

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFFC88)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFFC88) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFFC88)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFC88
RGB	255, 252, 136
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 53%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0118, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	58°, 100%, 77%
HSV	58°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	80.4943, 92.6584, 36.9349
YIQ	239.6730, 39.0240, -35.4400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

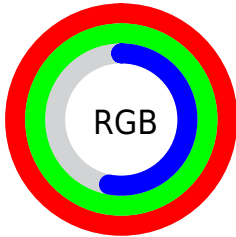
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	139, 255, 136
Decimal	16776328
CIELab	97.09, -14.40, 55.50
CIELCh	97, 57.334, 104.542
Yxy	92.6584, 0.3831, 0.4410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966408 (0xFFFFFC88)
YUV	239.6730, -51.1108, 13.4418
Hunter-Lab	96.2592, -19.1875, 44.6317

# Details

The Hex color **FFFC88** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **888BFF**, and the grayscale version is **F0F0F0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFBF**, and **C4C453** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFFB6F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFDA2**.

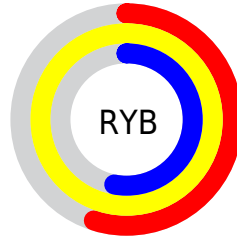
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (99%)

Blue (53%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (53%)

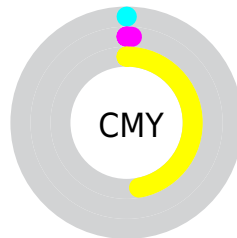


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFFC88 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 FFFC88 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFFC88

 FFFC88

FFFFFF

 E1DF6D

 FFFFBF

 C4C453

 FFFFDC

 A8A838

 FFFFF9

 8C8E1B

 707500

 565C00

 3C4500

 222F00

 021B00

 #FFFC88

 #FFFC88

 #FFFB6F

 #FFFDA2

 #FFFB55

 #FFFDBB

 #FFFA3C

 #FFFED5

 #FFF922

 #FFFFEE

 #FFF909

#FFFFFF

 #FFF900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

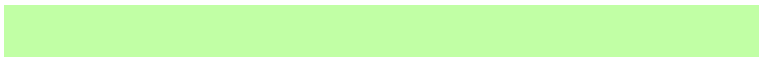
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE98B



FFFC88



C1FFA5

# Triad

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



FFFC88



00FFFF



FFCDFF

# Complementary

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



FFFC88



888BFF

# 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.



FFDEFF



FFFC88



5CFFFF

# Square

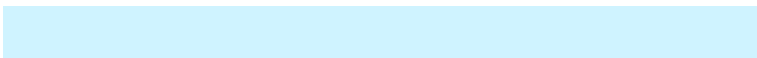
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFFC88



00FFFF



CFF3FF



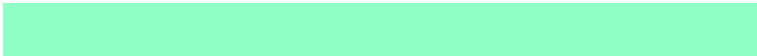
FFCADD

# Rectangle

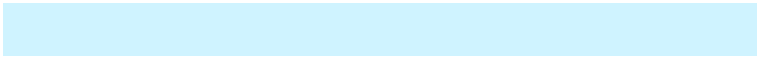
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFFC88



90FFC5



CFF3FF



FFD2FF



# Sweetspot

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



FFFC88



FFFEDB



FF888C



807F6A



000000

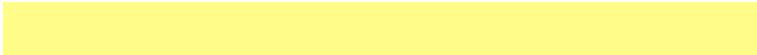


808080



# Same Dimension

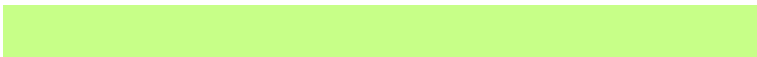
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFFC88



FFFB70



C7FF88



807F73



BFBA00



403E00



# Inverse Universe

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



888BFF



7074FF



C088FF



737380



0005BF

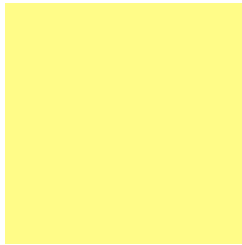


000240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color #FFFC88 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

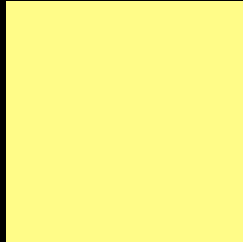
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFFC88 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

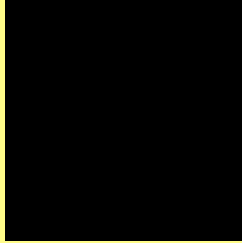
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FFFC88 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFFC88.

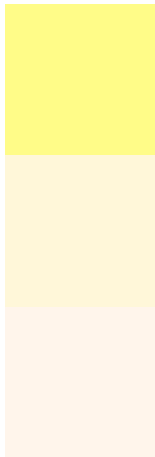


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFFC88.

# 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



**Original Color**  
FFFC88

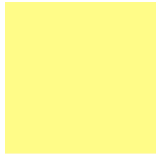
**Protanopia**  
FFF7D9

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF5EB

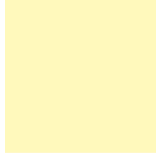


**Tritanopia**  
FFF3FB

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFFC88



**Protanomaly**  
FFF9BC

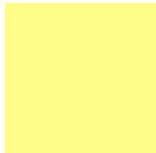


**Deuteranomaly**  
FFF8C7

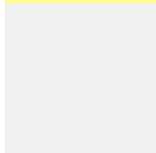


**Tritanomaly**  
FFF6D1

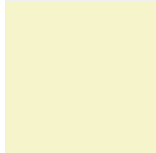
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFFC88



**Achromatopsia**  
F0F0F0



**Achromatomaly**  
F5F4CA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFFC88 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 #FFFC88 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFFC88  
}
```

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 #FFFC88 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFFC88
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFFC88 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
#FFFC88 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFFC88 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFFC88 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFFC88; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFFC88; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFFC88 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFFC88 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFFC88 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFFC88 }
```

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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