

# Converting Colors

Hex(DED2F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DED2F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DED2F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DED2F1
RGB	222, 210, 241
RGB Percent	87%, 82%, 95%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1765, 0.0549
CMYK	0.08, 0.13, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	263°, 53%, 88%
HSV	263°, 13%, 95%
XYZ	69.0480, 67.9737, 92.7001
YIQ	217.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

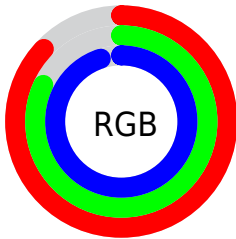
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 210, 241
Decimal	14602993
CIE Lab	85.99, 9.85, -13.71
CIE LCh	86, 16.878, 305.707
Yxy	67.9737, 0.3006, 0.2959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292793073 (0xFFDED2F1)
YUV	217.1220, 11.7719, 4.2780
Hunter-Lab	82.4461, 5.2116, -8.9517

# Details

The Hex color **DED2F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **E5F1D2**, and the grayscale version is **D9D9D9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A79CB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CFBAF1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EDEAF1**.

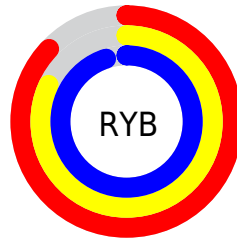
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (82%)

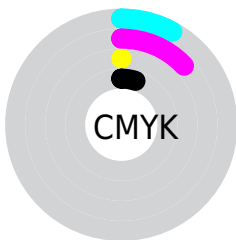
Blue (95%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (95%)

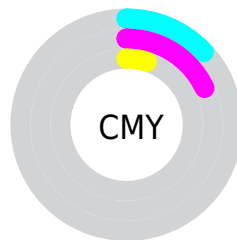


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DED2F1 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 DED2F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ DED2F1

FFFFFF

■ DED2F1

■ C2B6D5

■ A79CB9

■ 8C829E

■ 736884

■ 5A506B

■ 423952

■ 2C243B

■ 170F25

■ 000110

 DED2F1

 DED2F1

 CFBAF1

 EDEAF1

 C0A2F1

 FCFFF1

 B28AF1

 FFFFF1

 A372F1

 945AF1

 8541F1

 7729F1

 6811F1

 5D00F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CAD7F7



DED2F1



EFCEE5

# Triad

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



DED2F1



F0D2BA



B1E1DA

# Complementary

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



DED2F1



E5F1D2

# 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.



BDDFC9



DED2F1



E1D7B7

# Square

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



DED2F1



F8CEC5



CFDCBD



AEE0E9

# Rectangle

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



DED2F1



F6CCDA



CFDCBD



B4E0D4



# Sweetspot

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



DED2F1



F9F5FF



D2E5F1



7C7980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DED2F1



E8D9FF



EDD2F1



716C78



4700B8



160038



# Inverse Universe

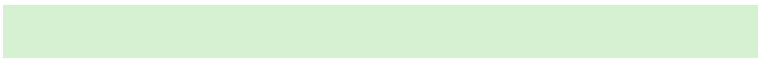
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F1D2E5



FFD9F0



D6F1D2



786C73



B80071

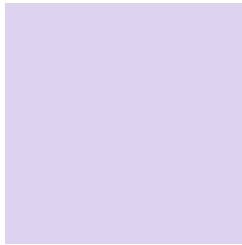


380022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DED2F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

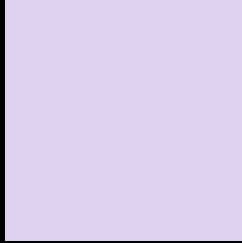
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DED2F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

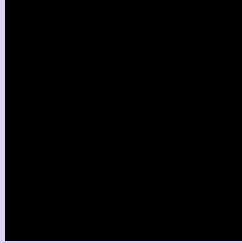
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

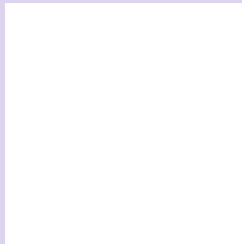
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DED2F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DED2F1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DED2F1.

# 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**  
DED2F1

**Protanopia**  
D2D5F3

**Deuteranopia**  
E0D1F1



**Tritanopia**  
DCD4E5

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
DED2F1

**Protanomaly**  
D6D4F2

**Deuteranomaly**  
DFD1F1

**Tritanomaly**  
DDD3E9

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DED2F1

**Achromatopsia**  
D9D9D9

**Achromatomaly**  
DBD6E2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DED2F1 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 #DED2F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DED2F1  
}
```

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 #DED2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DED2F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DED2F1 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
#DED2F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DED2F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DED2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DED2F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DED2F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DED2F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DED2F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DED2F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DED2F1 }
```

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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