

# Converting Colors

Hex(DCFEDA)

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

<b>Hex(DCFEDA)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(DCFEDA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCFEDA
RGB	220, 254, 218
RGB Percent	86%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.1373, 0.0039, 0.1451
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	117°, 95%, 93%
HSV	117°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	77.6119, 91.1612, 79.8350
YIQ	239.7300, -8.7080, -18.4040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

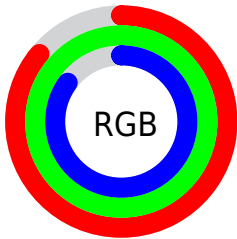
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">218, 254, 252</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14483162</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">96.48, -17.47, 13.58</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">96, 22.128, 142.147</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">91.1612, 0.3122, 0.3667</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292673242 (0xFFDCFEDA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">239.7300, -10.7129, -17.3032</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">95.4784, -21.9892, 17.2591</a>

# Details

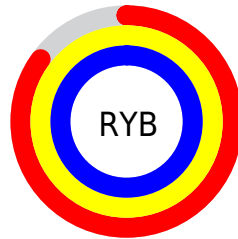
The Hex color **DCFEDA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FCDAFE**, and the grayscale version is **F0F0F0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A5C5A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C4FEC1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F4FEF3**.

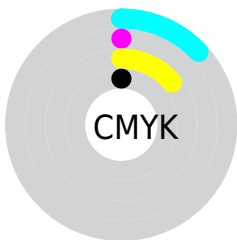
# Distribution



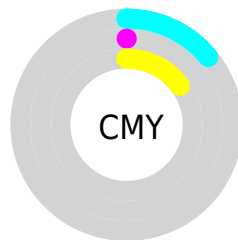
- Red (86%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 DCFEDA

FFFFFF

 DCFEDA

 C0E1BE

 A5C5A3

 8AAA89

 708F6F

 587657

 405D3F

 294529

 132F15

 001B00

 DCFEDA

 DCFEDA

 C4FEC1

 F4FEF3

 ACFEA7

FFFEFF

 94FE8E

 7CFE74

 64FE5B

 4CFE42

 34FE28

 1CFE0F

 0EFE00

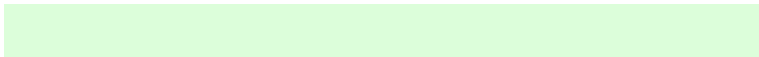
# Harmonies

## Analogous

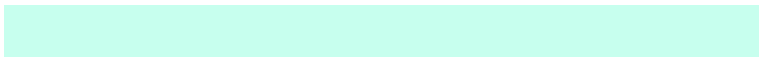
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F5F8CD



