

# Converting Colors

Hex(DDFFD5)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DDFFD5) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DDFFD5)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDFFD5
RGB	221, 255, 213
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 84%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0000, 0.1647
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	109°, 100%, 92%
HSV	109°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	77.5890, 91.6962, 76.5606
YIQ	240.0460, -6.7820, -20.2700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

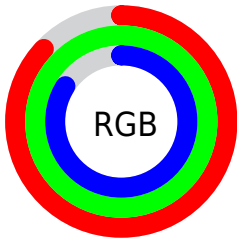
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	213, 255, 247
Decimal	14548949
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.70, -18.46, 16.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 24.734, 138.289
Yxy	91.6962, 0.3156, 0.3730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292739029 (0xFFDDFFD5)
YUV	240.0460, -13.3337, -16.7033
Hunter-Lab	95.7582, -22.9453, 19.6272

# Details

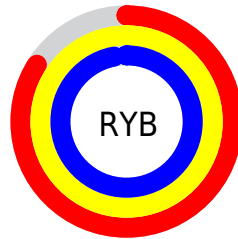
The Hex color **DDFFD5** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F7D5FF**, and the grayscale version is **F0F0F0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A6C69E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C8FFBC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2FFEF**.

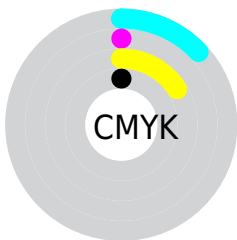
# Distribution



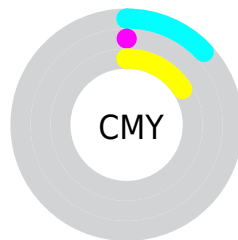
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DDFFD5 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 DDFFD5 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DDFFD5

FFFFFF

 DDFFD5

 C1E2B9

 A6C69E

 8BAB84

 71906B

 587752

 405E3B

 294625

 132F10

 001C00

 DDFFD5

 DDFFD5

 C8FFBC

 F2FFEF

 B4FFA2

FFFFFF

 9FFF89

 8AFF6F

 76FF56

 61FF3C

 4DFF22

 38FF09

 31FF00

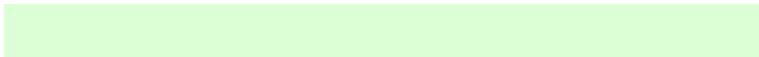
# Harmonies

## Analogous

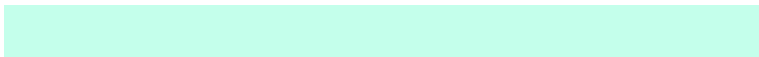
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F9F9C8



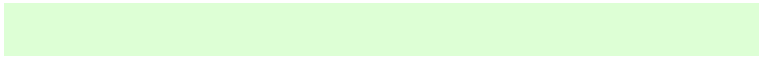
DDFFD5



C4FFEB

# Triad

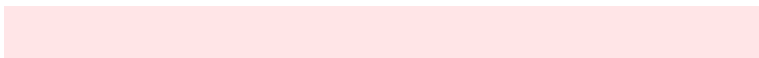
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



