

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDF156)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDF156) contains.

<b>Hex(FDF156)</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(FDF156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDF156
RGB	253, 241, 86
RGB Percent	99%, 95%, 34%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0549, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.66, 0.01
HSL	56°, 98%, 66%
HSV	56°, 66%, 99%
XYZ	73.6430, 84.4651, 21.2261
YIQ	226.9180, 56.9070, -45.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

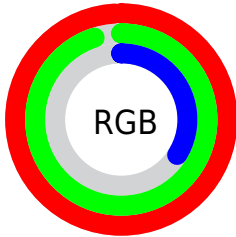
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	99, 253, 86
Decimal	16642390
CIE Lab	93.65, -13.40, 73.09
CIE LCh	94, 74.308, 100.392
Yxy	84.4651, 0.4106, 0.4710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294832470 (0xFFFD156)
YUV	226.9180, -69.4726, 22.8739
Hunter-Lab	91.9049, -17.8023, 50.6400

# Details

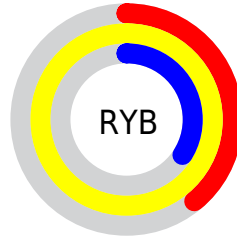
The Hex color **FDF156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **5662FD**, and the grayscale version is **E4E4E4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF8F**, and **C1B911** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDEF3D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDF36F**.

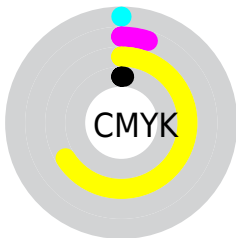
# Distribution



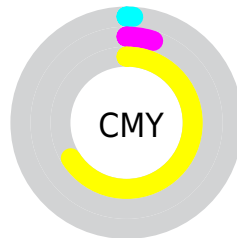
- Red (99%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDF156 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 FDF156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDF156

 FDF156

FFFFFF

 DFD538

 FFFF8F

 C1B911

 FFFFAB

 A49E00

 FFFFC8

 878500

 FFFF E5

 6B6C00

 4F5400

 343D00

 1B2700

 001400

 FDF156

 FDF156

 FDEF3D

 FDF36F

 FDED23

 FDF589

 FDEC0A

 FDF6A2

 FDEB00

 FDF8BB

 FDFAD5

 FDFCEE

 FDFEFF

 FDFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFD862



FDF156



AFFF7A

# Triad

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



FDF156



00FFFF



FFB5FF

# Complementary

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



FDF156



5662FD

# 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.



FFD0FF



FFD156



00FFFF

# Square

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



fdf156



00ffff



97ecff



ffadd7

# Rectangle

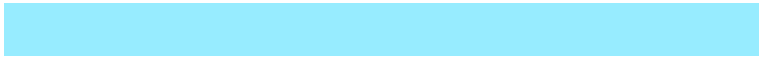
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDF156



67FFA3



97ECFF



FFBDFD



# Sweetspot

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



FDF156



FFFBCB



FD5664



807D61



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FDF156



FFF136



B7FD56



807F73



BFB200



403B00



# Inverse Universe

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



5662FD



3644FF



9C56FD



737480



000EBF

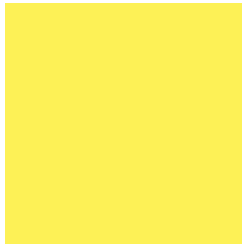


000540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDF156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

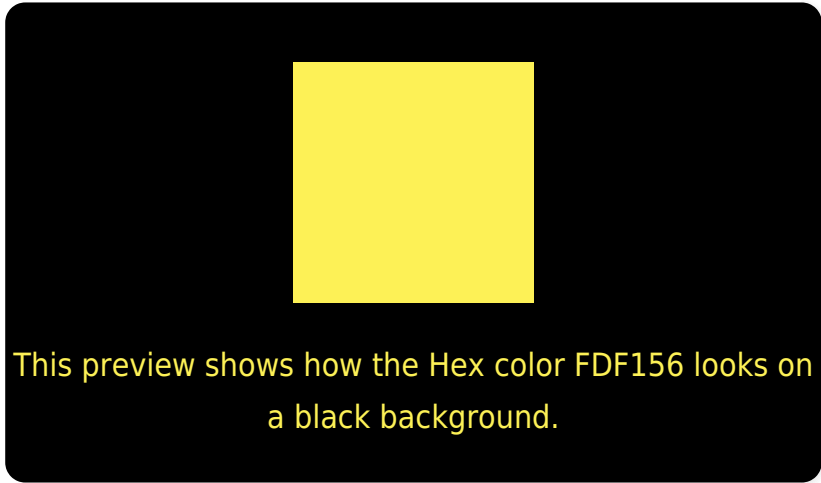
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDF156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF156.

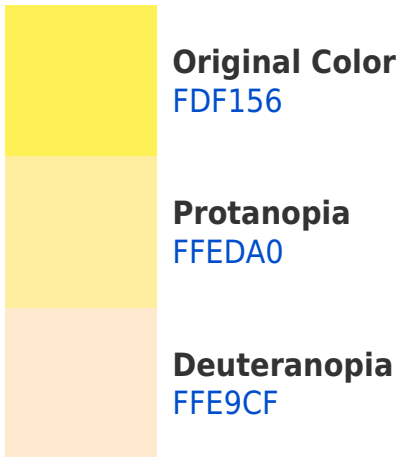


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF156.

# 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



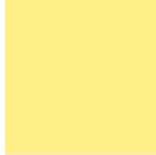


**Tritanopia**  
FFE6F1

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FDF156



**Protanomaly**  
FEEE85



**Deuteranomaly**  
FECCA3

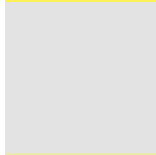


**Tritanomaly**  
FEEAB9

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDF156



**Achromatopsia**  
E3E3E3



**Achromatomaly**  
ECE8B0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDF156 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 #FDF156 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDF156  
}
```

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 #FDF156 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDF156
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDF156 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
#FDF156 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDF156 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDF156 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF156; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDF156; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF156 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDF156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDF156 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDF156 }
```

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