

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDFF9A)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDFF9A) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDFF9A)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">FDF9A</a>
RGB	<a href="#">253, 255, 154</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">99%, 100%, 60%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.0078, 0.0000, 0.3961</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.01, 0.00, 0.40, 0.00</a>
HSL	<a href="#">61°, 100%, 80%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">61°, 40%, 100%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">82.1007, 94.7357, 44.5305</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">242.8880, 31.2290, -31.8350</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

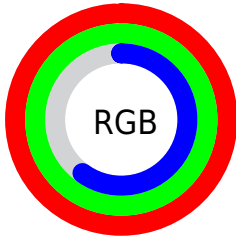
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">154, 255, 156</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16646042</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">97.93, -14.89, 47.97</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">98, 50.228, 107.239</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">94.7357, 0.3709, 0.4280</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294836122</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFDFF9A</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">242.8880, -43.8218, 8.8682</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">97.3323, -19.7650, 41.0068</a>

# Details

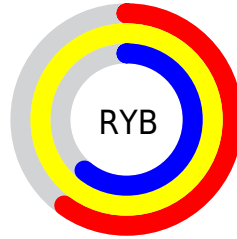
The Hex color **FDF9A** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFF99**. A complement of this color would be **9C9AFF**, and the grayscale version is **F3F3F3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFD2**, and **C3C665** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FCFF81**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FEFFB3**.

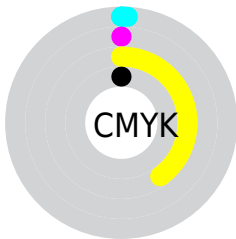
# Distribution



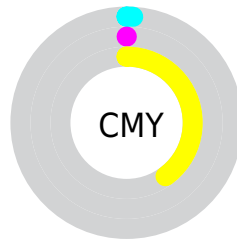
- Red (99%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFFF9A 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 FFFF9A by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDF9A

 FDF9A

FFFFFF

 E0E27F

 FFFD2

 C3C665

 FFFEE

 A7AB4B

 8B9132

 707716

 565E00

 3D4700

 243100

 061C00

 FDF9A

 FDF9A

 FCFF81

 FEFFB3

 FCFF67

 FEFFCD

 FBFF4E

 FFFFE7

 FBFF34

FFFFFF

 FAFF1A

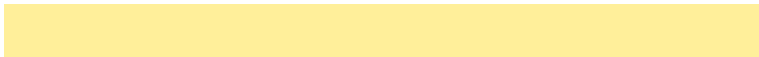
 FAFF01

 FAFF00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

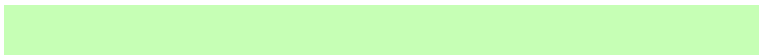
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE99A



FDF99A



C6FFB5

# Triad

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



FDF99A



33FFFF



FF5FF

# Complementary

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



FDF99A



9C9AFF

# 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.



FFE2FF



FDF99A



8DFFFF

# Square

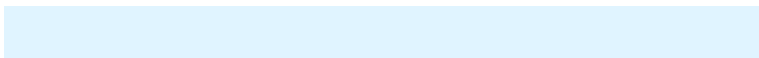
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDF99A



3DFFFF



E0F4FF



FFD4DE

# Rectangle

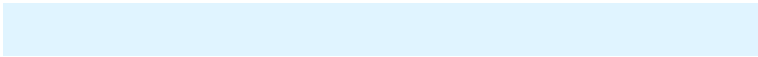
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDF99A



9DFFD2



E0F4FF



FFD9FF



# Sweetspot

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



FDF99A



FEFEE0



FF9C9A



7F806E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

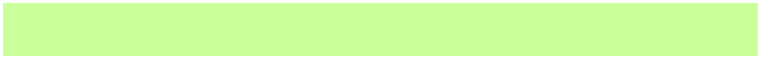
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FDF99A



FDF985



CBF99A



7F8073



BBF00



3E4000



# Inverse Universe

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



9C9AFF



8785FF



CE9AFF



737380



0400BF

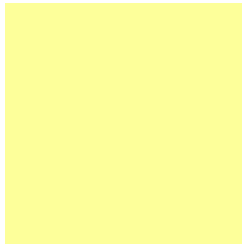


010040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFFF9A looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

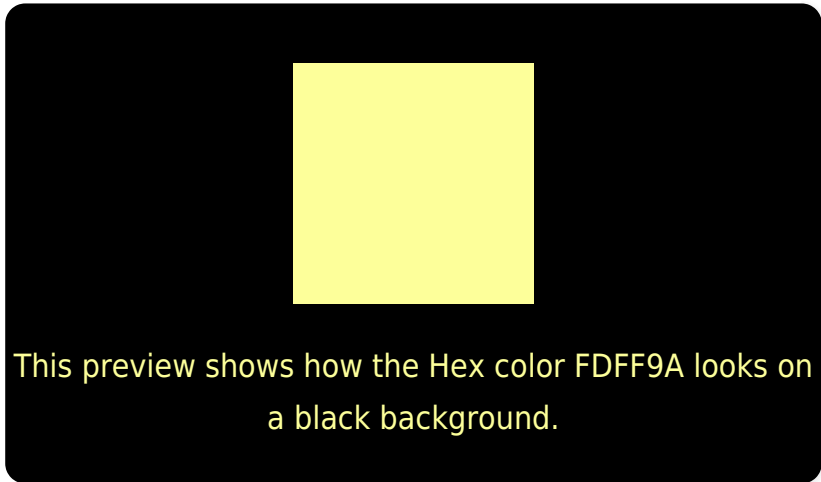
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

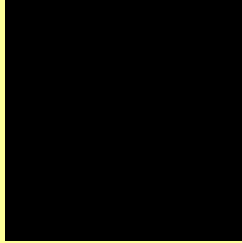
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FDF9A Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF9A.

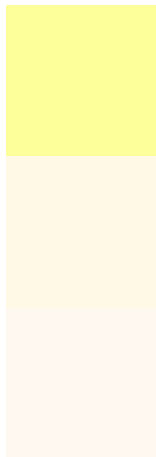


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF9A.

# 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**  
FDFF9A

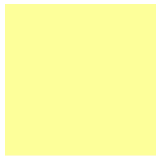
**Protanopia**  
FFF9E5

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF8F1



**Tritanopia**  
FFF7FD

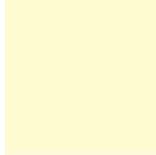
# Trichromacy



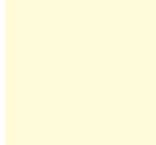
**Original Color**  
FDF99A



**Protanomaly**  
FDF99A



**Deuteranomaly**  
FDF99A

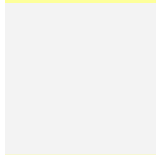


**Tritanomaly**  
FDF99A

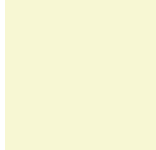
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDF99A



**Achromatopsia**  
F3F3F3



**Achromatomaly**  
F7F7D3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDF9A 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 #FDF9A looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDF9A  
}
```

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 #FDFF9A colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDFF9A
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDFF9A 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
#FDFF9A }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDFF9A }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDFF9A colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDFF9A; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDFF9A; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDFF9A }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDF9A is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDF9A }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDF9A }
```

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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