

Converting Colors

Hex(FFDB66)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(FFDB66) contains.

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Color

Hex(FFDB66)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDB66
RGB	255, 219, 102
RGB Percent	100%, 86%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1412, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	46°, 100%, 70%
HSV	46°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	68.9698, 72.8823, 23.0030
YIQ	216.4260, 59.0130, -28.7550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

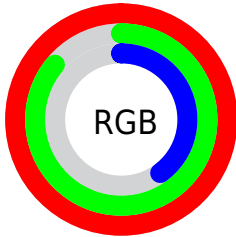
Format	Color
R _Y B	149, 255, 102
Decimal	16767846
CIE Lab	88.39, -0.66, 60.87
CIE LCh	88, 60.873, 90.618
Yxy	72.8823, 0.4184, 0.4421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957926 (0xFFFFDB66)
YUV	216.4260, -56.4120, 33.8294
Hunter-Lab	85.3712, -5.1927, 43.7843

Details

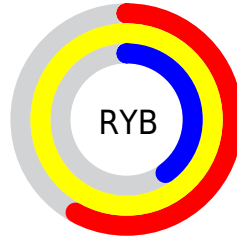
The Hex color **FFDB66** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **668AFF**, and the grayscale version is **D9D9D9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF9D**, and **C3A42F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFD54D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE180**.

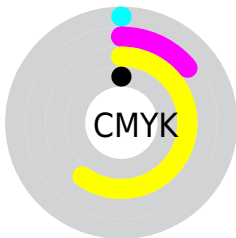
Distribution



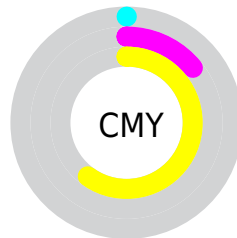
- Red (100%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFDB66 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 FFDB66 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 FFDB66

 FFDB66

FFFFFF

 E1BF4B

 FFFF9D

 C3A42F

 FFFF88

 A68A0D

 FFFF66

 897100

 FFFF33

 6E5900

 524200

 382C00

 1F1800

 000000

 FFDB66

 FFDB66

 FFD54D

 FFE180

 FFCF33

 FFE799

 FFC919

 FFEDB3

 FFC300

 FFF3CC

 FFF9E6

FFFFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFC679



FFDB66



C4EC76

Triad

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



FFDB66



00FAFF



FFB8FF

Complementary

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



FFDB66



668AFF

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



FFDB66



00F3FF

Square

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



FFDB66



00FBDD



78E3FF



FFADDF

Rectangle

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



FFDB66



95F492



78E3FF



FFBFFF

Sweetspot

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



FFDB66



FFF4D1



FF668C



807963



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFDB66



FFD447



D9FF66



807D73



BF9200



403100

Inverse Universe

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



668AFF



4773FF



8C66FF



737680



002DBF



000F40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFDB66 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 FFDB66 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 FFDB66 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDB66.

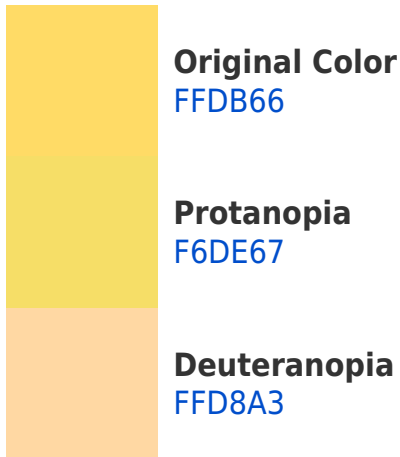


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDB66.

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](#).

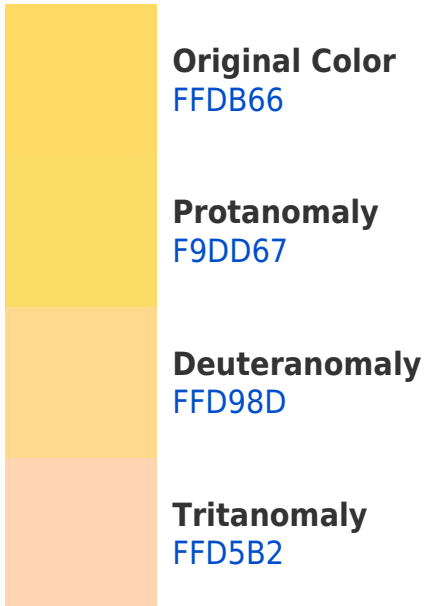
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
FFD2DE

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFDB66 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 #FFDB66 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFDB66  
}
```

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 #FFDB66 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFDB66
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFDB66 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
#FFDB66 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFDB66 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFDB66 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDB66; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFDB66; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDB66 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFDB66 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFDB66 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFDB66 }
```

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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