

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDCCA2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDCCA2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDCCA2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FDCCA2
RGB	253, 204, 162
RGB Percent	99%, 80%, 64%
CMY	0.0078, 0.2000, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.36, 0.01
HSL	28°, 96%, 81%
HSV	28°, 36%, 99%
XYZ	68.6225, 66.6770, 43.4356
YIQ	213.8630, 42.6860, -2.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

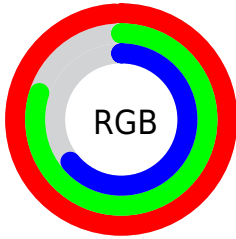
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 240, 162
Decimal	16632994
CIE Lab	85.34, 11.74, 27.50
CIE LCh	85, 29.898, 66.881
Yxy	66.6770, 0.3839, 0.3730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294823074 (0xFFFDCCA2)
YUV	213.8630, -25.5685, 34.3231
Hunter-Lab	81.6560, 7.1107, 25.6208

# Details

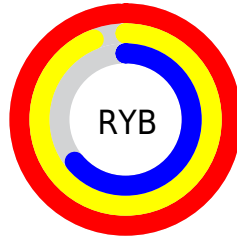
The Hex color **FDCCA2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A2D3FD**, and the grayscale version is **D6D6D6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD9**, and **C3966E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDBE89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDDABB**.

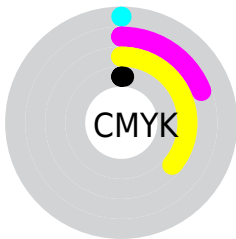
# Distribution



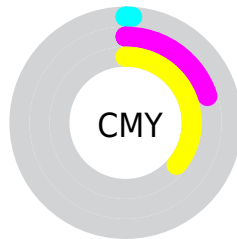
- Red (99%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDCCA2 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 FDCCA2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDCCA2

 FDCCA2

FFFFFF

 E0B188

 FFFFD9

 C3966E

 FFFFF6

 A77C55

 8B633E

 704B27

 563411

 3E1F00

 250900

 000000

 FDCCA2

 FDCCA2

 FD8E89

 FDDABB

 FDB16F

 FDE7D5

 FDA356

 FDF5EE

 FD963D

FDFFFF

 FD8824

 FD7A0A

 FD7500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC4B5



FDCCA2



E3D59D

# Triad

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



FDCCA2



8AE5DB



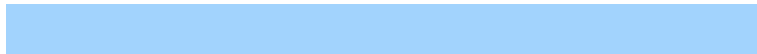
E2CCFF

# Complementary

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



FDCCA2



A2D3FD

# 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.



BCD6FF



FDCCA2



82E4F6

# Square

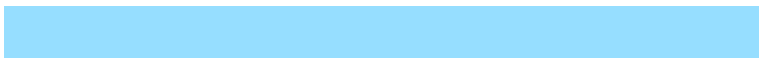
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDCCA2



A4E3BE



96DEFF



FFC4EC

# Rectangle

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



FDCCA2



CFDBA2



96DEFF



D6CFFF

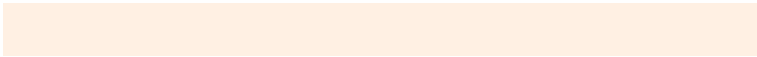


# Sweetspot

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



FDCCA2



FFF0E3



FDA2D4



80776F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FDCCA2



FFC491



FDF8A2



807973



BF5800

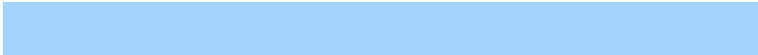


401D00

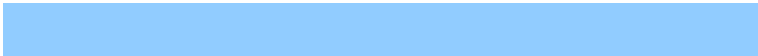


# Inverse Universe

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



A2D3FD



91CCFF



A2A7FD



737A80



0067BF



002240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDCCA2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

