

# Converting Colors

Hex(DDFFF0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DDFFF0) contains.

<b>Hex(DDFFF0)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(DDFFF0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDFFF0
RGB	221, 255, 240
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 94%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0000, 0.0588
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	154°, 100%, 93%
HSV	154°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	81.3070, 93.1834, 96.1389
YIQ	243.1240, -15.4490, -11.8730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

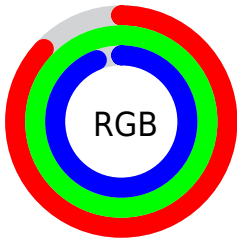
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	221, 243, 255
Decimal	14548976
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.30, -13.73, 3.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 14.162, 165.787
Y <sub>xy</sub>	93.1834, 0.3004, 0.3443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292739056 (0xFFDDFFF0)
YUV	243.1240, -1.5401, -19.4027
Hunter-Lab	96.5316, -18.5826, 8.5232

# Details

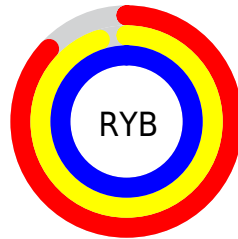
The Hex color **DDFFF0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFDDEC**, and the grayscale version is **F3F3F3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A6C6B8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C4FFE5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F7FFFB**.

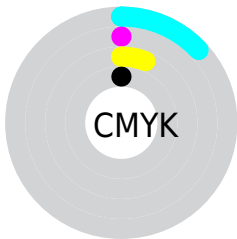
# Distribution



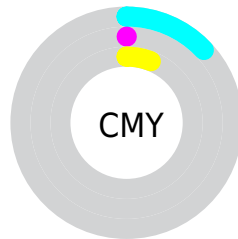
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DDFFF0 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 DDFFF0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DDFFF0

FFFFFF

 DDFFF0

 C1E2D4

 A6C6B8

 8BAB9D

 719083

 59776A

 415E52

 2A463B

 143025

 001B10

 D D F F F 0

 D D F F F 0

 C 4 F F E 5

 F 7 F F F B

 A A F F D A

F F F F F F

 9 1 F F C E

 7 7 F F C 3

 5 E F F B 8

 4 4 F F A C

 2 B F F A 1

 1 1 F F 9 6

 0 0 F F 8 E

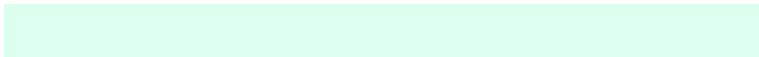
# Harmonies

## Analogous

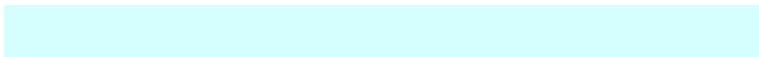
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



EBFDE4



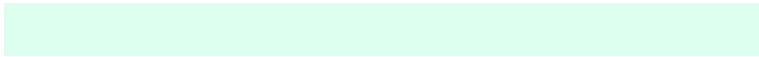
DDFFF0



D5FFFE

# Triad

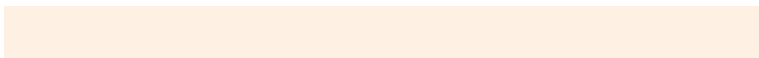
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



