

# Converting Colors

Hex(DFFFDE)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(DFFFDE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFFFDE
RGB	223, 255, 222
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0000, 0.1294
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	118°, 100%, 94%
HSV	118°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	79.3762, 92.4819, 82.7745
YIQ	241.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 255, 254
Decimal	14680030
CIE Lab	97.02, -16.29, 12.32
CIE LCh	97, 20.424, 142.887
Yxy	92.4819, 0.3117, 0.3632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292870110 (0xFFDFFFDE)
YUV	241.6700, -9.6973, -16.3736
Hunter-Lab	96.1675, -20.9600, 16.2845

# Details

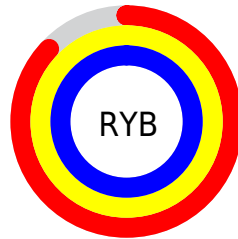
The Hex color **DFFFDE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FEDEFF**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A8C6A7** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C6FFC5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F8FFF8**.

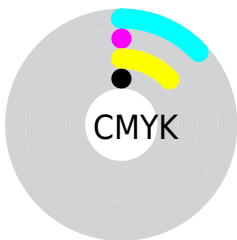
# Distribution



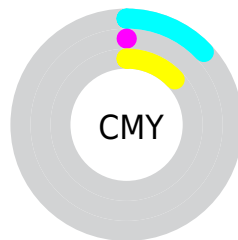
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 DFFFDE

FFFFFF

 DFFFDE

 C3E2C2

 A8C6A7


 8DAB8C

 739073

 5A775A

 425E43

 2C462C

 163018

 001B00

 DFFFDE

 DFFFDE

 C6FFC5

 F8FFF8

 AEFFAB

FFFFFF

 95FF92


 7CFF78

 63FF5F

 4BFF45

 32FF2C

 19FF12

 08FF00

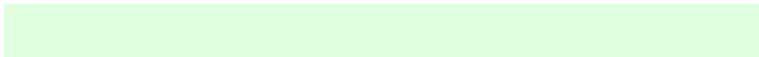
# Harmonies

## Analogous

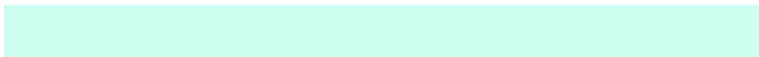
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F6FAD2



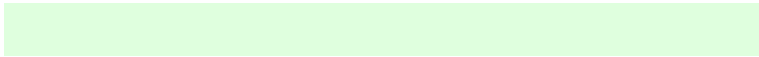
DFFFDE



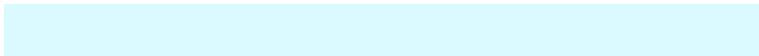
CCFFF1

# Triad

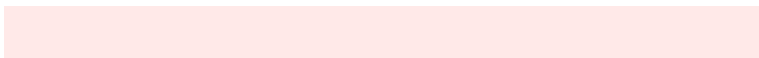
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



DFFFDE



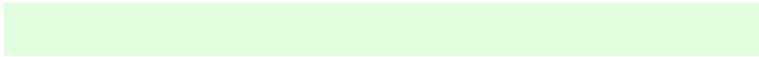
DBFAFF



FFE9E8

# Complementary

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



DFFFDE



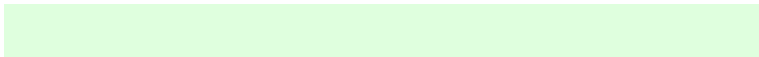
FEDEFF

# 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.



FFE9FC



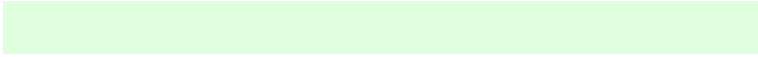
DFFFDE



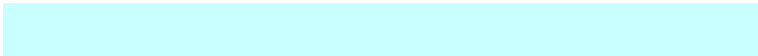
F4F3FF

# Square

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



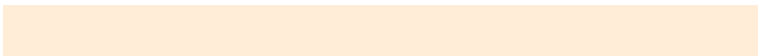
DFFFDE



C8FFFF



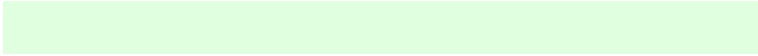
FFEDFF



FFEDD8

# Rectangle

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



DFFFDE



C4FFFE



FFEDFF

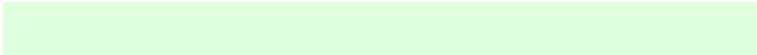


FFE9EE



# Sweetspot

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



DFFFDE



F5FFF5



FFFEDF



798079



000000

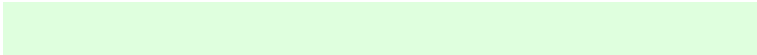


808080

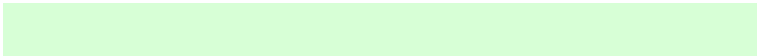


# Same Dimension

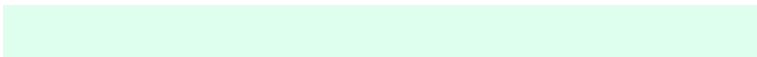
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DFFFDE



D7FFD6



DEFFED



738073



06BF00



024000



# Inverse Universe

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



FEDEFF



FED6FF



FFDEF0



7F7380



B900BF



3E0040



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

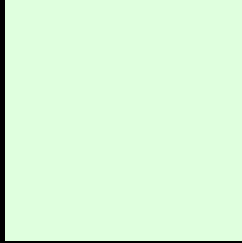
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DFFFDE looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

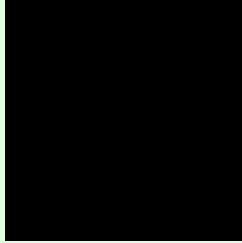
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

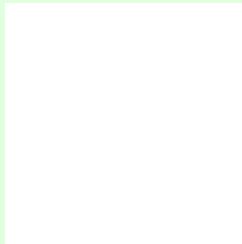
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DFFFDE Background



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

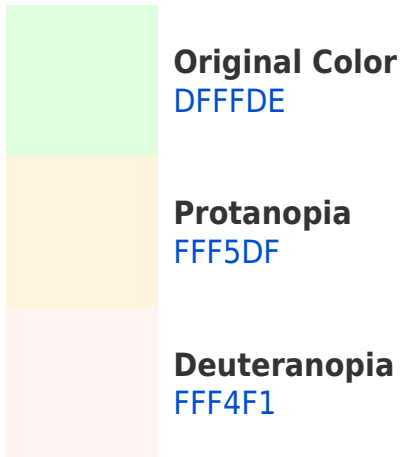


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DFFFDE.

# 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



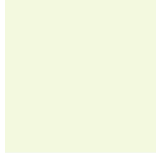


**Tritanopia**  
F0F7FF

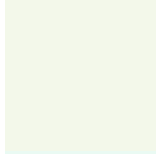
# Trichromacy



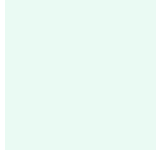
**Original Color**  
DFFFDE



**Protanomaly**  
F3F9DF



**Deuteranomaly**  
F3F8EA

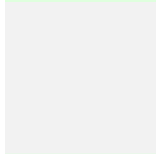


**Tritanomaly**  
EAFAF3

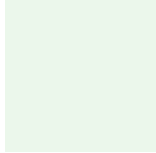
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DFFFDE



**Achromatopsia**  
F2F2F2



**Achromatomaly**  
EBF7EB

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #DFFFDE colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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