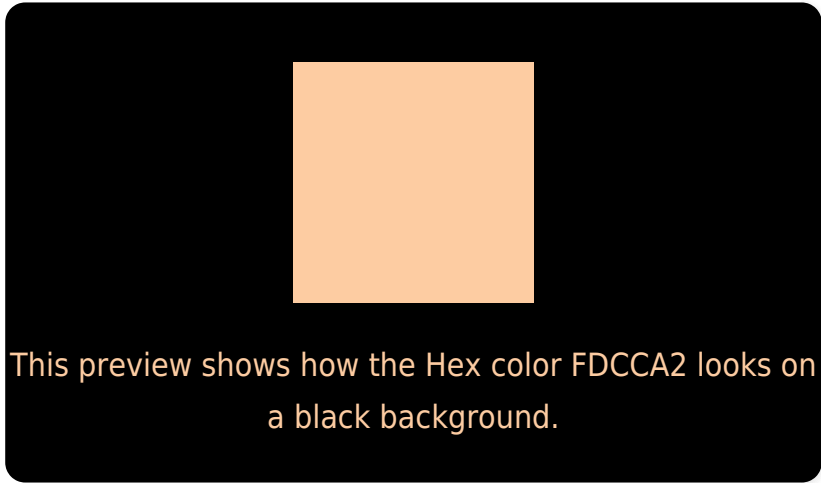
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

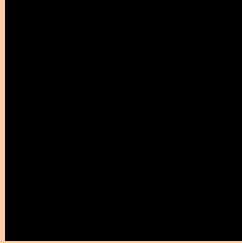
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FDCCA2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDCCA2.

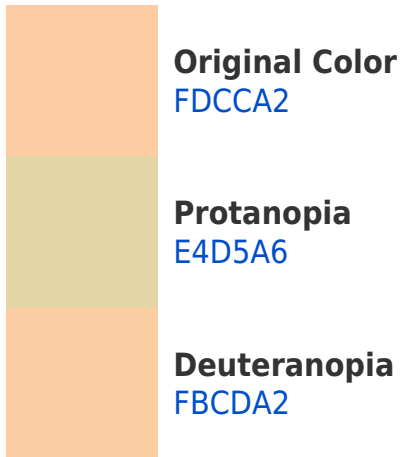


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDCCA2.

# 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](#).

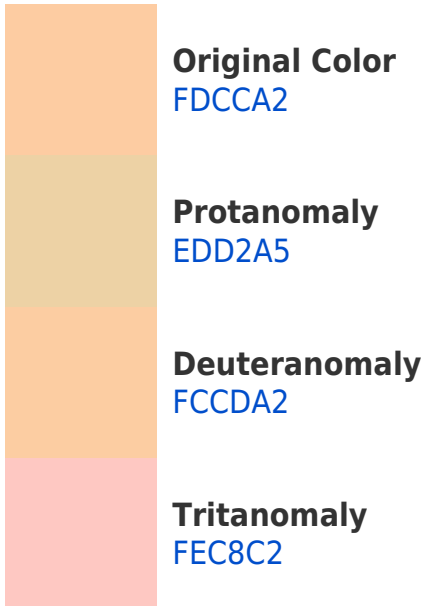
## Dichromacy



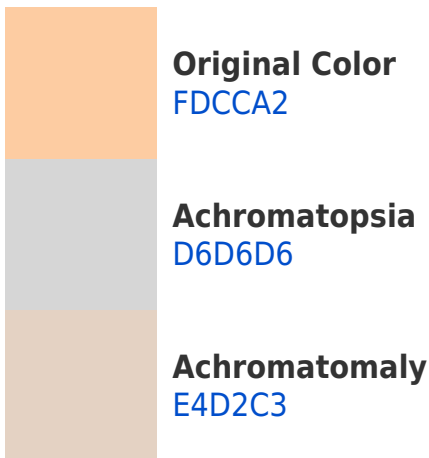


**Tritanopia**  
FFC6D4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDCCA2 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 #FDCCA2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDCCA2  
}
```

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 #FDCCA2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDCCA2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDCCA2 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
#FDCCA2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDCCA2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDCCA2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDCCA2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDCCA2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDCCA2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDCCA2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDCCA2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDCCA2 }
```

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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