

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFDC87)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFDC87) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFDC87)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex         | FFDC87                      |
| RGB         | 255, 220, 135               |
| RGB Percent | 100%, 86%, 53%              |
| CMY         | 0.0000, 0.1373, 0.4706      |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.14, 0.47, 0.00      |
| HSL         | 42°, 100%, 76%              |
| HSV         | 42°, 47%, 100%              |
| XYZ         | 71.2064, 74.1957, 33.4899   |
| YIQ         | 220.7750, 48.1450, -19.0150 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

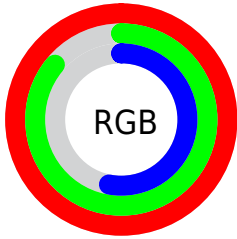
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 184, 255, 135                  |
| Decimal                             | 16768135                       |
| CIELab                              | 89.01, 1.46, 46.06             |
| CIELCh                              | 89, 46.079, 88.182             |
| Yxy                                 | 74.1957, 0.3980,<br>0.4148     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294958215<br>(0xFFFFDC87)     |
| YUV                                 | 220.7750, -42.2871,<br>30.0153 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 86.1369, -3.1799,<br>37.2440   |

# Details

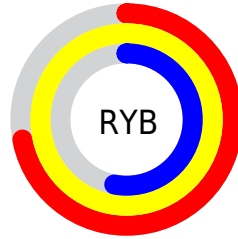
The Hex color **FFDC87** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **87A AFF**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFBD**, and **C4A553** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFD56E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE3A1**.

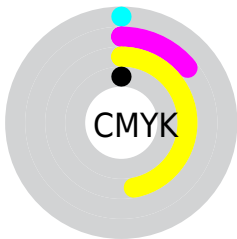
# Distribution



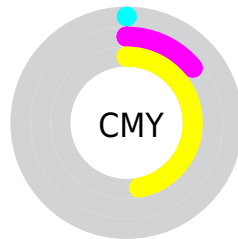
- Red (100%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFDC87 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 FFDC87 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFDC87

 FFDC87

FFFFFF

 E1C06D

 FFFFBD

 C4A553

 FFFFDA

 A88B3A

 FFFFF7

 8C7221

 705902

 564200

 3C2C00

 231800

 000000

 FFDC87

 FFDC87

 FFD56E

 FFE3A1

 FFCD54

 FFE8B8

 FFC63A

 FFF2D4

 FFBE21

 FFFAED

 FFB708

FFFFFF

 FFB500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFCD96



FFDC87



D2E991

# Triad

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



FFDC87



23F6FF



FFC6FF

# Complementary

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



FFDC87



87A AFF

# 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.



E1D5FF



FFDC87



4CF0FF

# Square

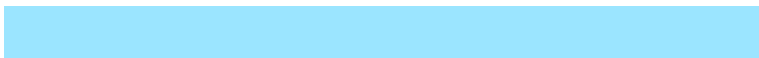
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFDC87



62F7DB



9BE5FF



FFBEE4

# Rectangle

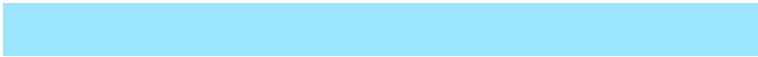
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFDC87



B0F0A3



9BE5FF



FFCBFF

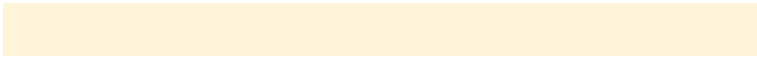


# Sweetspot

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



FFDC87



FFF5DB



FF87AB



80796A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFDC87



FFD570



E7FF87



807C73



BF8700



402D00



# Inverse Universe

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



87A AFF



709A FF



9F87 FF



7376 80



0038 BF



0013 40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFDC87 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 FFDC87 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 FFDC87 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDC87.

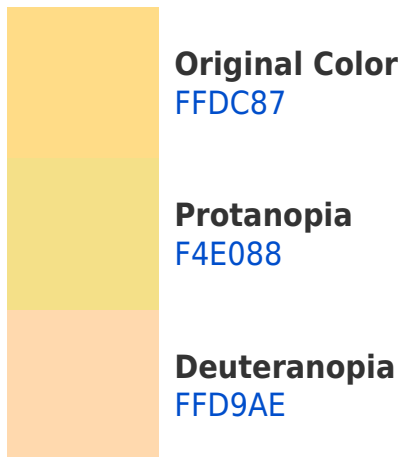


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDC87.

# 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](#).

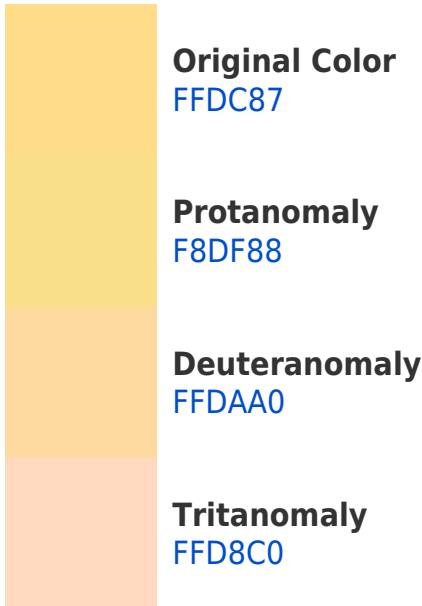
## Dichromacy



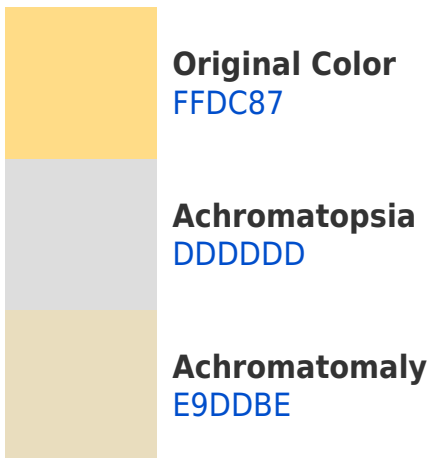


**Tritanopia**  
FFD5E1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFDC87 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 #FFDC87 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFDC87  
}
```

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 #FFDC87 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFDC87
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFDC87 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
#FFDC87 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFDC87 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFDC87 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDC87; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFDC87; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDC87 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFDC87 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFDC87 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFDC87 }
```

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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