

Converting Colors

Hex(DDFFF1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(DDFFF1) contains.

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Color

Hex(DDFFF1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>DDFFF1</code>
RGB	221, 255, 241
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 95%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0000, 0.0549
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	155°, 100%, 93%
HSV	155°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	81.4560, 93.2430, 96.9236
YIQ	243.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

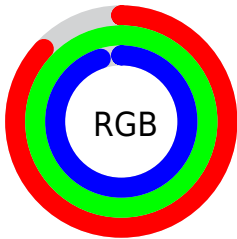
Format	Color
R_{YB}	221, 242, 255
Decimal	14548977
CIE _{Lab}	97.33, -13.54, 3.00
CIE _{LCh}	97, 13.871, 167.517
Yxy	93.2430, 0.2999, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292739057 (0xFFDDFFF1)
YUV	243.2380, -1.1033, -19.5027
Hunter-Lab	96.5624, -18.4092, 8.0819

Details

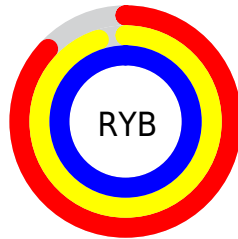
The Hex color **DDFFF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFDDEB**, and the grayscale version is **F3F3F3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A6C6B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C4FFE6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F7FFFC**.

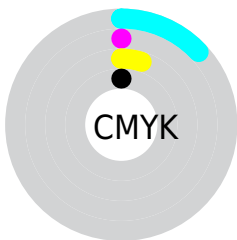
Distribution



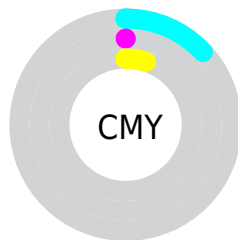
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (95%)



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



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DDFFF1 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 DDFFF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 D D F F F 1


F F F F F F

 D D F F F 1

 C 1 E 2 D 5

 A 6 C 6 B 9

 8 B A B 9 E

 7 1 9 0 8 4

 5 9 7 7 6 B

 4 1 5 E 5 3

 2 A 4 6 3 C

 1 4 3 0 2 6

 0 0 1 B 1 1

 D D F F F 1

 D D F F F 1

 C 4 F F E 6

 F 7 F F F C

 A A F F D C

F F F F F F


 9 1 F F D 1

 7 7 F F C 7

 5 E F F B C

 4 4 F F B 2

 2 B F F A 7

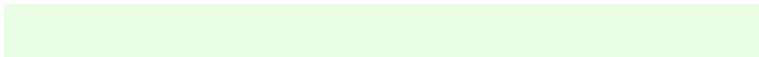
 1 1 F F 9 D

 0 0 F F 9 6

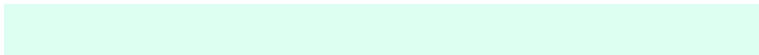
Harmonies

Analogous

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



EAFDE5



DDFFF1



D6FFFF

Triad

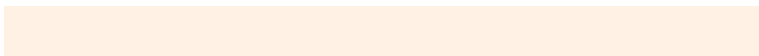
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



