

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFD88E)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFD88E) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFD88E)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD88E
RGB	255, 216, 142
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 56%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1529, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.44, 0.00
HSL	39°, 100%, 78%
HSV	39°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	70.6784, 72.3247, 35.8261
YIQ	219.2250, 46.9980, -14.7460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

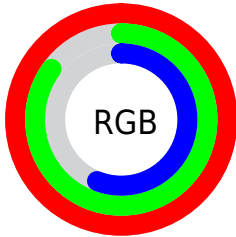
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 255, 142
Decimal	16767118
CIE Lab	88.12, 4.17, 41.45
CIE LCh	88, 41.662, 84.250
Yxy	72.3247, 0.3952, 0.4044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957198 (0xFFFFD88E)
YUV	219.2250, -38.0719, 31.3747
Hunter-Lab	85.0439, -0.4791, 34.5539

# Details

The Hex color **FFD88E** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **8EB5FF**, and the grayscale version is **DCDCDC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFC5**, and **C4A15A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFCF75**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE1A8**.

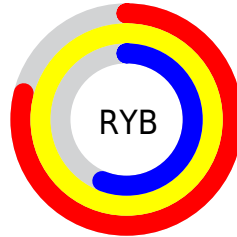
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (85%)

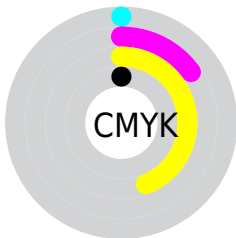
Blue (56%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (56%)

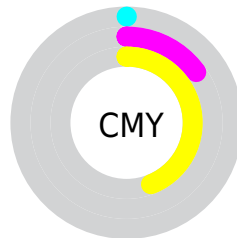


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFD88E 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 FFD88E by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFD88E

 FFD88E

FFFFFF

 E1BC74

 FFFFC5


 C4A15A

 FFFFEE

 A88742

FFFFFFE

 8C6E29

 715610

 563F00

 3D2900

 241500

 000000

 FFD88E

 FFD88E

 FFCF75

 FFE1A8

 FFC65B

 FFEAC1

 FFBE42

 FFF2DB

 FFB528

 FFFBF4

 FFAC0F

FFFFFF

 FFA700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFCA9E



FFD88E



D7E594

# Triad

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



FFD88E



50F2FC



FFC8FF

# Complementary

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



FFD88E



8EB5FF

# 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.



D7D6FF



FFD88E



5FEDFF

# Square

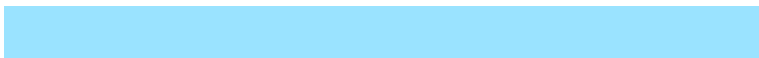
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFD88E



78F2D4



9AE3FF



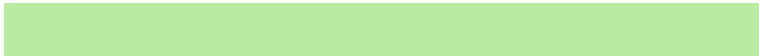
FFBFE6

# Rectangle

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



FFD88E



B9EBA3



9AE3FF



FACCFE

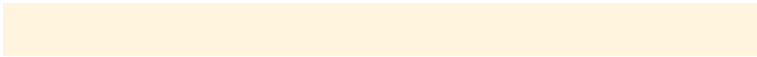


# Sweetspot

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



FFD88E



FFF4DE



FF8EB6



80786B



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFD88E



FFD078



EEFF8E



807B73



BF7D00



402A00

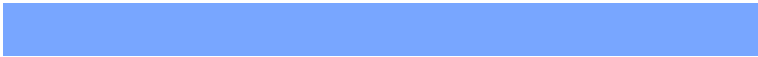


# Inverse Universe

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



8EB5FF



78A6FF



9F8EFF



737780



0042BF



001640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD88E 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 FFD88E 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 FFD88E Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD88E.

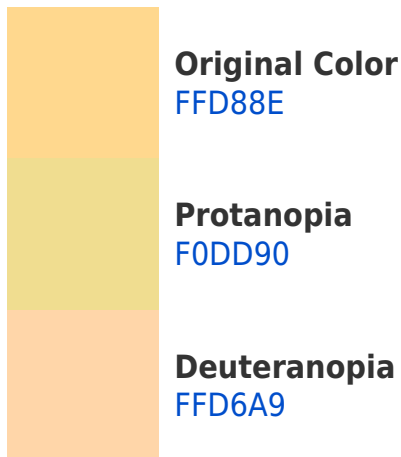


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD88E.

# 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](#).

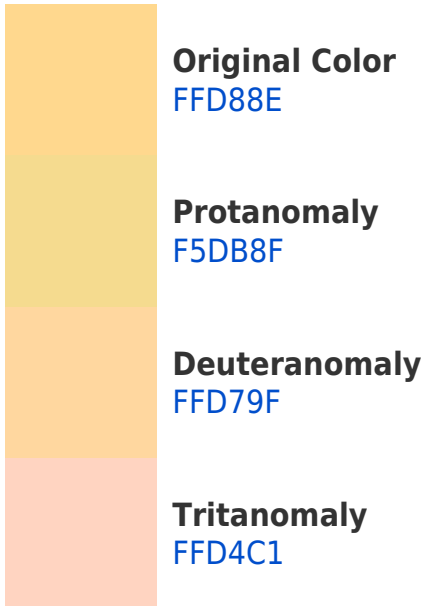
## Dichromacy



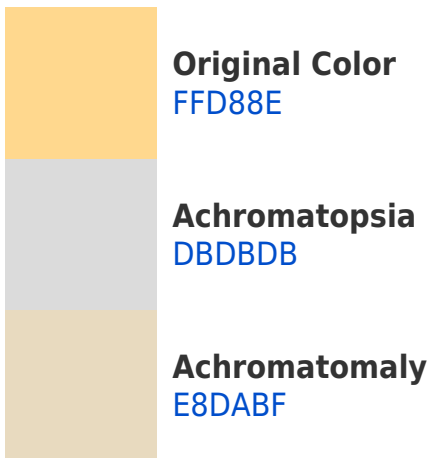


**Tritanopia**  
FFD1DE

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFD88E 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 #FFD88E looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFD88E  
}
```

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 #FFD88E colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFD88E
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFD88E 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
#FFD88E }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFD88E }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFD88E colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD88E; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFD88E; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD88E }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFD88E is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFD88E }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFD88E }
```

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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