

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFFD6C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFFD6C) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(FFFD6C)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex         | FFFD6C                      |
| RGB         | 255, 253, 108               |
| RGB Percent | 100%, 99%, 42%              |
| CMY         | 0.0000, 0.0078, 0.5765      |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.01, 0.58, 0.00      |
| HSL         | 59°, 100%, 71%              |
| HSV         | 59°, 58%, 100%              |
| XYZ         | 79.0721, 92.5933, 27.8921   |
| YIQ         | 237.0680, 47.7370, -44.6710 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

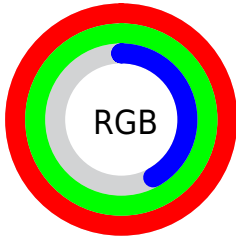
| Format                              | Color                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">110, 255, 108</a>               |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">16776556</a>                    |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">97.06, -17.08, 67.92</a>        |
| CIELCh                              | <a href="#">97, 70.031, 104.120</a>         |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">92.5933, 0.3962, 0.4640</a>     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4294966636<br/>(0xFFFFFD6C)</a> |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">237.0680, -63.6305, 15.7264</a> |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">96.2254, -21.7142, 50.1718</a>  |

# Details

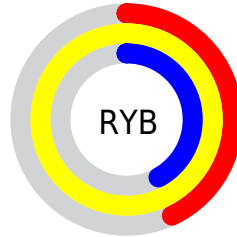
The Hex color **FFFD6C** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. A complement of this color would be **6C6EFF**, and the grayscale version is **EEEEEE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFA4**, and **C3C533** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFFD53**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFD86**.

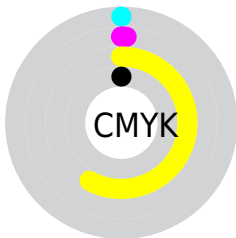
# Distribution



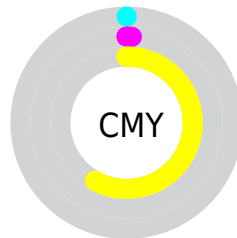
- Red (100%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFFD6C 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 FFFD6C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFFD6C

 FFFD6C

FFFFFF

 E1E050

 FFFFA4

 C3C533

 FFFFC0

 A6A90B

 FFFFDD

 8A8F00

 FFFFFB

 6E7600

 535D00

 384600

 1E2F00

 001C00

 FFFD6C

 FFFD6C

 FFFD53

 FFFD86

 FFFC39

 FFFE9F

 FFFC20

 FFFE9F

 FFFC06

 FFFED2

 FFFC00

 FFFFEC

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

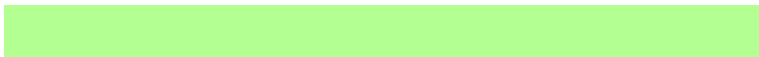
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFE671



FFFD6C



B3FF91

# Triad

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



FFD6C



00FFFF



FFC1FF

# Complementary

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



FFD6C



6C6EFF

# 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.



FFD8FF



FFFD6C



00FFFF

# Square

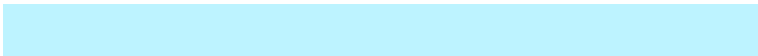
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFFD6C



00FFFF



BDF3FF



FFBDD9

# Rectangle

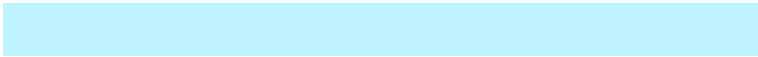
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFFD6C



6FFFB9



BDF3FF



FFC7FF



# Sweetspot

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



FFFD6C



FFFED4



FF6C6E



807F66



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFFD6C



FFFD4F



B8FF6C



807F73



BFBD00



403F00



# Inverse Universe

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



6C6EFF



4F51FF



B36CFF



737380



0003BF

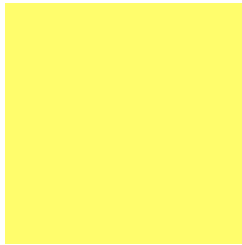


000140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFFD6C looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

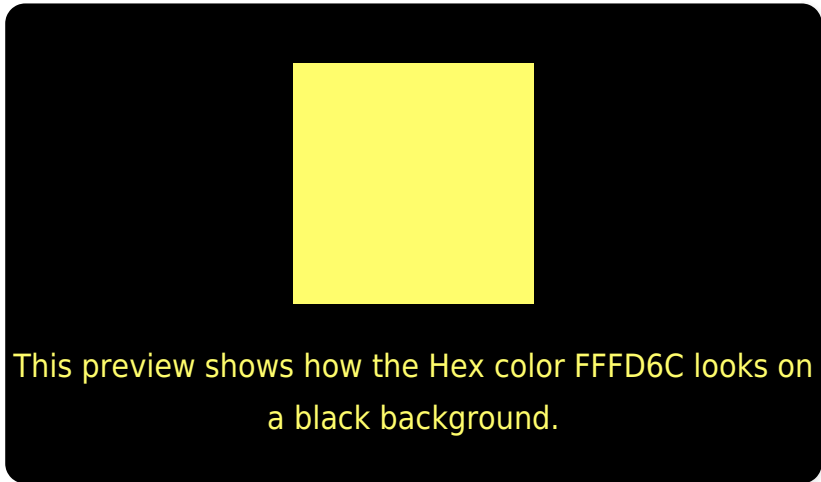
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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 FFD6C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD6C.

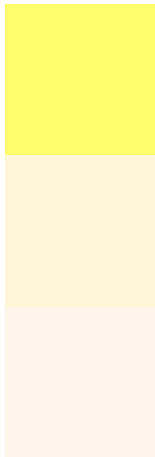


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD6C.

# 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**  
FFFD6C

**Protanopia**  
FFF6D8

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF5EA



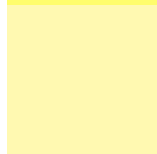
**Tritanopia**  
FFF3FA

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

FFFD6C



**Protanomaly**

FFF9B1



**Deuteranomaly**

FFF8BC



**Tritanomaly**

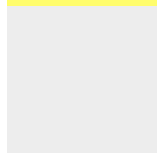
FFF7C6

# Monochromacy



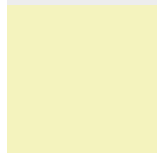
**Original Color**

FFFD6C



**Achromatopsia**

EDEDED



**Achromatomaly**

F4F3BE

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFFD6C 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 #FFFD6C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFFD6C  
}
```

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 #FFFD6C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFFD6C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFFD6C 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
#FFFD6C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFFD6C }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFFD6C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFFD6C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFFD6C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFFD6C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFFD6C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFFD6C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFFD6C }
```

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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