

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDD59A)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDD59A) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDD59A)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FDD59A
RGB	253, 213, 154
RGB Percent	99%, 84%, 60%
CMY	0.0078, 0.1647, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.39, 0.01
HSL	36°, 96%, 80%
HSV	36°, 39%, 99%
XYZ	70.1350, 70.8042, 40.5419
YIQ	218.2340, 42.7790, -9.8690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

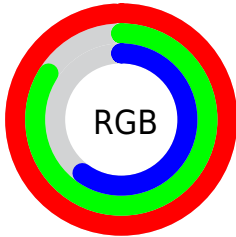
Format	Color
RYB	221, 253, 154
Decimal	16635290
CIELab	87.39, 6.18, 34.37
CIELCh	87, 34.925, 79.812
Yxy	70.8042, 0.3865, 0.3901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294825370 (0xFFFDD59A)
YUV	218.2340, -31.6674, 30.4898
Hunter-Lab	84.1453, 1.5254, 30.3352

# Details

The Hex color **FDD59A** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **9AC2FD**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD1**, and **C39E66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDCB81**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDDFB3**.

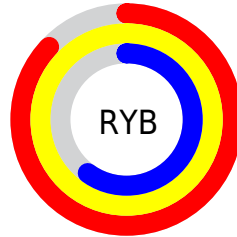
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (84%)

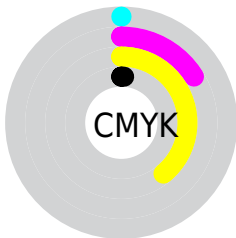
Blue (60%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (60%)

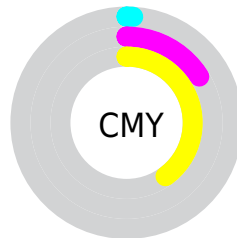


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDD59A 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 FDD59A by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDD59A

 FDD59A

FFFFFF

 E0B980

 FFFFD1

 C39E66

 FFFFED

 A7844D

 8B6B36

 70531E

 563C06

 3D2600

 241300

 000000

 FDD59A

 FDD59A

 FDCB81

 FDDFB3

 FDC167

 FDE9CD

 FDB64E

 FDF4E6

 FDAC35

 FDFEFF

 FDA21B

 FDFFFF

 FD9802

 FD9700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFCAAA



FDD59A



DCE09C

# Triad

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



FDD59A



75EDF0



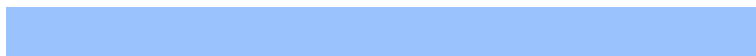
FACBFF

# Complementary

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



FDD59A



9AC2FD

# 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.



D0D6FF



FDD59A



7AE9FF

# Square

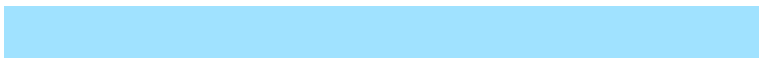
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDD59A



90EDCE



A0E2FF



FFC3E8

# Rectangle

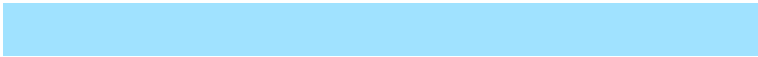
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDD59A



C3E6A7



A0E2FF



EECFFF

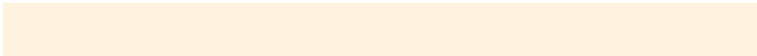


# Sweetspot

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



FDD59A



FFF3E0



FD9AC3



80786E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FDD59A



FFCF87



F5FD9A



807A73



BF7200



402600



# Inverse Universe

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



9AC2FD



87B8FF



A29AFD



737880



004DBF



001A40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDD59A looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

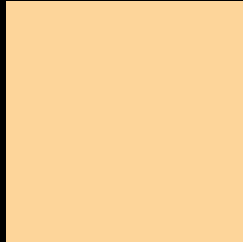
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDD59A 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 FDD59A Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDD59A.

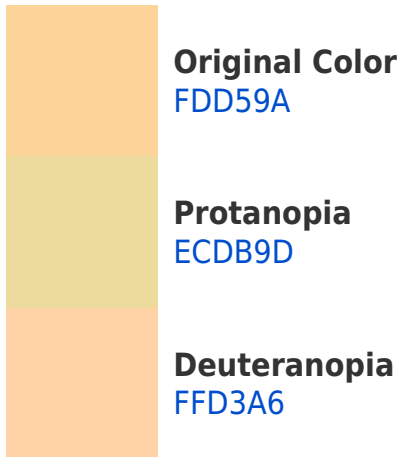


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDD59A.

# Color Blindness Simulation

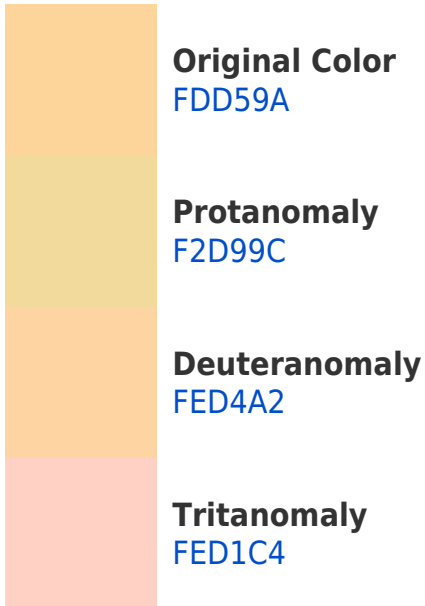
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

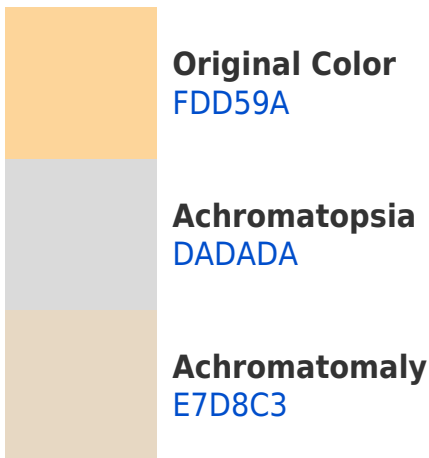




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDD59A 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 #FDD59A looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDD59A  
}
```

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 #FDD59A colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDD59A
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDD59A 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
#FDD59A }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDD59A }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDD59A colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDD59A; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDD59A; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDD59A }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDD59A is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDD59A }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDD59A }
```

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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