DDFFF0



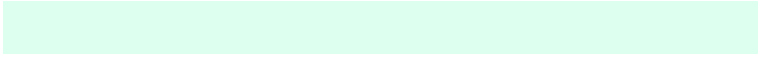
F2F6FF



FFF0E4

# Complementary

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



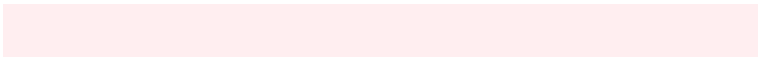
DDFF0



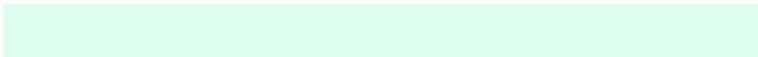
FFDDEC

# 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.



FFEEF0



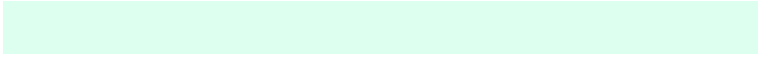
DDFFF0



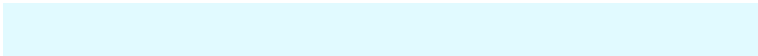
FFF2FF

# Square

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



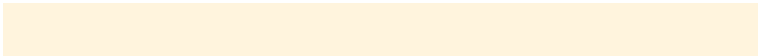
DDFFF0



E1FAFF



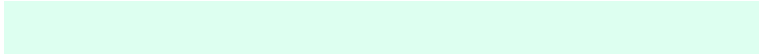
FFEFFE



FFF4DD

# Rectangle

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



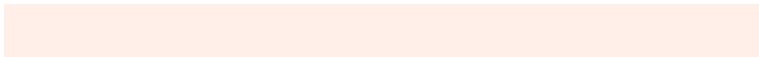
`DDFF0`



`D5FFFF`



`FFEFFE`

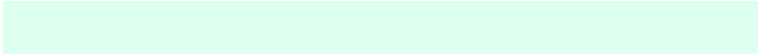


`FFEFE8`



# Sweetspot

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



DDFFFO



F5FFFB



ECFFDD



79807D



000000

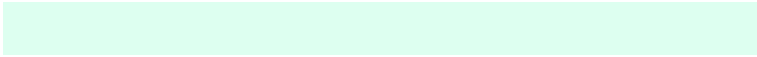


808080

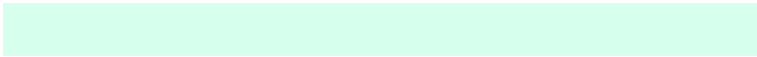


# Same Dimension

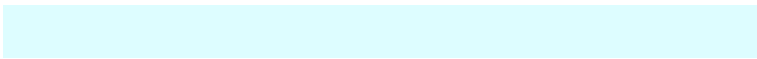
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DDFFFO



D6FFED



DDFDFF



73807A



00BF6B



004024



# Inverse Universe

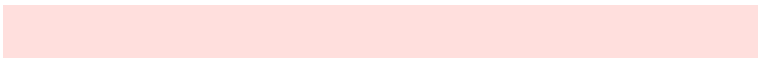
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFDDEC



FFD6E8



FFDFDD



807378



BF0054



40001C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DDFFF0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

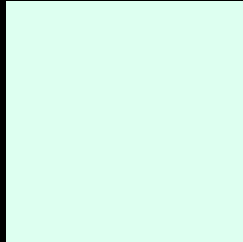
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DDFFF0 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

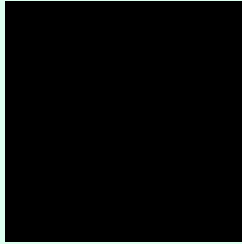
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

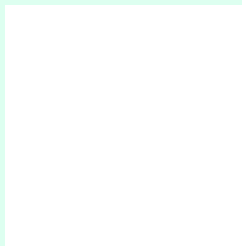
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DDFFF0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DDFFF0.

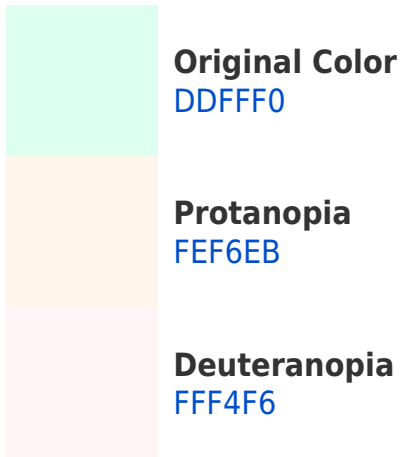


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DDFFF0.

# 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



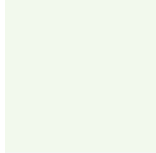


**Tritanopia**  
F0F8FF

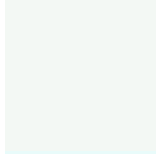
# Trichromacy



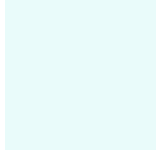
**Original Color**  
DDFF0



**Protanomaly**  
F2F9ED



**Deuteranomaly**  
F3F8F4

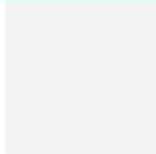


**Tritanomaly**  
E9FBFA

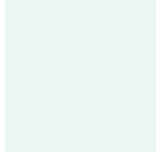
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DDFF0



**Achromatopsia**  
F3F3F3



**Achromatomaly**  
EBF7F2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DDFFF0 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 #DDFFF0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DDFFF0  
}
```

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 #DDFFF0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DDFFF0 }
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DDFFF0 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 #DDFFF0 }
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DDFFF0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DDFFF0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDFFF0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DDFFF0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDFFF0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DDFFF0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DDFFF0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DDFFF0 }
```

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? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor