FFEA80



32FAFF

# Square

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



FFEA80



02FFF3



ADEBFF



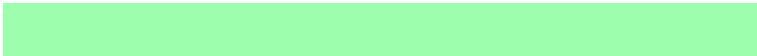
FFBFE0

# Rectangle

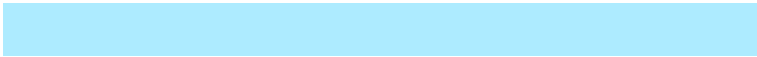
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFEA80



9DFFAE



ADEBFF



FFCBFF



# Sweetspot

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



FFEA80



FFF9D9



FF8095



807C69



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

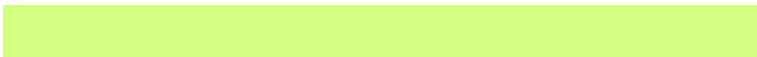
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFE880



FFE666



D5FF80



807D73



BFA000



403500



# Inverse Universe

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



8095FF



667FFF



AA80FF



737580



0020BF



000B40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFEA80 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

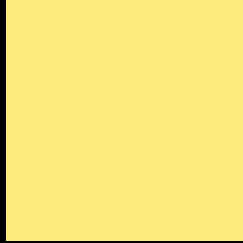
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFEA80 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 FFEA80 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFEA80.

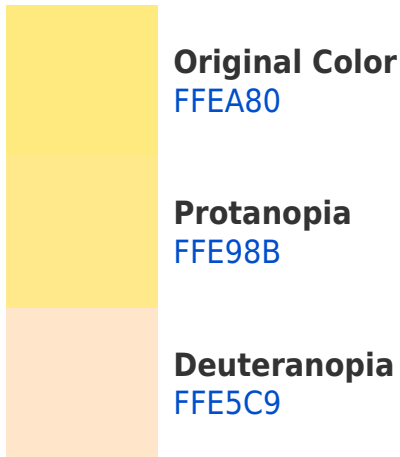


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFEA80.

# 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](#).

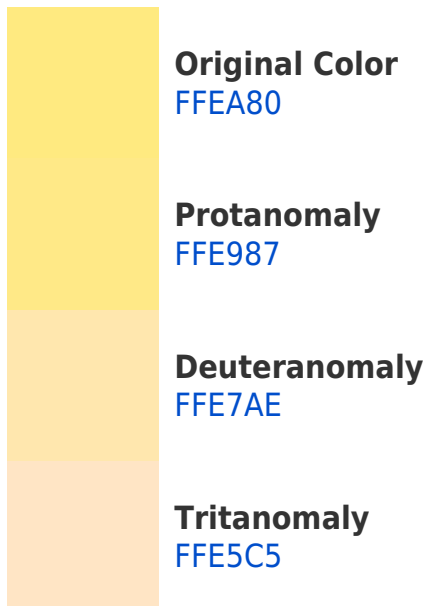
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FFE2ED

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFEA80 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 #FFEA80 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFEA80  
}
```

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 #FFEA80 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFEA80
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFEA80 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
#FFEA80 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFEA80 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFEA80 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFEA80; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFEA80; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFEA80 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFEA80 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFEA80 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFEA80 }
```

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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