

Converting Colors

Hex(FDE0C1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FDE0C1) contains.

Hex(FDE0C1)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

Hex(FDE0C1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDE0C1
RGB	253, 224, 193
RGB Percent	99%, 88%, 76%
CMY	0.0078, 0.1216, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.24, 0.01
HSL	31°, 94%, 87%
HSV	31°, 24%, 99%
XYZ	76.7893, 78.0442, 61.4689
YIQ	229.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

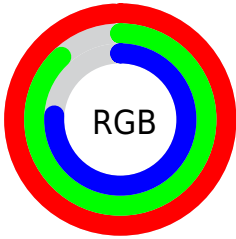
Format	Color
R _Y B	249, 253, 193
Decimal	16638145
CIE Lab	90.80, 5.34, 18.84
CIE LCh	91, 19.584, 74.182
Yxy	78.0442, 0.3550, 0.3608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294828225 (0xFFFDE0C1)
YUV	229.1370, -17.8155, 20.9279
Hunter-Lab	88.3426, 0.5564, 20.5858

Details

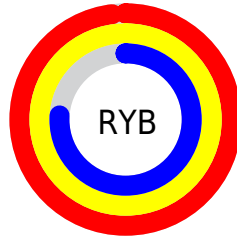
The Hex color **FDE0C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **C1DEFD**, and the grayscale version is **E5E5E5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFFA**, and **C4A98B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDD4A8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDECDA**.

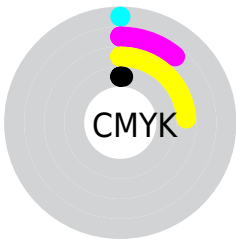
Distribution



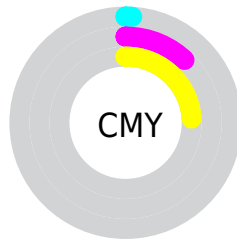
- Red (99%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDE0C1 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 FDE0C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FDE0C1

 FDE0C1

FFFFFF

 E0C4A6

 FFFFFA

 C4A98B

 A88E72

 8D7559

 735C42

 5A452B

 412F16

 2B1A00

 110000

 FDE0C1

 FDE0C1

 FDD4A8

 FDECEA

 FDC88E

 FDF8F4

 FDBB75

FDFFFF

 FDAF5C

 FDA343

 FD9729

 FD8A10

 FD8300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFDBC8



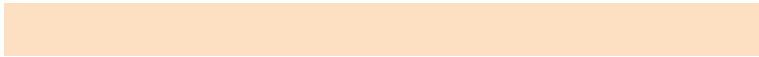
FDE0C1



EAE6C0

Triad

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



FDE0C1



B5F0ED



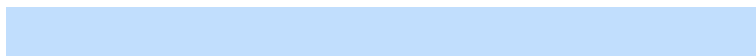
F3DDFF

Complementary

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



FDE0C1



C1DEFD

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.



DBE3FF



FDE0C1



B6EEFE

Square

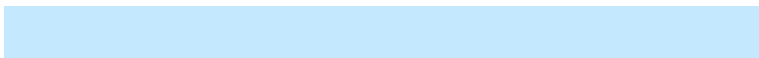
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDE0C1



C1EFDA



C4E9FF



FFD9EF

Rectangle

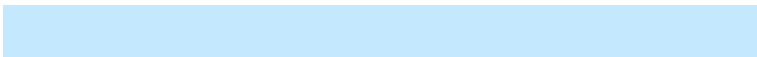
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDE0C1



DCEAC5



C4E9FF



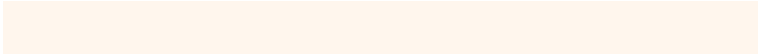
ECDFFF

Sweetspot

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



FDE0C1



FFF6ED



FDC1DE



807B75



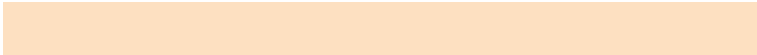
000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FDE0C1



FFDCB8



FCFDC1



807973



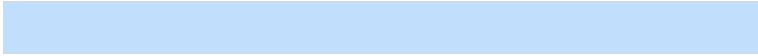
BF6300



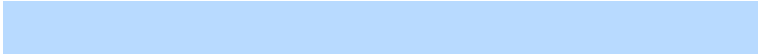
402100

Inverse Universe

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



C1DEFD



B8DAFF



C2C1FD



737980



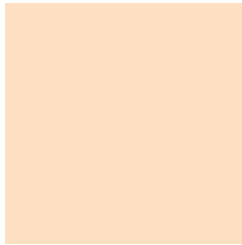
005CBF



001F40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDE0C1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

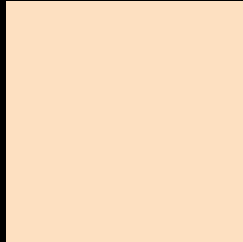
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDE0C1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

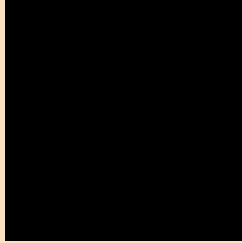
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FDE0C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDE0C1.

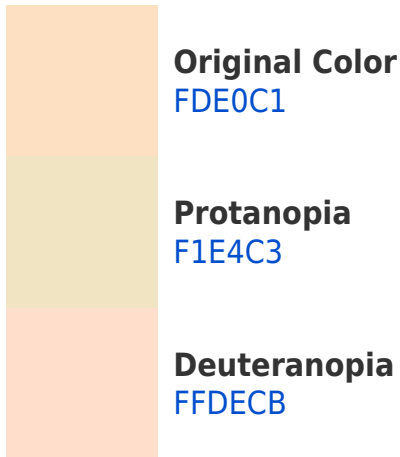


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDE0C1.

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](#).

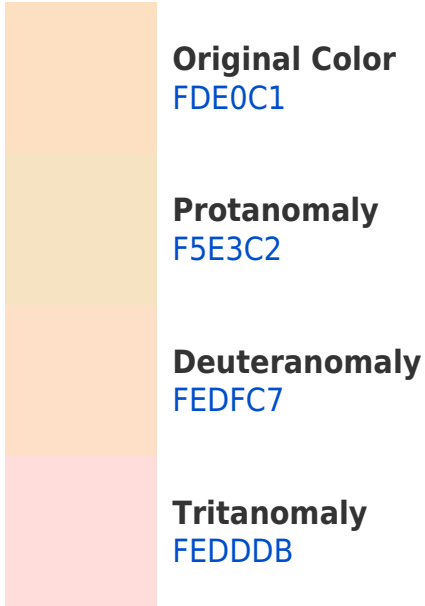
Dichromacy



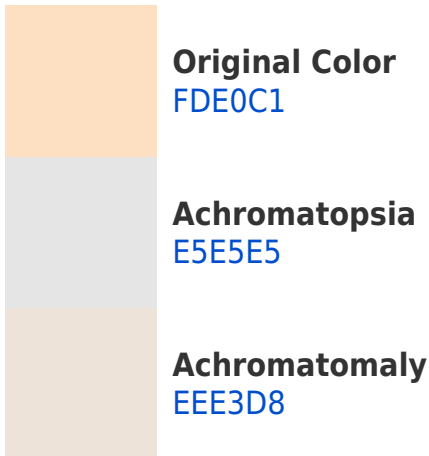


Tritanopia
FFDBEA

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDE0C1 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 #FDE0C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDE0C1  
}
```

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 #FDE0C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDE0C1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDE0C1 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
#FDE0C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDE0C1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDE0C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDE0C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDE0C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDE0C1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDE0C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDE0C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDE0C1 }
```

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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