DDFFD5



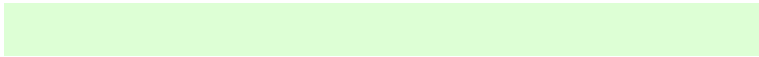
CEFBFF



FFE5E7

# Complementary

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



DDFFD5



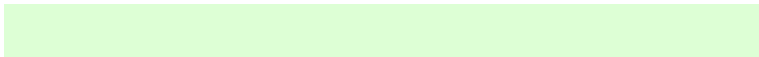
F7D5FF

# 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.



FFE6FF



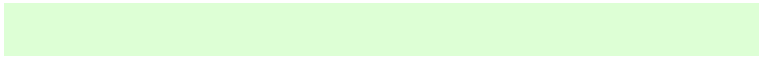
DFFFD5



EEF3FF

# Square

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



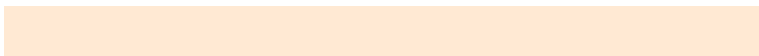
DDFFD5



B9FFFF



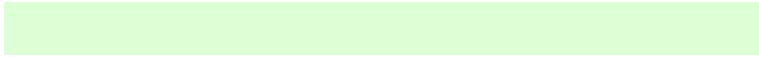
FFEBFF



FFE9D3

# Rectangle

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



DDFFD5



B9FFFB



FFEBFF

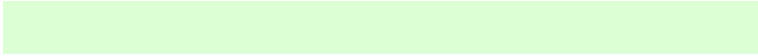


FFE5F0

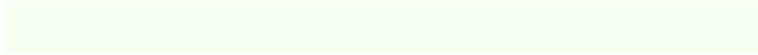


# Sweetspot

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



DDFFD5



F5FFF2



FFF7D5



798078



000000

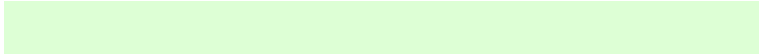


808080

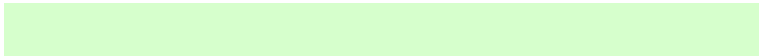


# Same Dimension

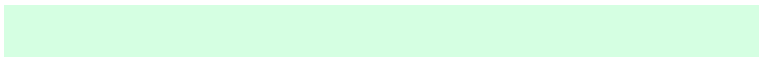
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DdffD5



D6FFCC



D5FFE2



758073



24BF00



0C4000



# Inverse Universe

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



F7D5FF



F5CCFF



FFD5F2



7D7380



9B00BF



340040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DDFFD5 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

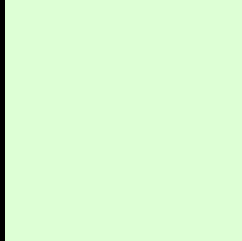
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DDFFD5 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

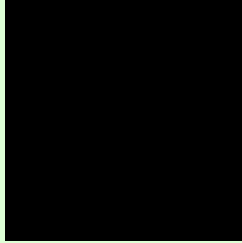
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

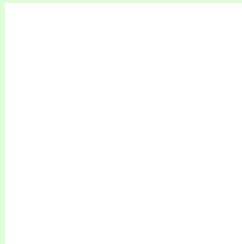
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DDFFD5 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DDFFD5.

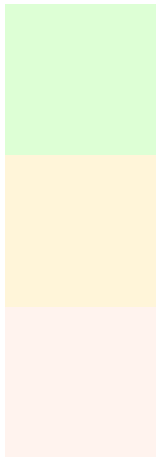


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DDFFD5.

# 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**  
DDFFD5

**Protanopia**  
FFF5D9

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF3EE

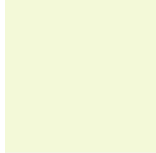


**Tritanopia**  
EFF6FF

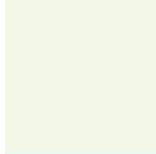
# Trichromacy



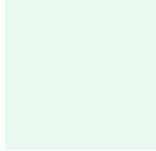
**Original Color**  
DFFD5



**Protanomaly**  
F3F9D8



**Deuteranomaly**  
F3F7E5

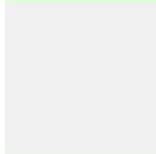


**Tritanomaly**  
E8F9F0

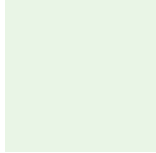
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DFFD5



**Achromatopsia**  
F0F0F0



**Achromatomaly**  
E9F5E6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DDFFD5 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 #DDFFD5 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DDFFD5  
}
```

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 #DDFFD5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DDFFD5 }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DDFFD5 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 #DDFFD5 }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DDFFD5 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DDFFD5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDFFD5; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DDFFD5; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDFFD5 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DDFFD5 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DDFFD5 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DDFFD5 }
```

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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