

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFFDEB)

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

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# Color

**Hex(FFFDEB)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	FFFDEB
RGB	255, 253, 235
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 92%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0078, 0.0784
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.08, 0.00
HSL	54°, 100%, 96%
HSV	54°, 8%, 100%
XYZ	91.3607, 97.5087, 92.6031

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

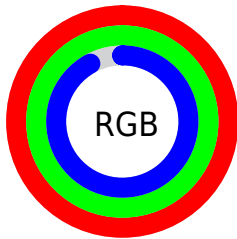
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">237, 255, 235</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16776683</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">99.03, -2.36, 8.84</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">99, 9.146, 104.969</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">97.5087, 0.3246, 0.3464</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294966763</a> (0xFFFFFDEB)
YUV	<a href="#">251.5460, -8.1572, 3.0292</a>

# Details

The Hex color **FFFDEB** is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **EBEDFF**, and the grayscale version is **FCFCFC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6C4B3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFFAD2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFFFF**.

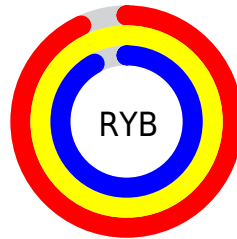
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (99%)

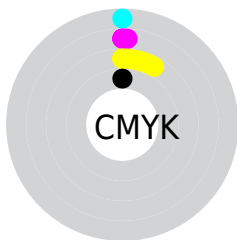
Blue (92%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (92%)

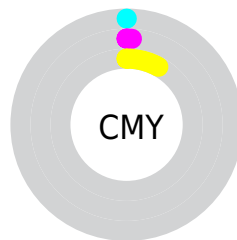


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFFDEB

FFFFFF

 FFFDEB

 E2E0CF

 C6C4B3

 ABA998

 908F7F

 777566

 5E5D4E

 464537

 302F21

 1B1A0B

 FFFDEB

 FFFAD2

 FFF8B8

 FFF59E

 FFF385

 FFF06B

 FFFDEB

FFFFFF

 FFEE52

 FFEB39

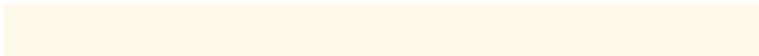
 FFE91F

 FFE606

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFFAEB



FFFDEB



F5FFEF

# Triad

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



FFFDEB



E8FFFF



FFF7FF

# Complementary

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



FFFDEB



EBEDFF

# Split Complementary

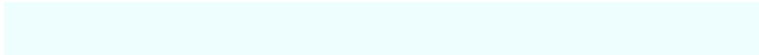
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFF9FF



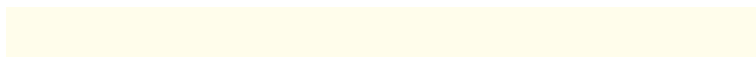
FFFDEB



EEFEFF

# Square

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



FFFDEB



E7FFFF



F9FBFF



FFF6F8

# Rectangle

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



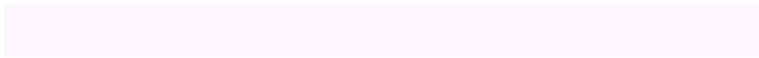
FFFDEB



EEFFF4



F9FBFF

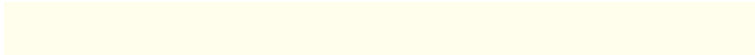


FFF7FF



# Sweetspot

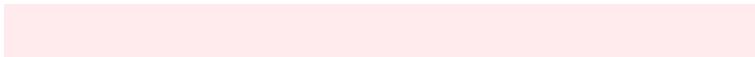
The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



FFFDEB



FFFEFA



FFEBED



807F7D



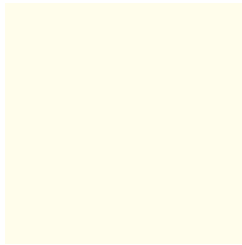
000000



808080

# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

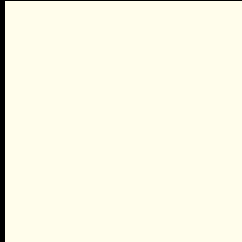
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFFDEB 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 FFFDEB Background



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



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

# 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**  
FFFDEB



**Protanopia**  
FFFCF7

**Deuteranopia**  
FFFBFB



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

FFFDEB



**Protanomaly**

FFFCF3



**Deuteranomaly**

FFFCF5



**Tritanomaly**

FEFCF8

# Monochromacy



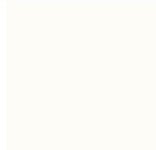
**Original Color**

FFFDEB



**Achromatopsia**

FCFCFC



**Achromatomaly**

FDFCF6

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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



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 #FFFDEB colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Have a look at my other booklet **HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.**



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

### **A CSS color notation guide.**

Are you new to web development and want to know the different ways to express colors in CSS? Then this booklet is for you!

### **HOWCOLORS.WORK will help you understand the syntax of the color notations in CSS.**

You will learn all the current and new ways to express colors to prepare yourself for the future!

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