

# Converting Colors

Hex(FBFFD0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FBFFD0) contains.

<b>Hex(FBFFD0)</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(FBFFD0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBFFD0
RGB	251, 255, 208
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 82%
CMY	0.0157, 0.0000, 0.1843
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	65°, 100%, 91%
HSV	65°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	86.9288, 96.5833, 73.7353
YIQ	248.4460, 12.7030, -15.4650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

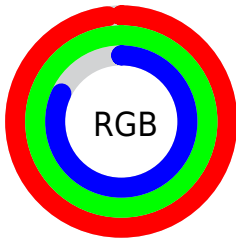
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 255, 212
Decimal	16515024
CIE Lab	98.66, -8.90, 22.06
CIE LCh	99, 23.792, 111.968
Yxy	96.5833, 0.3379, 0.3754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294705104 (0xFFFFBFFD0)
YUV	248.4460, -19.9399, 2.2399
Hunter-Lab	98.2768, -14.0957, 24.3095

# Details

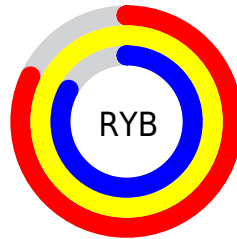
The Hex color **FBFFD0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **D4D0FF**, and the grayscale version is **F9F9F9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C2C699** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F9FFB6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDFFEA**.

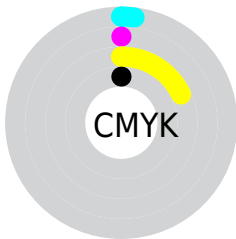
# Distribution



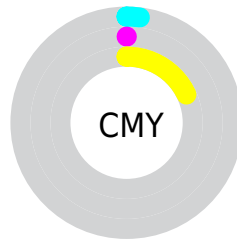
- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FBFFD0 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 FBFFD0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FBFFD0

FFFFFF

 FBFFD0

 DEE2B4

 C2C699

 A7AB7F

 8C9166

 72774E

 595E37

 414721

 2B300B

 151C00

 FBFFD0

 FBFFD0

 F9FFB6

 FDFFEA

 F7FF9D

FFFFFF

 F4FF84

 F2FF6A

 F0FF51

 EEFF37

 ECFF1D

 EAFF04

 E9FF00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

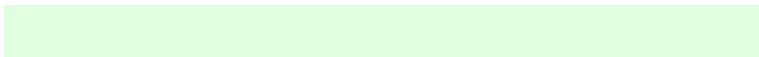
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF7CE



FBFFD0



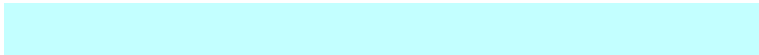
E0FFDE

# Triad

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



FBFFD0



C3FFFF



FFECFF

# Complementary

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



FBFFD0



D4D0FF

# Split Complementary

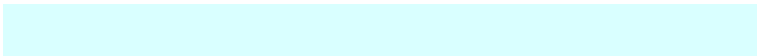
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFF0FF



FBFFD0



D9FFFF

# Square

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



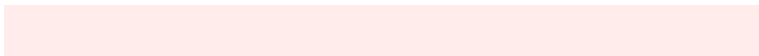
FBFFD0



BDFFFF



F7F7FF



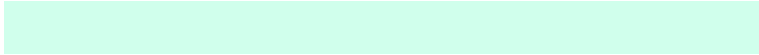
FFECEB

# Rectangle

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



FBFFD0



D0FFEC



F7F7FF



FFEDFF



# Sweetspot

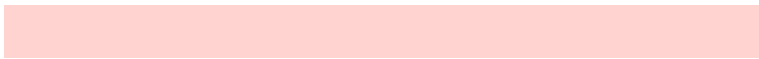
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



FBFFD0



FEFFF0



FFD4D0



7F8077



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

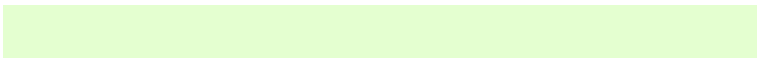
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FBFFD0



FAFFC7



E4FFD0



7E8073



AFBF00



3A4000



# Inverse Universe

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



D4D0FF



CCC7FF



EBD0FF



747380



1000BF

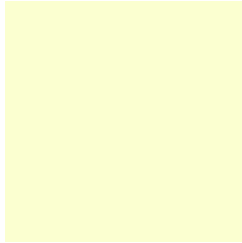


050040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FBFFD0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

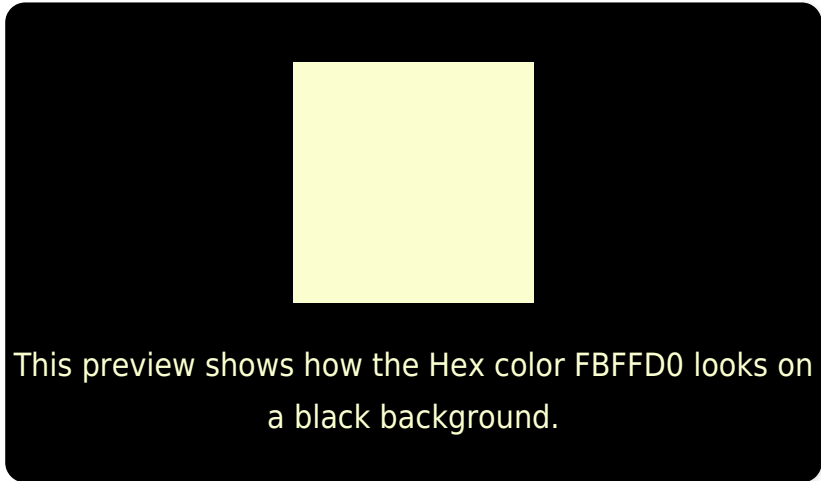
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

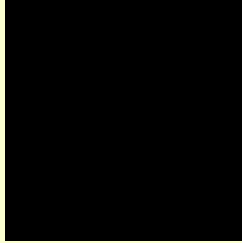
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FBFFD0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FBFFD0.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FBFFD0.

# 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**  
FBFFD0



**Protanopia**  
FFBF0

**Deuteranopia**  
FFFAF8



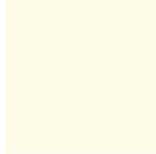
# Trichromacy



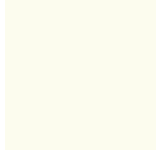
**Original Color**  
FBFFD0



**Protanomaly**  
FEFCE4

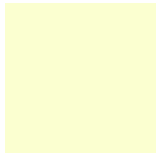


**Deuteranomaly**  
FEFCE9

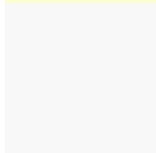


**Tritanomaly**  
FCFCEE

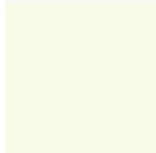
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FBFFD0



**Achromatopsia**  
F8F8F8



**Achromatomaly**  
F9FBE9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FBFFD0 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 #FBFFD0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FBFFD0  
}
```

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 #FBFFD0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FBFFD0
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FBFFD0 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
#FBFFD0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FBFFD0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FBFFD0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBFFD0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FBFFD0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FBFFD0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FBFFD0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FBFFD0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FBFFD0 }
```

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