

# Converting Colors

Hex(FBFDB6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FBFDB6) contains.

<b>Hex(FBFDB6)</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(FBFDB6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBFDB6
RGB	251, 253, 182
RGB Percent	98%, 99%, 71%
CMY	0.0157, 0.0078, 0.2863
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.28, 0.01
HSL	62°, 95%, 85%
HSV	62°, 28%, 99%
XYZ	83.3524, 94.1372, 58.0331
YIQ	244.3080, 21.5990, -22.5050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

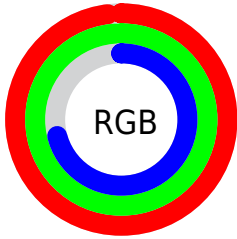
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	182, 253, 184
Decimal	16514486
CIELab	97.69, -11.44, 33.86
CIELCh	98, 35.737, 108.673
Yxy	94.1372, 0.3539, 0.3997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294704566 (0xFFFBFB6)
YUV	244.3080, -30.7178, 5.8689
Hunter-Lab	97.0243, -16.4453, 32.4539

# Details

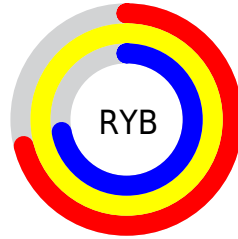
The Hex color **FBFDB6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **B8B6FD**, and the grayscale version is **F5F5F5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFEE**, and **C2C480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FAFD9D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCFDCF**.

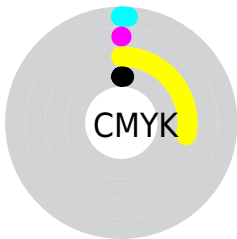
# Distribution



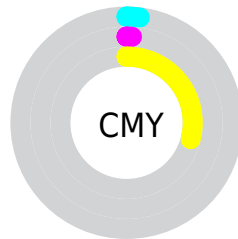
- Red (98%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FBFDB6 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 FBFDB6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FBFDB6

FFFFFF

 FFFFEE

 FBFDB6

 DEE09B

 C2C480

 A6A967

 8B8F4E

 717536

 575D1F

 3F4506

 282F00

 0D1B00

 FBFDB6

 FBFDB6

 FAFD9D

 FCFDCF

 FAFD83

 FCFDE9

 F9FD6A

 FDFDFF

 F8FD51

 FEFDFE

 F7FD37

 FFFDFE

 F7FD1E

 F6FD05

 F6FD00

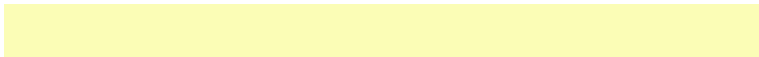
# Harmonies

## Analogous

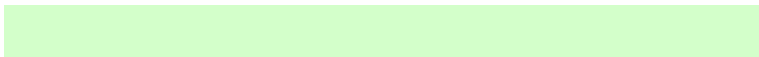
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF2B5



FBFDB6



D3FFCA

# Triad

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



FBFDB6



95FFFF



FFE0FF

# Complementary

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



FBFDB6



B8B6FD

# 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.



FFE8FF



FBFDB6



BAFFFF

# Square

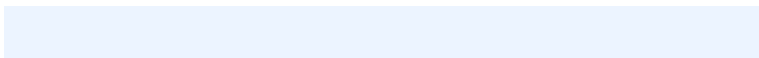
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



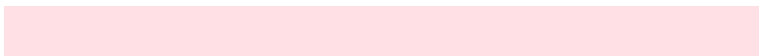
FBFDB6



92FFFF



ECF4FF



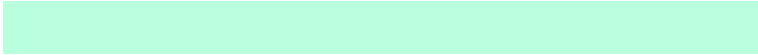
FFE0E4

# Rectangle

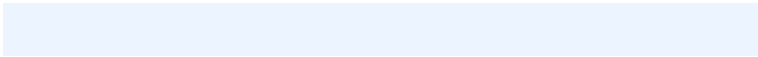
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FBFDB6



B9FFDE



ECF4FF



FFE2FF



# Sweetspot

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



FBFDB6



FEFFEB



FDB7B6



7F8073



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

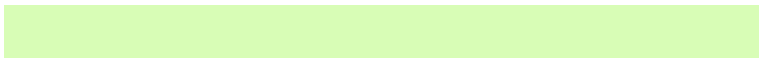
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FBFDB6



FDFFA8



D8FDB6



7F8073



BABF00



3E4000



# Inverse Universe

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



B8B6FD



ABA8FF



DBB6FD



737380



0500BF

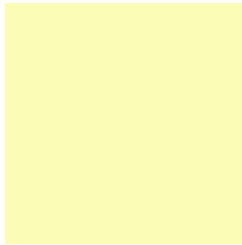


020040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color #FBFDB6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

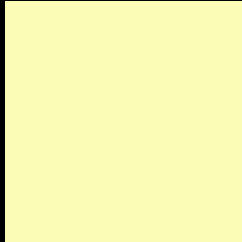
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FBFDB6 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

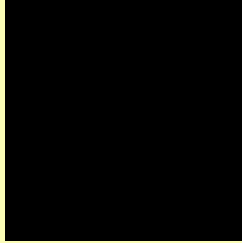
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

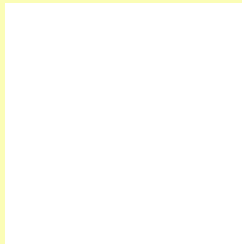
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FBFDB6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FBFDB6.

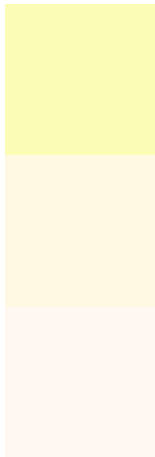


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FBFDB6.

# 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



**Original Color**  
FBFDB6

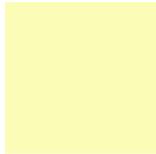
**Protanopia**  
FFF8E3

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF7F1

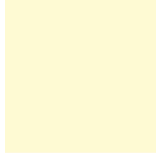


**Tritanopia**  
FFF6FF

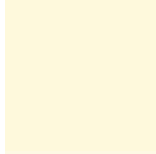
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FBFDB6



**Protanomaly**  
FEFAD3

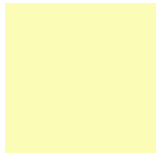


**Deuteranomaly**  
FEF9DC

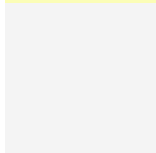


**Tritanomaly**  
FEF9E4

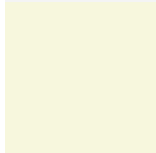
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FBFDB6



**Achromatopsia**  
F4F4F4



**Achromatomaly**  
F7F7DD

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FBFDB6 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 #FBFDB6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FBFDB6  
}
```

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 #FBFDB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FBFDB6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FBFDB6 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
#FBFDB6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FBFDB6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FBFDB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBFDB6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FBFDB6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBFDB6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FBFDB6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FBFDB6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FBFDB6 }
```

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