

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDFDAF)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDFDAF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDFDAF
RGB	253, 253, 175
RGB Percent	99%, 99%, 69%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0078, 0.3137
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.31, 0.01
HSL	60°, 95%, 84%
HSV	60°, 31%, 99%
XYZ	83.3712, 94.2284, 54.3512
YIQ	244.1080, 25.0380, -24.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

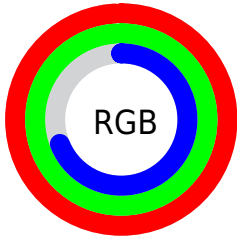
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">175, 253, 175</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16645551</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">97.72, -11.56, 37.42</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">98, 39.169, 107.171</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">94.2284, 0.3594, 0.4062</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294835631</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFDFAF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">244.1080, -34.0702, 7.7983</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">97.0713, -16.5673, 34.7528</a>

# Details

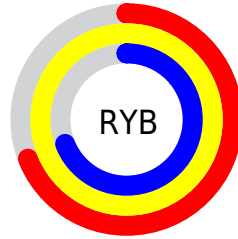
The Hex color **FDFDAF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **AFAFFD**, and the grayscale version is **F4F4F4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE7**, and **C3C47A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FD9D96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FD9DC8**.

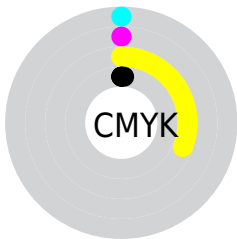
# Distribution



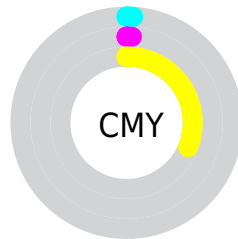
- Red (99%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FDFDAF

FFFFFF

 FFFFE7

 FDFDAF

 E0E094

 C3C47A

 A8A960

 8C8F47

 72752F

 585D17

 3F4500

 282F00

 0D1B00

 FDFDAF

 FDFDAF

 FDFD96

 FDFDC8

 FDFD7C

 FDFDE2

 FDFD63

 FDFDFB

 FDFD4A

 FDFDFF

 FDFD31

 FDFD17

 FDFD00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

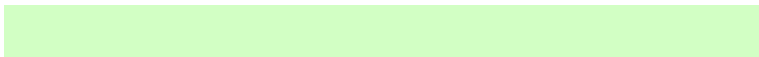
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF0AF



FDFDAF



D2FFC4

# Triad

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



FDFDAF



85FFFF



FFDEFF

# Complementary

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



FDFDAF



AFAFFD

# 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.



FFE7FF



FDFDAF



AFFFFFF

# Square

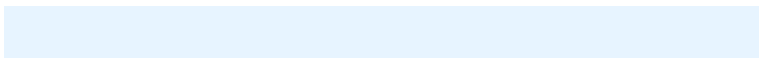
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDFDAF



84FFFF



E7F4FF



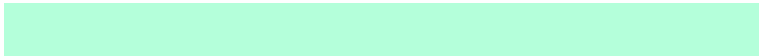
FFDDE4

# Rectangle

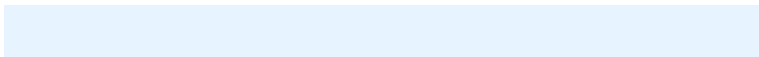
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDFDAF



B4FFDA



E7F4FF



FFE0FF



# Sweetspot

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



FDFDAF



FFFFE8



FDAFAF



808071



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

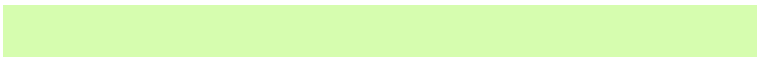
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DFDFAF



FFFA1



D6FDAF



808073



BFBF00



404000



# Inverse Universe

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



AFAFFD



A1A1FF



D6AFFD



737380



0000BF

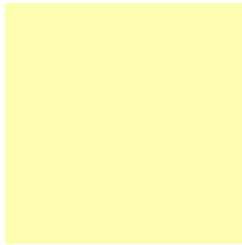


000040



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

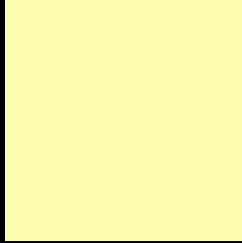
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDFDAF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

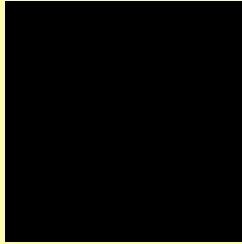
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FDFDAF Background



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

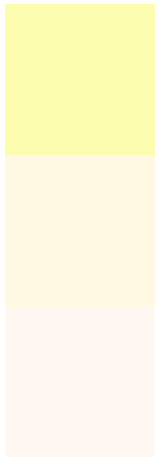


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDFDAF.

# 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



**Original Color**  
FDFDAF

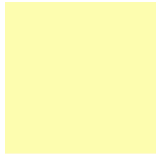
**Protanopia**  
FFF8E3

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF7F1

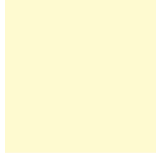


**Tritanopia**  
FFF6FE

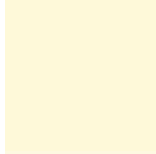
# Trichromacy



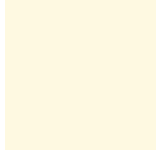
**Original Color**  
FDFDAF



**Protanomaly**  
FEFAD0

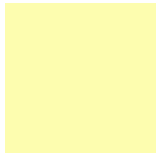


**Deuteranomaly**  
FEF9D9

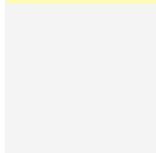


**Tritanomaly**  
FEF9E1

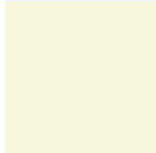
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDFDAF



**Achromatopsia**  
F4F4F4



**Achromatomaly**  
F7F7DB

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FDFDAF colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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