

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDFB86)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDFB86) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDFB86)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDFB86
RGB	253, 251, 134
RGB Percent	99%, 98%, 53%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0157, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.47, 0.01
HSL	59°, 97%, 76%
HSV	59°, 47%, 99%
XYZ	79.3083, 91.5982, 36.0545
YIQ	238.2600, 38.7490, -35.9630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

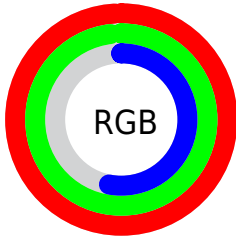
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	136, 253, 134
Decimal	16644998
CIE Lab	96.66, -14.86, 55.87
CIE LCh	97, 57.812, 104.899
Yxy	91.5982, 0.3832, 0.4426
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294835078 (0xFFFD86)
YUV	238.2600, -51.4002, 12.9270
Hunter-Lab	95.7070, -19.5719, 44.6593

# Details

The Hex color **FDFB86** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **8688FD**, and the grayscale version is **EFEFEF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFBD**, and **C2C351** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDFB6D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDFB9F**.

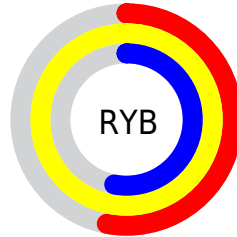
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (98%)

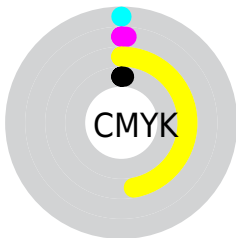
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (53%)

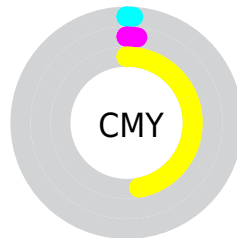


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDFB86 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 FDFB86 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDFB86

 FDFB86

FFFFFF

 DFDE6B

 FFFFBD

 C2C351

 FFFFDA

 A6A836

 FFFFF7

 8A8D18

 6F7400

 545B00

 3A4400

 212E00

 001A00

 FDFB86

 FDFB86

 FDFB6D

 FDFB9F

 FDFA53

 FDFCB9

 FDFA3A

 FDFCD2

 FDF921

 FDFDEB

 FDF907

 FDFDFF

 FDF900

 FDFEFF

 FDFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

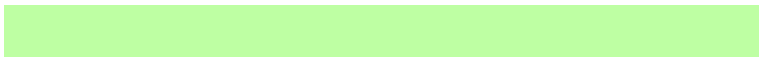
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE888



FDfB86



BEFFA3

# Triad

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



FDFB86



00FFFF



FFCCFF

# Complementary

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



FDFB86



8688FD

# 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.



FFDCFF



FDFB86



58FFFF

# Square

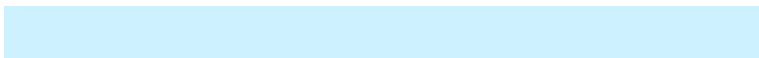
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDFB86



00FFFF



CEF1FF



FFC9DB

# Rectangle

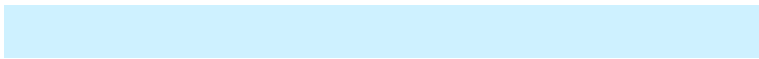
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDFB86



8CFFC4



CEF1FF



FFD0FF



# Sweetspot

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



FD8B86



FFFEDB



FD868A



807F6A



000000

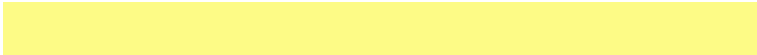


808080



# Same Dimension

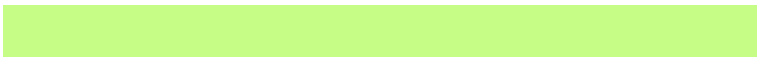
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FD FB 86



FF FD 70



C5 FD 86



80 7F 73



BF BC 00



40 3F 00



# Inverse Universe

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



8688FD



7073FF



BE86FD



737380



0003BF

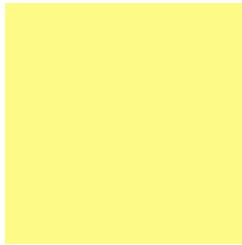


000140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDFB86 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

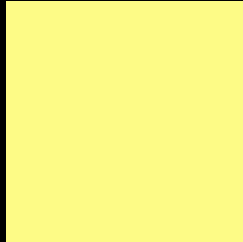
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDFB86 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 FDFB86 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDFB86.

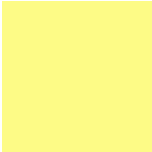
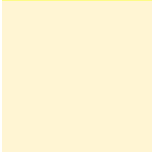
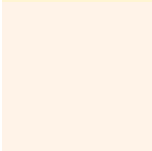


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDFB86.

# 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> FDFB86
	<b>Protanopia</b> FFF5D3
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFF3E8

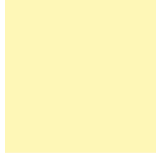


**Tritanopia**  
FFF2FA

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FDFB86



**Protanomaly**  
FEF7B7



**Deuteranomaly**  
FEF6C4

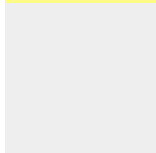


**Tritanomaly**  
FEF5D0

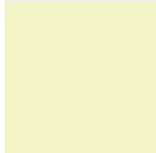
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDFB86



**Achromatopsia**  
EEEEEE



**Achromatomaly**  
F3F3C8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDFB86 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 #FDFB86 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDFB86  
}
```

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 #FDFB86 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDFB86
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDFB86 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
#FDFB86 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDFB86 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDFB86 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDFB86; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDFB86; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDFB86 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDFB86 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDFB86 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDFB86 }
```

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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