

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFF3A1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFF3A1) contains.

<b>Hex(FFF3A1)</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(FFF3A1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF3A1
RGB	255, 243, 161
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 63%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0471, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	52°, 100%, 82%
HSV	52°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	79.7236, 87.9344, 46.4894
YIQ	237.2400, 33.4740, -22.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

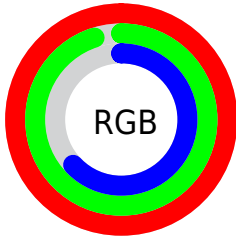
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">175, 255, 161</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16774049</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.13, -7.48, 41.01</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 41.685, 100.340</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">87.9344, 0.3723, 0.4106</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294964129</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFF3A1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">237.2400, -37.5863, 15.5755</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">93.7733, -12.3474, 36.2475</a>

# Details

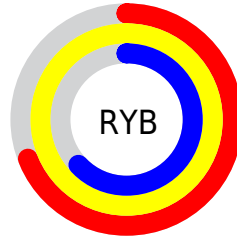
The Hex color **FFF3A1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **A1ADFF**, and the grayscale version is **EEEEEE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD9**, and **C5BB6C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFF087**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF6BB**.

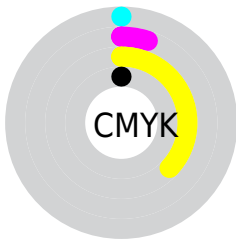
# Distribution



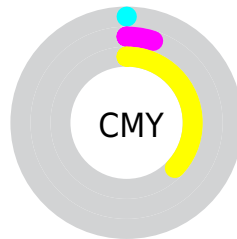
- Red (100%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFF3A1 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 FFF3A1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFF3A1

 FFF3A1

FFFFFF

 E2D786

 FFFFD9

 C5BB6C

 FFFFF5

 A9A053

 8D863A

 736D22

 595506

 403E00

 272800

 091400

 FFF3A1

 FFF3A1

 FFF087

 FFF6BB

 FFEC6E

 FFFAD4

 FFE954

 FFFDEE

 FFE63B

FFFFFF

 FFE321

 FFDF08

 FFDE00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

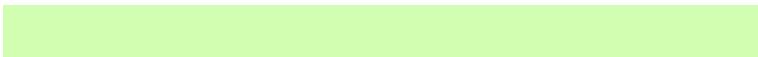
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE5A6



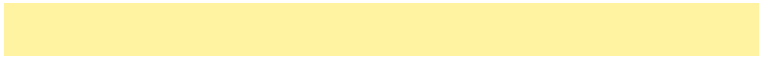
FFF3A1



D2FEB2

# Triad

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



FFF3A1



6AFFFF



FFD6FF

# Complementary

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



FFF3A1



A1ADFF

# 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.



FFE2FF



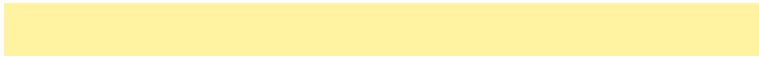
FFF3A1



93FDFF

# Square

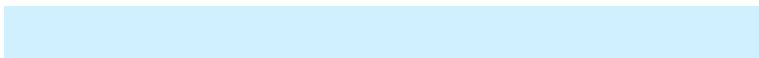
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFF3A1



77FFFE



D0F0FF



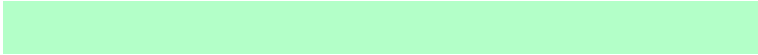
FFD3E4

# Rectangle

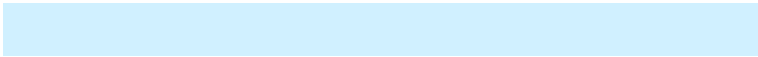
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFF3A1



B3FFC8



D0F0FF

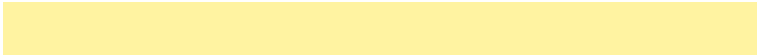


FFD9FF



# Sweetspot

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



FFF3A1



FFFBE3



FFA1AE



807D6F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

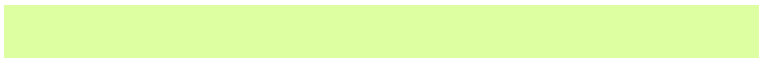
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFF3A1



FFF18F



DDFFA1



807E73



BFA700



403800



# Inverse Universe

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



A1ADFF



8F9DFF



C3A1FF



737480



0018BF

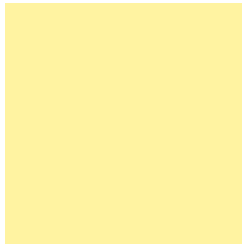


000840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFF3A1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

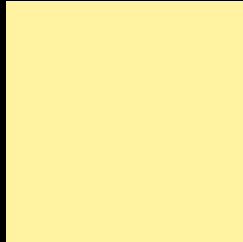
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFF3A1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

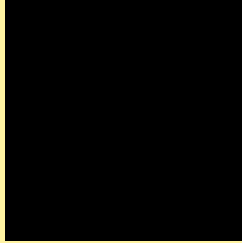
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFF3A1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF3A1.


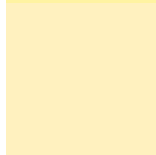
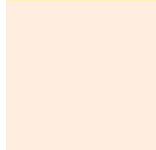


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF3A1.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> FFF3A1
	<b>Protanopia</b> FFF1BF
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFEEDF



**Tritanopia**  
FFECF6

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFF3A1



**Protanomaly**  
FFF2B4



**Deuteranomaly**  
FFF0C8

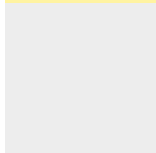


**Tritanomaly**  
FFEFD7

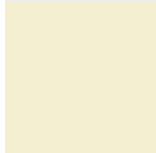
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFF3A1



**Achromatopsia**  
EDED



**Achromatomaly**  
F4EFD1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFF3A1 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 #FFF3A1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFF3A1  
}
```

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 #FFF3A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFF3A1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFF3A1 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
#FFF3A1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFF3A1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFF3A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF3A1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFF3A1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF3A1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFF3A1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFF3A1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFF3A1 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor