

Converting Colors

Hex(FDFFC1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FDFFC1) contains.

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Color

Hex(FDFFC1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>FDFFC1</code>
RGB	253, 255, 193
RGB Percent	99%, 100%, 76%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0000, 0.2431
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	62°, 100%, 88%
HSV	62°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	85.8937, 96.2529, 64.5037
YIQ	247.3340, 18.7100, -19.7060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

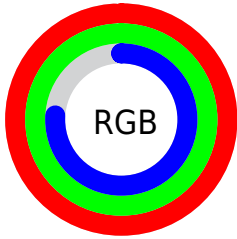
Format	Color
RYB	193, 255, 195
Decimal	16646081
CIELab	98.53, -10.27, 29.50
CIELCh	99, 31.234, 109.197
Yxy	96.2529, 0.3482, 0.3902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294836161 (0xFFFDFFC1)
YUV	247.3340, -26.7867, 4.9691
Hunter-Lab	98.1086, -15.4140, 29.6945

Details

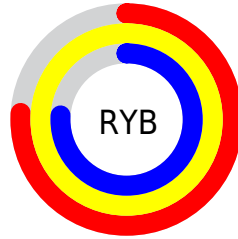
The Hex color **FDFFC1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **C3C1FF**, and the grayscale version is **F8F8F8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFFA**, and **C4C68B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FCFFA8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FEFFDB**.

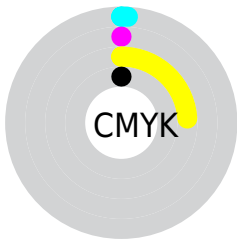
Distribution



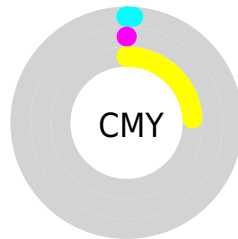
- Red (99%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDFFC1 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 FDFFC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FDFFC1

 FDFFC1

FFFFFFF

 E0E2A6

 FFFFFFFA

 C4C68B

 A8AB71


 8D9158

 737740

 5A5E29

 414712

 2B3000

 131C00

 FDFFC1

 FDFFC1

 FCFFA8

 FEFFDB

 FBFF8E

 FFFFF4

 FBFF75

FFFFFF

 FAFF5B

 F9FF42

 F8FF28

 F7FF0F

 F7FF00

Harmonies

Analogous

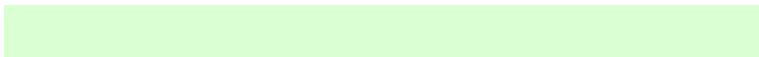
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF5BF



FDFFC1



DAFFD2

Triad

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



FDFFC1



A9FFFF



FFE6FF

Complementary

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



FDFFC1



C3C1FF

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.



FFEDFF



FDFFC1



C8FFFF

Square

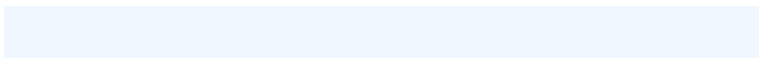
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



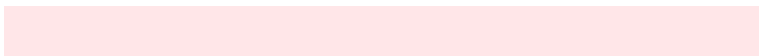
FDFFC1



A5FFFF



F1F7FF



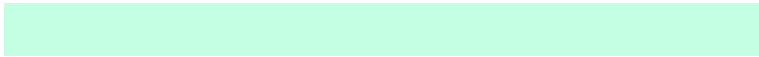
FFE6E8

Rectangle

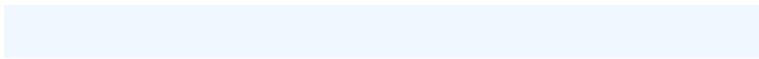
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDFFC1



C4FFE4



F1F7FF



FFE8FF

Sweetspot

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



FDFFC1



FEFFED



FFC2C1



7F8075



000000



808080

Same Dimension

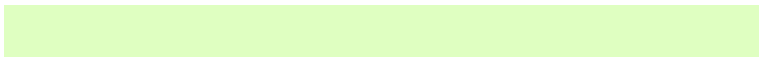
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FDFFC1



FDFFB5



DFFFC1



7F8073



B9BF00



3E4000

Inverse Universe

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



C3C1FF



B7B5FF



E1C1FF



737380



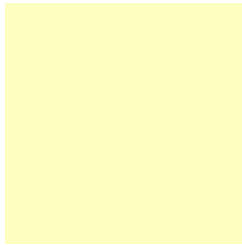
0600BF



020040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDFFC1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

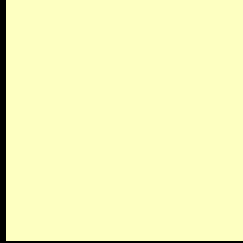
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDFFC1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

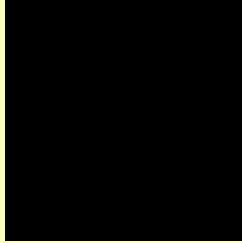
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FDFFC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDFFC1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDFFC1.

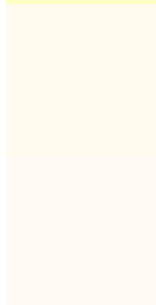
Color Blindness Simulation

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
FDFFC1



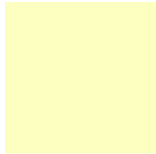
Protanopia
FFFBEE

Deuteranopia
FFFAF6

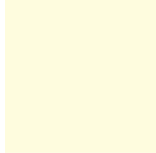


Tritanopia
FEF9FF

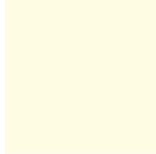
Trichromacy



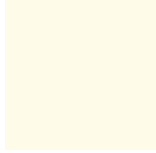
Original Color
FDFFC1



Protanomaly
FEFCDE



Deuteranomaly
FEFCE3

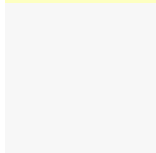


Tritanomaly
FEFB E8

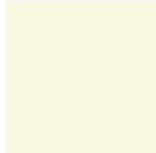
Monochromacy



Original Color
FDFFC1



Achromatopsia
F7F7F7



Achromatomaly
F9FAE3

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDFFC1 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 #FDFFC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDFFC1  
}
```

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 #FDFFC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDFFC1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDFFC1 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
#FDFFC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDFFC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDFFC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDFFC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDFFC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDFFC1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDFFC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDFFC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDFFC1 }
```

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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