DDFFF1



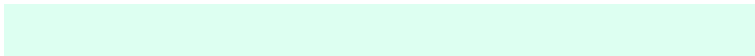
F3F6FF



FFF1E4

Complementary

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



DDFF1



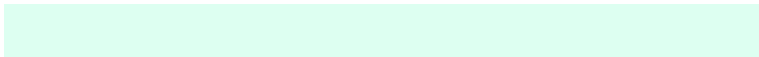
FFDDEB

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



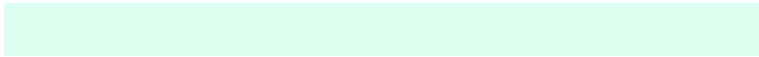
DDFFF1



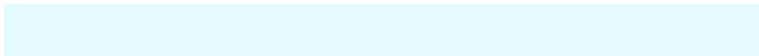
FFF2FF

Square

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



DDFFF1



E3FAFF



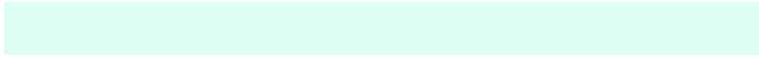
FFEFFD



FFF4DD

Rectangle

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



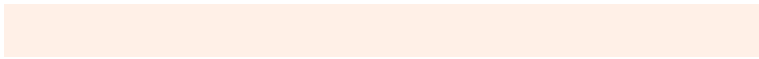
`DDFFF1`



`D6FEFF`



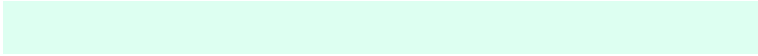
`FFEFFD`



`FFF0E7`

Sweetspot

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



DDFFF1



F5FFFB



EBFFDD



79807D



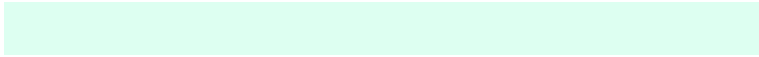
000000



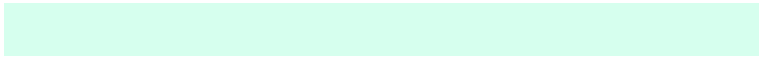
808080

Same Dimension

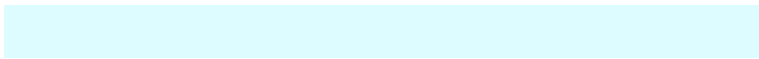
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DDFFF1



D6FFEE



DDFCFF



73807A



00BF70



004025

Inverse Universe

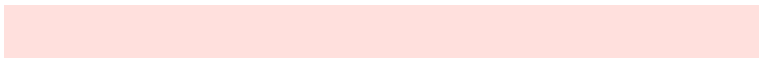
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFDDEB



FFD6E7



FFE0DD



807378



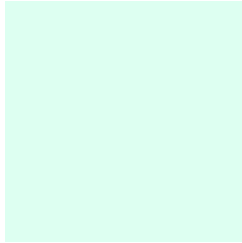
BF004F



40001A

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DDFFF1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

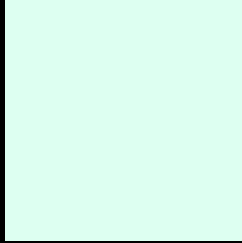
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DDFFF1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

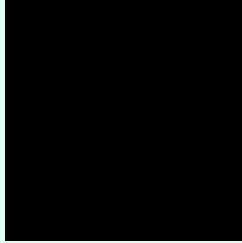
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

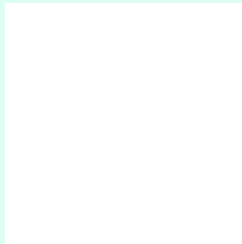
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DDFFF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DDFFF1.

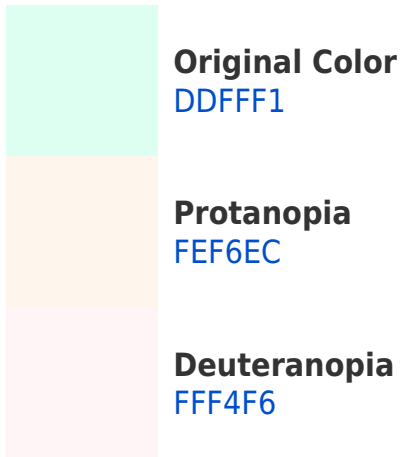


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DDFFF1.

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



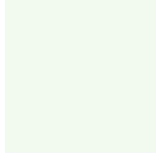


Tritanopia
F0F8FF

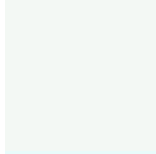
Trichromacy



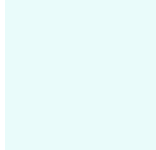
Original Color
DDFFF1



Protanomaly
F2F9EE



Deuteranomaly
F3F8F4

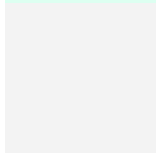


Tritanomaly
E9FBFA

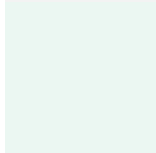
Monochromacy



Original Color
DDFFF1



Achromatopsia
F3F3F3



Achromatomaly
EBF7F2

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DDFFF1 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 #DDFFF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DDFFF1  
}
```

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 #DDFFF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DDFFF1  
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DDFFF1 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  
#DDFFF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DDFFF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DDFFF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDFFF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DDFFF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDFFF1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DDFFF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DDFFF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DDFFF1 }
```

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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