

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFFDBD)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFFDBD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFDBD
RGB	255, 253, 189
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 74%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0078, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.26, 0.00
HSL	58°, 100%, 87%
HSV	58°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	85.5506, 95.1847, 62.0076
YIQ	246.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

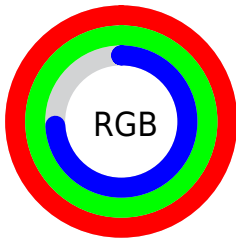
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	191, 255, 189
Decimal	16776637
CIE Lab	98.11, -9.08, 30.96
CIE LCh	98, 32.264, 106.349
Yxy	95.1847, 0.3524, 0.3921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966717 (0xFFFFFDBD)
YUV	246.3020, -28.2499, 7.6281
Hunter-Lab	97.5626, -14.2118, 30.6111

# Details

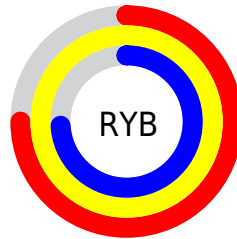
The Hex color **FFFDBD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **BDBFFF**, and the grayscale version is **F7F7F7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFF6**, and **C6C487** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFFCA4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFED7**.

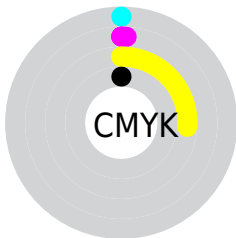
# Distribution



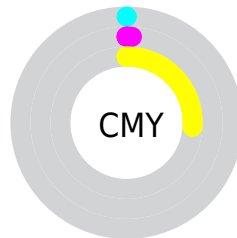
- Red (100%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFFDBD

 FFFDBD

FFFFFF

 E2E0A2

 FFFFF6

 C6C487

 AAA96D

 8F8F55

 75753D

 5B5D25

 43450E

 2C2F00

 131B00

 FFFDBD

 FFFDBD

 FFFCA4

 FFFED7

 FFFB8A

 FFFFF0

 FFFB71

FFFFFF

 FFFA57

 FFF93E

 FFF824

 FFF80B

 FFF700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

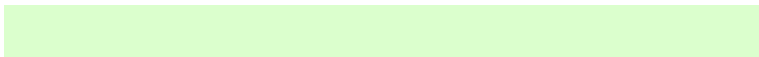
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF3BD



FFFDBD



DBFFCD

# Triad

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



FFFDBD



A3FFFF



FFE4FF

# Complementary

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



FFFDBD



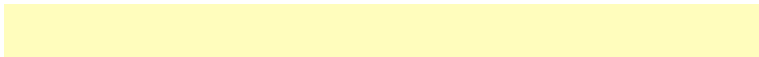
BDBFFF

# 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.



FFECFF



FFFDBD



COFFFF

# Square

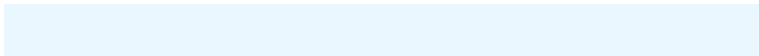
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFDDBD



A1FFFF



EBF7FF



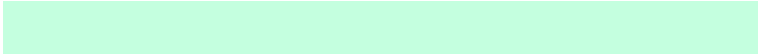
FFE3E9

# Rectangle

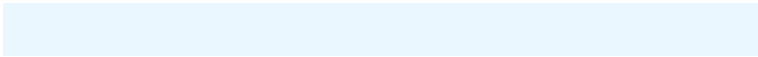
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFFDBD



C4FFDF



EBF7FF



FFE6FF

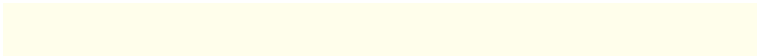


# Sweetspot

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



FFFDBD



FFFEEB



FFBDBF



807F73



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

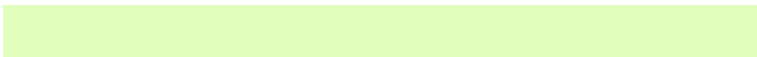
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFFDBD



FFFDB0



E0FFBD



807F73



BFB900



403E00



# Inverse Universe

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



BDBFFF



B0B2FF



DCBDFF



737380



0006BF

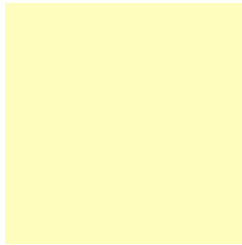


000240



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

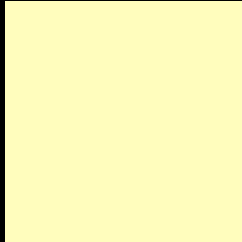
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFFDBD looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

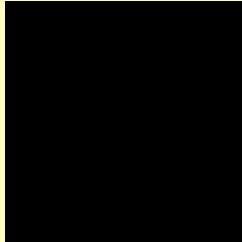
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFFDBD Background



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

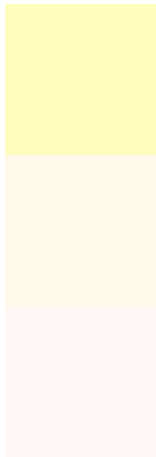


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFFDBD.

# 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**  
FFFDBD

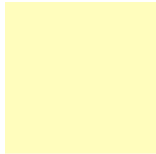
**Protanopia**  
FFF9E9

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF8F4

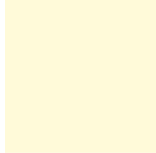


**Tritanopia**  
FFF7FE

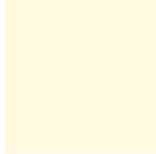
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFFDBD



**Protanomaly**  
FFFAD9

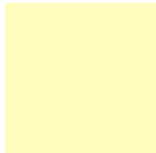


**Deuteranomaly**  
FFFAE0

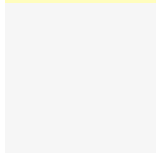


**Tritanomaly**  
FFF9E6

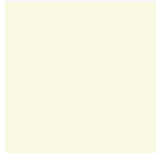
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFFDBD



**Achromatopsia**  
F6F6F6



**Achromatomaly**  
F9F9E1

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FFFDBD colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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