

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFBD68)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFBD68) contains.

<b>Hex(FFBD68)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(FFBD68)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBD68
RGB	255, 189, 104
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 41%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2588, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.59, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 70%
HSV	34°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	61.9363, 58.6547, 21.1538
YIQ	199.0440, 66.6210, -12.4430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

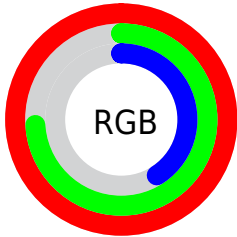
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 255, 104
Decimal	16760168
CIE Lab	81.10, 14.94, 51.58
CIE LCh	81, 53.702, 73.844
Yxy	58.6547, 0.4370, 0.4138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950248 (0xFFFFBD68)
YUV	199.0440, -46.8567, 49.0734
Hunter-Lab	76.5863, 10.3290, 37.2340

# Details

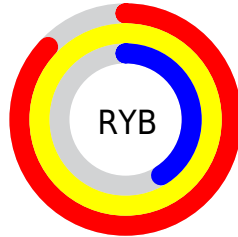
The Hex color **FFBD68** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **68AAFF**, and the grayscale version is **C7C7C7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF59D**, and **C38835** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB24F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFC882**.

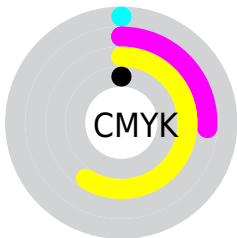
# Distribution



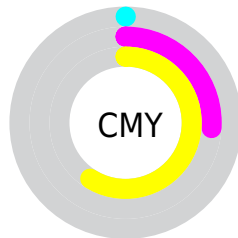
- Red (100%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFBD68 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 FFBD68 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFBD68

 FFBD68

FFFFFF

 E1A24E

 FFF59D

 C38835

 FFFFB9

 A56E1A

 FFFF5D

 885600

 FFFFF2

 6D3F00

 512900

 361400

 1F0000

 000000

 FFBD68

 FFBD68

 FF824F

 FFC882

 FFA735

 FFD39B

 FF9C1B

 FFDEB4

 FF9002

 FFEACE

 FF9000

 FFF5E8

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFAB86



FFBD68



D1CE65

# Triad

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



FFBD68



00E3E0



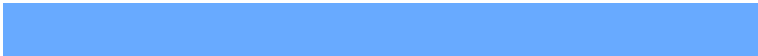
ECB3FF

# Complementary

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



FFBD68



68AAFF

# 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.



A1C7FF



FFBD68



00E0FF

# Square

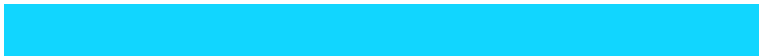
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFBD68



4EE1AC



11D6FF



FFA4E7

# Rectangle

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



FFBD68



ADD773



11D6FF



D6BAFF



# Sweetspot

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



FFBD68



FFEBD1



FF68AC



807363



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFBD68



FFB04A



F7FF68



807A73



BF6C00

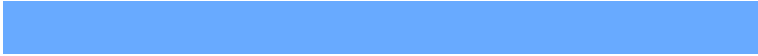


402400



# Inverse Universe

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



68AAFF



4A99FF



7068FF



737880



0054BF



001C40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFBD68 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

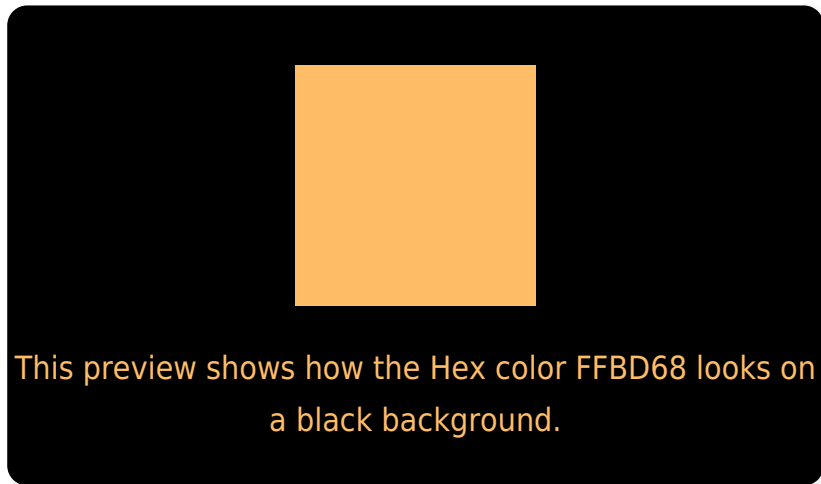
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

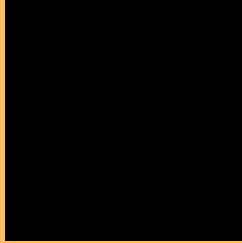
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFBD68 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFBD68.

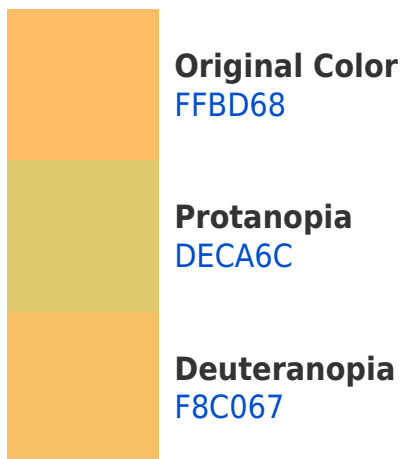


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFBD68.

# 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](#).

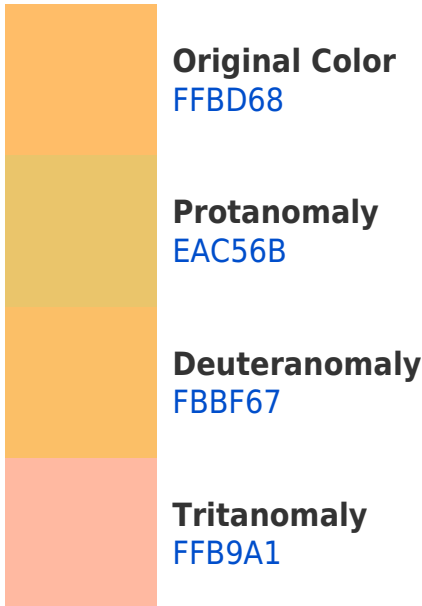
## Dichromacy



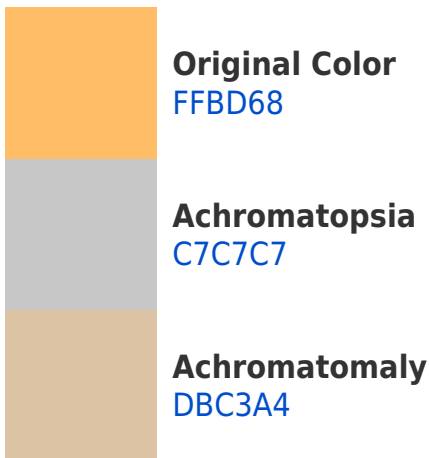


**Tritanopia**  
FFB6C2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFBD68 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 #FFBD68 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFBD68  
}
```

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 #FFBD68 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFBD68
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFBD68 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
#FFBD68 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFBD68 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFBD68 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFBD68; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFBD68; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFBD68 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFBD68 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFBD68 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFBD68 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor