

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDF3DA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDF3DA) contains.

<b>Hex(FDF3DA)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(FDF3DA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDF3DA
RGB	253, 243, 218
RGB Percent	99%, 95%, 85%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0471, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.14, 0.01
HSL	43°, 90%, 92%
HSV	43°, 14%, 99%
XYZ	85.2135, 90.0458, 79.2190
YIQ	243.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

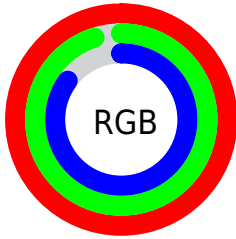
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">232, 253, 218</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16643034</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">96.02, -0.70, 13.25</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">96, 13.268, 93.029</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">90.0458, 0.3349, 0.3538</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294833114 (0xFFFD3DA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">243.1400, -12.3940, 8.6472</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.8925, -5.7687, 16.9277</a>

# Details

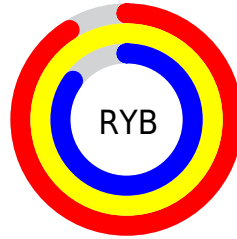
The Hex color **FDF3DA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **DAE4FD**, and the grayscale version is **F3F3F3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C4BBA3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDECC1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDFAF3**.

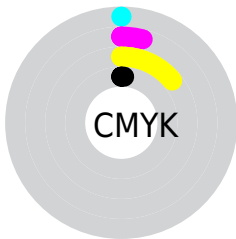
# Distribution



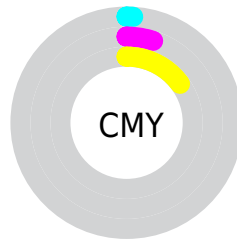
- Red (99%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDF3DA 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 FDF3DA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDF3DA

FFFFFF

 FDF3DA

 E0D7BE

 C4BBA3

 A9A089

 8E866F

 756D57

 5C5440

 443D29

 2D2815

 191300

 FDF3DA

 FDF3DA

 FDECC1

 FDFAF3

 FDE5A7

 FDFFFF

 FD8D8E

 FDD675

 FDCF5B

 FDC842

 FDC029

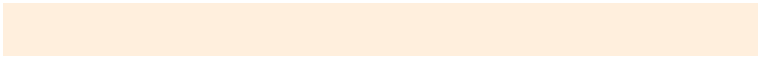
 FDB910

 FDB500

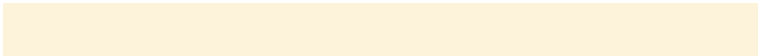
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFEFD9



FDF3DA



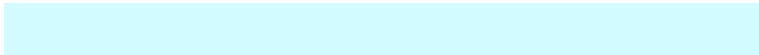
EEF7DE

# Triad

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



FDF3DA



D4FBFF



FFECFF

# Complementary

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



FDF3DA



DAE4FD

# Split Complementary

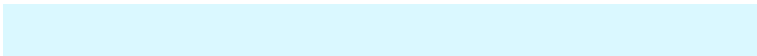
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F8F0FF



FDF3DA



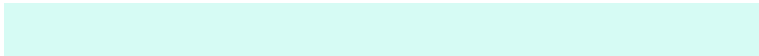
DAF8FF

# Square

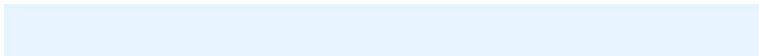
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



fdf3da



d6fbf4



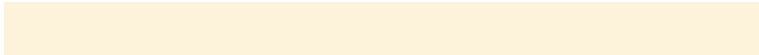
e8f4ff



ffebf3

# Rectangle

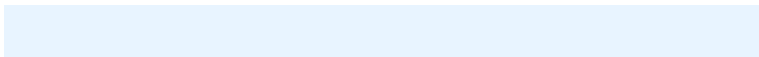
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDF3DA



E5F9E4



E8F4FF



FFEDFF

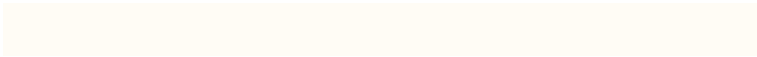


# Sweetspot

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



FDF3DA



FFFCF5



FDDAE5



807E79



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

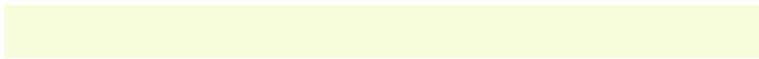
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



fdf3da



fff3d4



f6fdda



807c73



bf8900



402e00



# Inverse Universe

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



DAE4FD



D4E0FF



E1DAFD



737680



0037BF

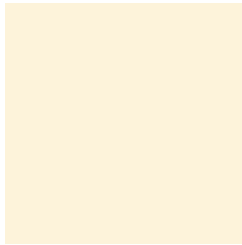


001240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDF3DA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

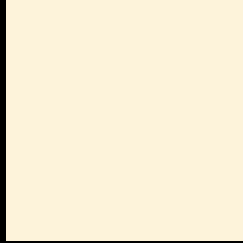
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDF3DA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

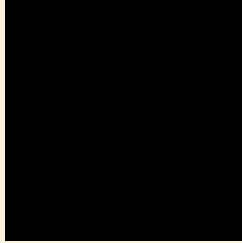
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

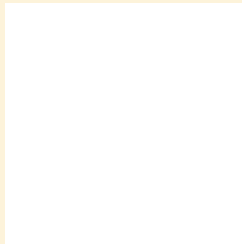
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FDF3DA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF3DA.

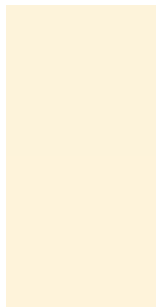
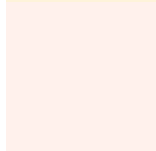
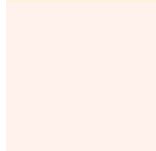


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF3DA.

# 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](#).

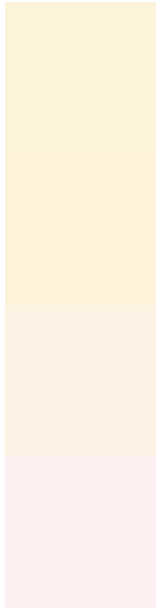
## Dichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> FDF3DA
	<b>Protanopia</b> FEF3DA
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFF1EC



**Tritanopia**  
FFEFFD

# Trichromacy



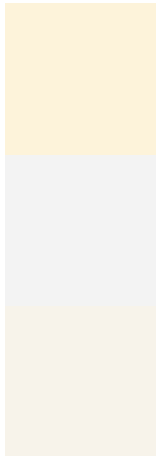
**Original Color**  
FDF3DA

**Protanomaly**  
FEF3DA

**Deuteranomaly**  
FEF2E5

**Tritanomaly**  
FEF0F0

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDF3DA

**Achromatopsia**  
F3F3F3

**Achromatomaly**  
F7F3EA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDF3DA 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 #FDF3DA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDF3DA  
}
```

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 #FDF3DA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDF3DA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDF3DA 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
#FDF3DA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDF3DA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDF3DA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF3DA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDF3DA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF3DA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDF3DA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDF3DA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDF3DA }
```

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