

Converting Colors

Hex(FDFFCD)

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

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Color

Hex(FDFFCD)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDFEED
RGB	253, 255, 205
RGB Percent	99%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0000, 0.1961
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	62°, 100%, 90%
HSV	62°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	87.2875, 96.8104, 71.8433
YIQ	248.7020, 14.8580, -15.9740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

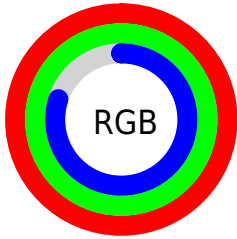
Format	Color
R _Y B	205, 255, 207
Decimal	16646093
CIE Lab	98.75, -8.62, 23.73
CIE LCh	99, 25.252, 109.962
Yxy	96.8104, 0.3410, 0.3783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294836173 (0xFFFDFFCD)
YUV	248.7020, -21.5451, 3.7693
Hunter-Lab	98.3923, -13.8325, 25.5827

Details

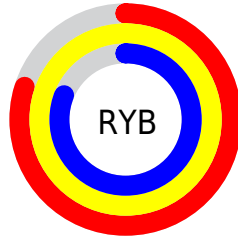
The Hex color **FDFEED** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFEEC**. A complement of this color would be **EEEDFF**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFEEC**, and **E9E9E9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDFEED**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E9E9E9**.

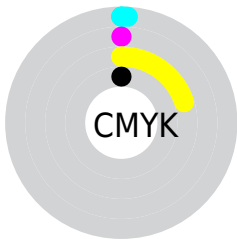
Distribution



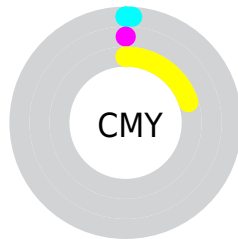
- Red (99%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 FDFEED

 FDFEED

FFFFFF

 E0E2B1

 C4C697

 A9AB7D

 8E9163

 74774B

 5B5E34

 43471E

 2C3007

 161C00

 FDFFCB

 FDFFCB

 FCFFB3

 FEFEE7

 FBFF9A

FFFFFF

 FAFF81

 F9FF67

 F8FF4E

 F7FF34

 F6FF1A

 F5FF01

 F5FF00

Harmonies

Analogous

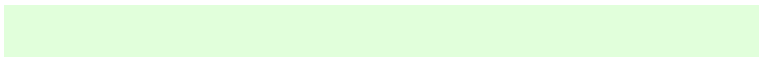
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF7CB



FDFLCD



E1FFDB

Triad

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



FDFEED



BEFFFF



FFEBFF

Complementary

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



FDFEED



CFDFFF

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.



FFF0FF



FDFLCD



D5FFFF

Square

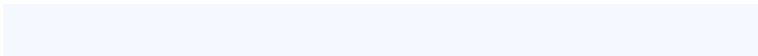
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



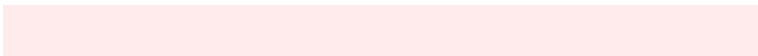
FDFEED



B9FFFF



F5F8FF



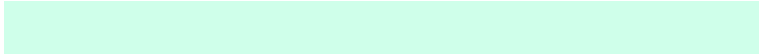
FFEBC

Rectangle

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



FDFEED



CFFFEA



F5F8FF



FFECFF

Sweetspot

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



FDFEED



FEFFD0



FFC0CB



7F8077



000000



808080

Same Dimension

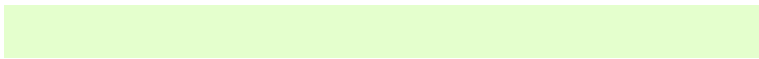
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FDFLCD



FDFFC2



E4FFCD



7F8073



B8BF00



3D4000

Inverse Universe

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



CFCDFE



C4C2FE



E8CDFE



737380



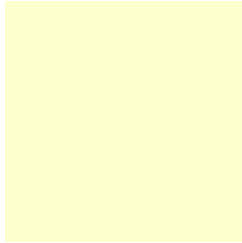
0800BF



030040

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

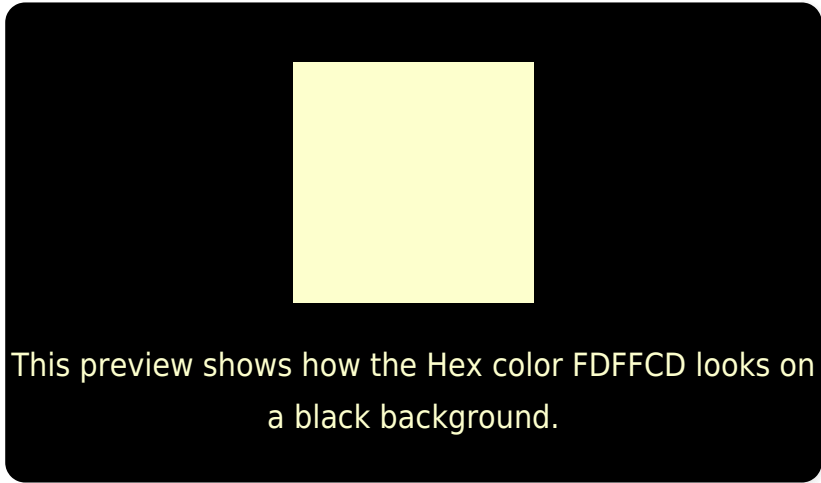
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

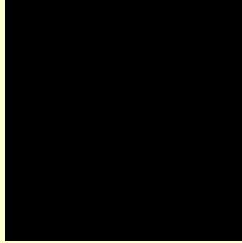
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 FDFEED Background



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



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

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
FDFFCD



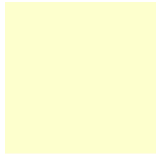
Protanopia
FFBF1

Deuteranopia
FFBF8



Tritanopia
FEFAFF

Trichromacy



Original Color
FDFFCD



Protanomaly
FEFCE4

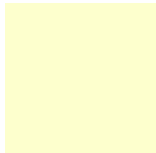


Deuteranomaly
FEFCE8

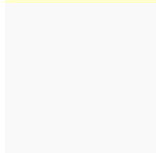


Tritanomaly
FEFCED

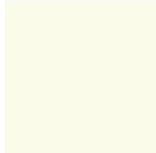
Monochromacy



Original Color
FDFFCD



Achromatopsia
F9F9F9



Achromatomaly
FAFBE9

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #FDFFCD colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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