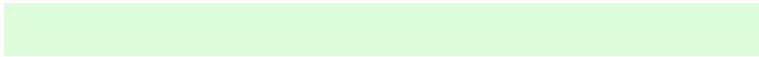
DCFEDA



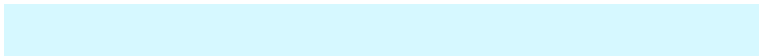
C7FFEE

# Triad

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



DCFEDA



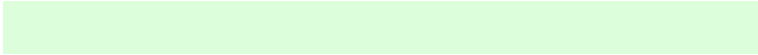
D6F8FF



FFE7E6

# Complementary

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



DCFEDA



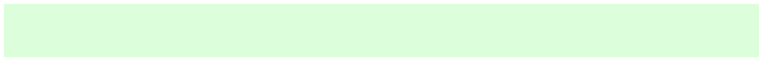
FCDAFE

# 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.



FFE6FB



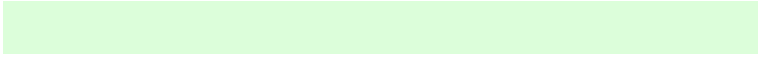
DCFEDA



F2F1FF

# Square

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



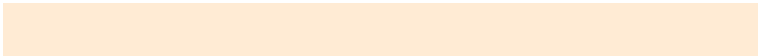
DCFEDA



C1FEFF



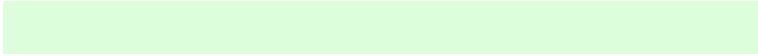
FFEBFF



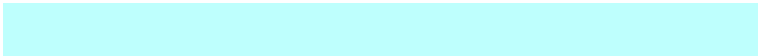
FFEBD4

# Rectangle

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



DCFEDA



BEFFFD



FFEBFF

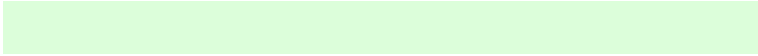


FFE6ED



# Sweetspot

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



DCFEDA



F5FFF5



FEFCDA



798079



000000

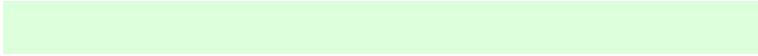


808080

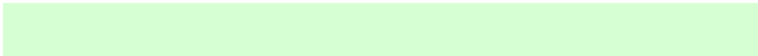


# Same Dimension

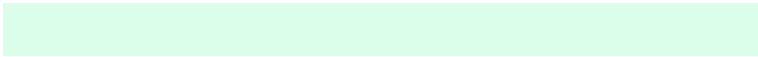
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DCFEDA



D6FFD4



DAFEEA



738073



0BBF00



044000



# Inverse Universe

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



FCDAFE



FDD4FF



FEDAEE



7F7380



B500BF

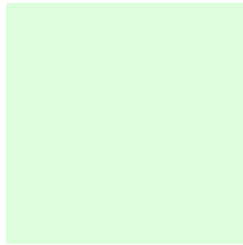


3C0040



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

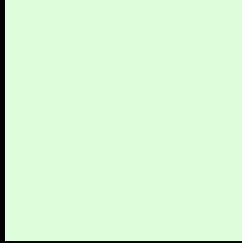
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DCFEDA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

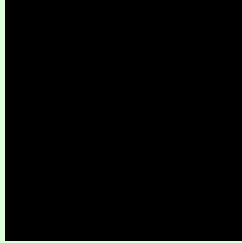
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

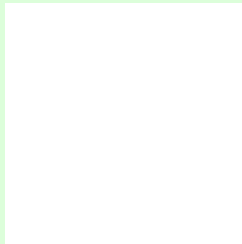
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DCFEDA Background



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

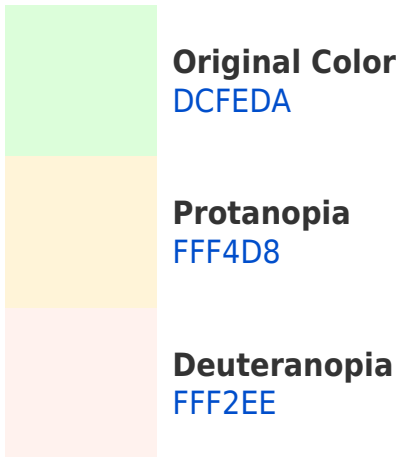


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCFEDA.

# 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





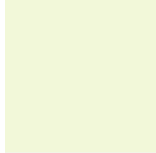
**Tritanopia**  
EDF6FF

# Trichromacy



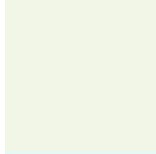
**Original Color**

DCFEDA



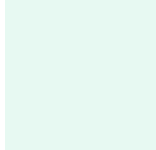
**Protanomaly**

F2F8D9



**Deuteranomaly**

F2F6E7



**Tritanomaly**

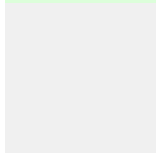
E7F9F2

# Monochromacy



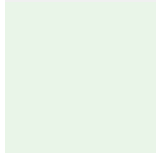
**Original Color**

DCFEDA



**Achromatopsia**

F0F0F0



**Achromatomaly**

E9F5E8

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #DCFEDA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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