

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFD466)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFD466) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFD466)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD466
RGB	255, 212, 102
RGB Percent	100%, 83%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1686, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	43°, 100%, 70%
HSV	43°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	67.1818, 69.3063, 22.4070
YIQ	212.3170, 60.9380, -25.0940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

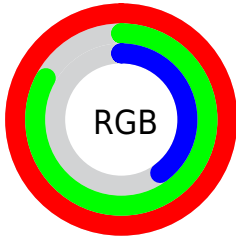
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	162, 255, 102
Decimal	16766054
CIELab	86.66, 2.91, 58.91
CIELCh	87, 58.986, 87.172
Yxy	69.3063, 0.4228, 0.4362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956134 (0xFFFFD466)
YUV	212.3170, -54.3863, 37.4330
Hunter-Lab	83.2504, -1.6415, 42.3173

# Details

The Hex color **FFD466** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **6691FF**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF9C**, and **C39E30** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFCD4D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFDB80**.

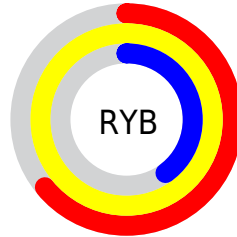
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (83%)

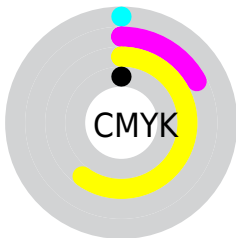
Blue (40%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (40%)

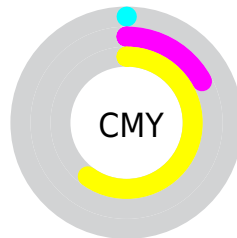


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFD466 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 FFD466 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFD466

 FFD466

FFFFFF

 E1B84B

 FFFF9C

 C39E30

 FFFF88

 A68410

 FFFFD4


 896B00

 FFFFF2

 6D5300

 523C00

 372700

 1F1300

 000000

■ FFD466

■ FFD466

■ FFCD4D

■ FFDB80

■ FFC633

■ FFE299

■ FFBF19

■ FFEAB3

■ FFB700

■ FFF1CC

■ FFF8E6

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC07C



FFD466



C7E572

# Triad

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



FFD466



00F5FF



FFB7FF

# Complementary

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



FFD466



6691FF

# 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.



D5CCFF



FFD466



00EEFF

# Square

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



FFD466



00F5D2



67E0FF



FFAAE1

# Rectangle

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



FFD466



9BED8A



67E0FF



FFBEFF



# Sweetspot

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



FFD466



FFF2D1



FF6691



807863



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFD466



FFCB47



DEFF66



807C73



BF8A00



402E00



# Inverse Universe

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



6691FF



477BFF



8766FF



737680



0036BF



001240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD466 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 FFD466 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 FFD466 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD466.

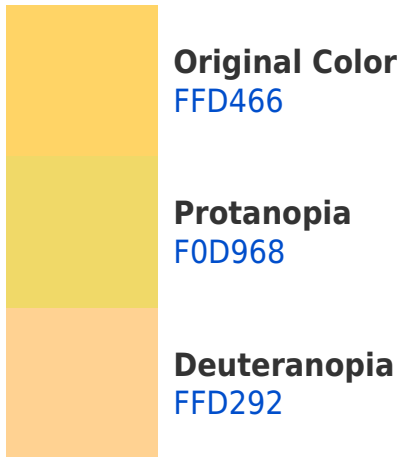


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD466.

# Color Blindness Simulation

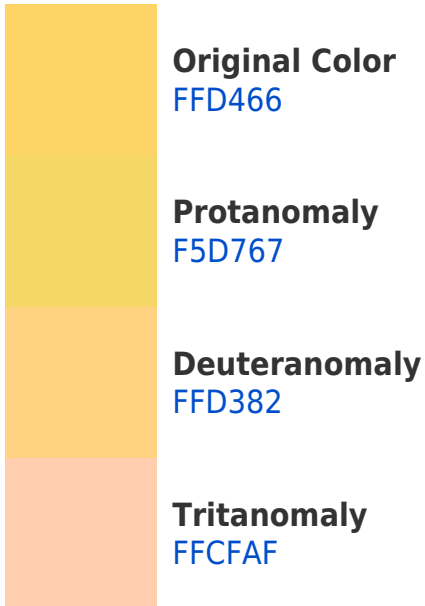
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

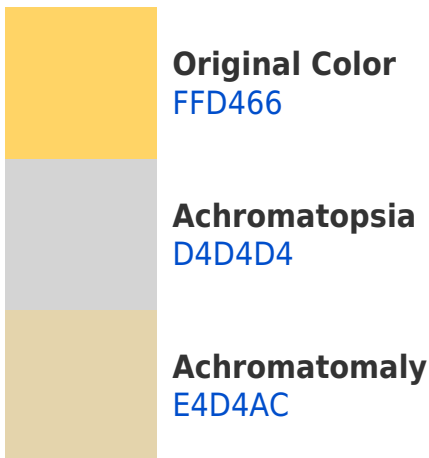




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFD466 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 #FFD466 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFD466  
}
```

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 #FFD466 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFD466
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFD466 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
#FFD466 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFD466 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFD466 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD466; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFD466; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD466 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFD466 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFD466 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFD466 }
```

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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