

Converting Colors

Hex(FFDB63)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFDB63) contains.

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Color

Hex(FFDB63)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDB63
RGB	255, 219, 99
RGB Percent	100%, 86%, 39%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1412, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.61, 0.00
HSL	46°, 100%, 69%
HSV	46°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	68.8236, 72.8239, 22.2334
YIQ	216.0840, 59.9760, -29.6880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

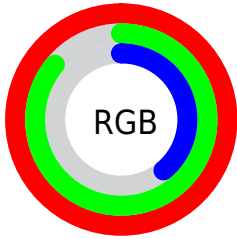
Format	Color
RYB	146, 255, 99
Decimal	16767843
CIELab	88.36, -0.85, 62.16
CIELCh	88, 62.170, 90.787
Yxy	72.8239, 0.4200, 0.4444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957923 (0xFFFFDB63)
YUV	216.0840, -57.7224, 34.1293
Hunter-Lab	85.3369, -5.3805, 44.2886

Details

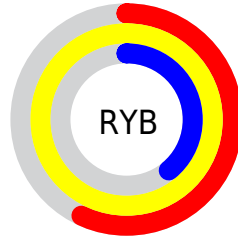
The Hex color **FFDB63** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **6387FF**, and the grayscale version is **D9D9D9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF9A**, and **C3A42C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFD549**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE17C**.

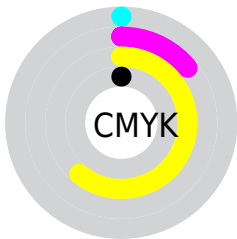
Distribution



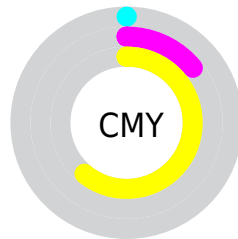
- Red (100%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFDB63 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 FFDB63 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFDB63

 FFDB63

FFFFFF

 E1BF48

 FFFF9A

 C3A42C

 FFFF86

 A68A05

 FFFF72

 897100

 FFFF5E

 6D5900

 524200

 372C00

 1F1800

 000000

 FFDB63

 FFDB63

 FFD549

 FFE17C

 FFCF30

 FFE796

 FFC916

 FFEDB0

 FFC400

 FFF3C9

 FFF8E3

 FFFEFC

 FFFFFFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFC677



FFDB63



C3EC74

Triad

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



FFDB63



00FBFF



FFB7FF

Complementary

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



FFDB63



6387FF

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.



E3CEFF



FFDB63



00F3FF

Square

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



FFDB63



00FCDD



74E3FF



FFABDF

Rectangle

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



FFDB63



92F490



74E3FF



FFBEFF

Sweetspot

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



FFDB63



FFF4D1



FF6387



807963



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFDB63



FFD445



D5FF63



807D73



BF9300



403100

Inverse Universe

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



6387FF



4570FF



8D63FF



737680



002CBF



000F40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFDB63 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 FFDB63 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 FFDB63 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDB63.

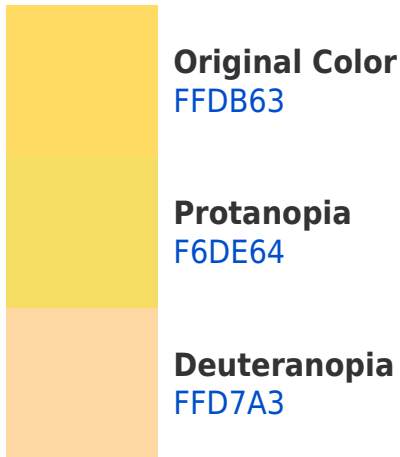


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDB63.

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](#).

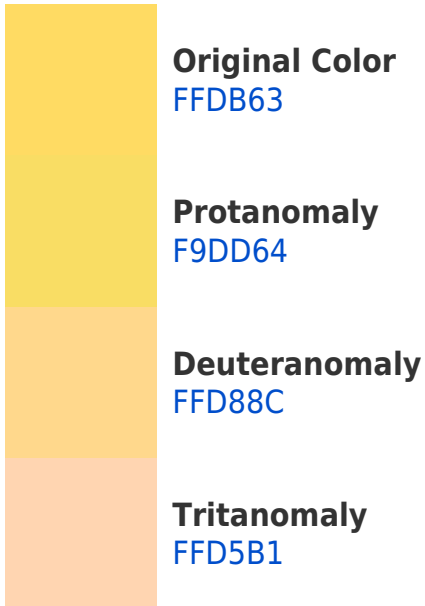
Dichromacy



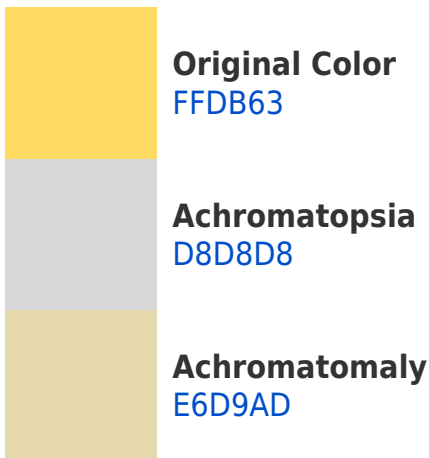


Tritanopia
FFD2DE

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFDB63 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 #FFDB63 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFDB63  
}
```

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 #FFDB63 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFDB63
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFDB63 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
#FFDB63 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFDB63 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFDB63 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDB63; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFDB63; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDB63 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFDB63 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFDB63 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFDB63 }
```

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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