

Converting Colors

Hex(EDCCDA)

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

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Color

Hex(EDCCDA)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDCCDA
RGB	237, 204, 218
RGB Percent	93%, 80%, 85%
CMY	0.0706, 0.2000, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.08, 0.07
HSL	335°, 48%, 86%
HSV	335°, 14%, 93%
XYZ	69.1728, 66.2522, 75.4718
YIQ	215.4630, 15.1740, 11.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

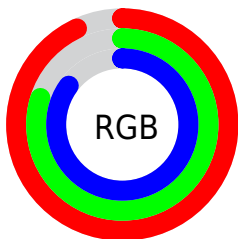
Format	Color
R _Y B	237, 204, 218
Decimal	15584474
CIE Lab	85.12, 13.86, -2.65
CIE LCh	85, 14.115, 349.195
Yxy	66.2522, 0.3280, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293774554 (0xFFEDCCDA)
YUV	215.4630, 1.2507, 18.8879
Hunter-Lab	81.3955, 9.2537, 2.0017

Details

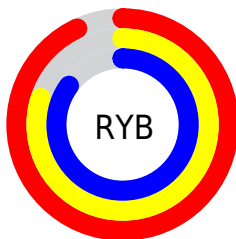
The Hex color **EDCCDA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCEDDF**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B596A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EDB4CC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EDE4E8**.

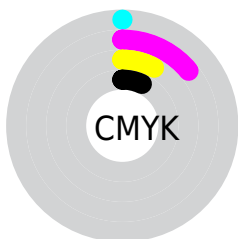
Distribution



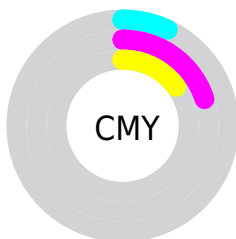
- Red (93%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

EDCCDA

FFFFFF

EDCCDA

D1B1BE

B596A3

9A7C89

806370

674B57

4E3440

371F2A

220816

000000

 EDCCDA

 EDCCDA

 EDB4CC

 EDE4E8

 ED9DBF

 EDFBF5

 ED85B1

 EDFFFF

 ED6DA3

 ED5696

 ED3E88

 ED267A

 ED0E6D

 ED0065

Harmonies

Analogous

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



E1CFE6



EDCCDA



F1CCCC

Triad

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



EDCCDA



D6D6BB



B6DBE8

Complementary

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



EDCCDA



CCEDDF

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.



B3DCDD



EDCCDA



C7DAC3

Square

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



EDCCDA



E4D2BB



BADCCF



C1D7EE

Rectangle

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



EDCCDA



F0CDC4



BADCCF



B4DCE5

Sweetspot

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



EDCCDA



FFF5F9



DFCCED



80797C



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



EDCCDA



FFD4E6



EDCECC



756A6F



B5004D



360017

Inverse Universe

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



EDCCDA



FFD4E6



CCEBED



756A6F



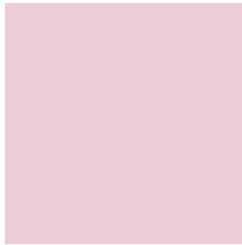
B5004D



360017

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

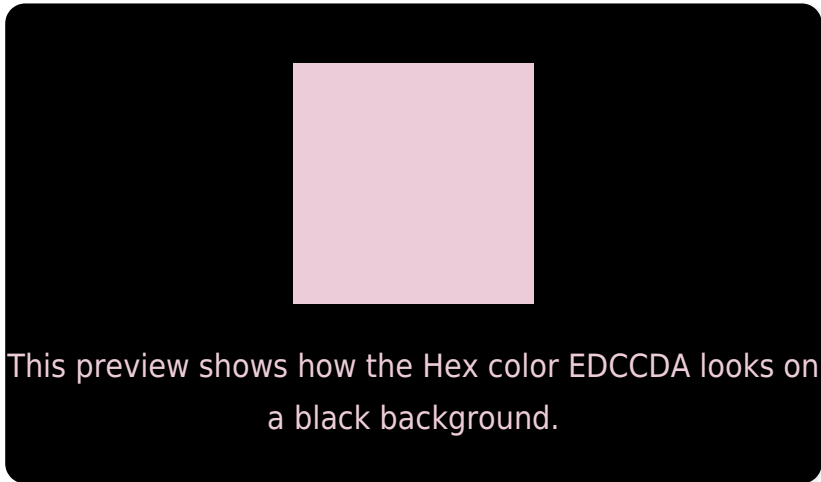
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 EDCCDA Background



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

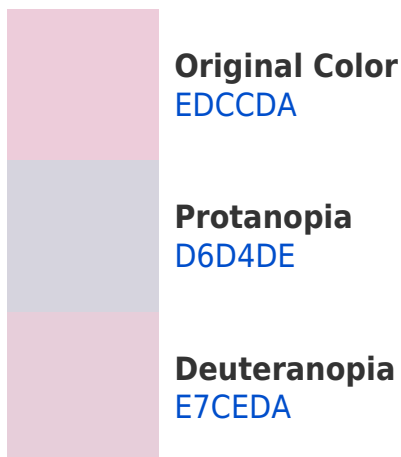


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color EDCCDA.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color
EDCCDA

Protanomaly
DED1DD

Deuteranomaly
E9CDDA

Tritanomaly
EDCCDB

Monochromacy



Original Color
EDCCDA

Achromatopsia
D7D7D7

Achromatomaly
DFD3D8

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #EDCCDA colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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