

# Converting Colors

Hex(FBD2AB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FBD2AB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FBD2AB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBD2AB
RGB	251, 210, 171
RGB Percent	98%, 82%, 67%
CMY	0.0157, 0.1765, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.32, 0.02
HSL	29°, 91%, 83%
HSV	29°, 32%, 98%
XYZ	70.1809, 69.5427, 48.2522
YIQ	217.8130, 36.9550, -3.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

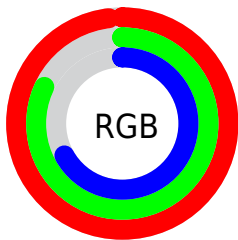
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 247, 171
Decimal	16503467
CIE Lab	86.77, 8.94, 24.71
CIE LCh	87, 26.279, 70.114
Yxy	69.5427, 0.3734, 0.3700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294693547 (0xFFFB2AB)
YUV	217.8130, -23.0788, 29.1050
Hunter-Lab	83.3923, 4.2849, 24.0683

# Details

The Hex color **FBD2AB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **ABD4FB**, and the grayscale version is **DADADA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE3**, and **C19C77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FBC592**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FBDFC4**.

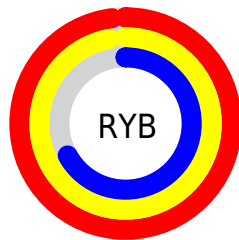
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (82%)

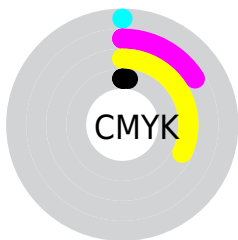
Blue (67%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (67%)

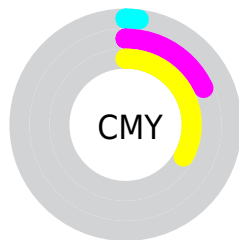


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FBD2AB 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 FBD2AB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FBD2AB

 FBD2AB

FFFFFF

 DEB690

 FFFFE3

 C19C77

 A5825E

 8A6846

 70502F

 563919

 3D2400

 251000

 000000

 FBD2AB

 FBD2AB

 FBC592

 FBDFC4

 FBB879

 FBECDD

 FBAB60

 FBF9F6

 FB9F47

 FBFFFF

 FB922D

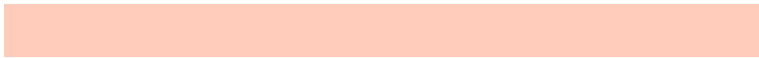
 FB8514

 FB7A00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFCBBA



FBD2AB



E3DAA8

# Triad

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



FBD2AB



97E8E1



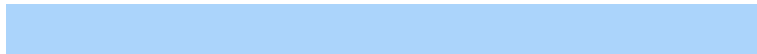
E8D0FF

# Complementary

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



FBD2AB



ABD4FB

# 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.



C7D9FF



FBD2AB



94E6F8

# Square

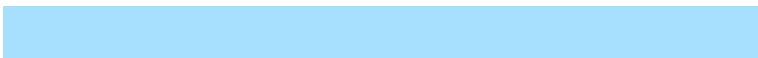
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FBD2AB



ACE6C8



A7E0FF



FFC9EB

# Rectangle

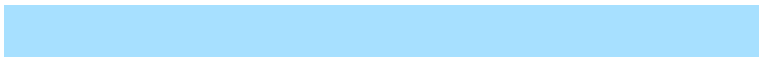
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FBD2AB



D1DFAE



A7E0FF



DED3FF



# Sweetspot

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



FBD2AB



FFF2E6



FBABD4



807870



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FBD2AB



FFCD9E



FBFAAB



7D7770



BD5C00

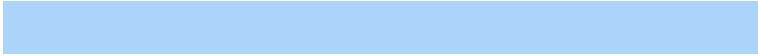


3D1E00



# Inverse Universe

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



ABD4FB



9ED0FF



ABACFB



70777D



0061BD



001F3D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FBD2AB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

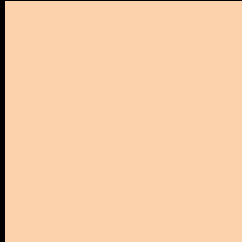
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FBD2AB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

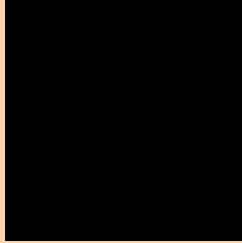
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FBD2AB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FBD2AB.

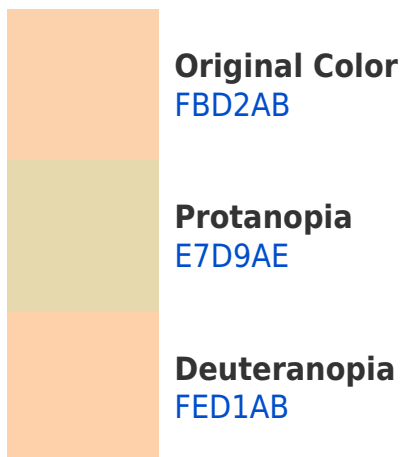


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FBD2AB.

# Color Blindness Simulation

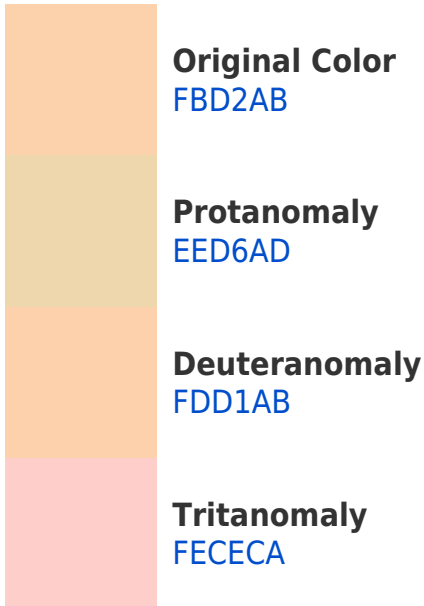
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

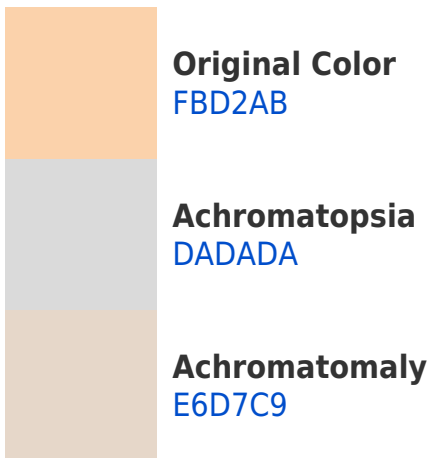




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FBD2AB 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 #FBD2AB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FBD2AB  
}
```

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 #FBD2AB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FBD2AB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FBD2AB 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
#FBD2AB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FBD2AB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FBD2AB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBD2AB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FBD2AB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBD2AB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FBD2AB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FBD2AB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FBD2AB }
```

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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