

# Converting Colors

Hex(EDDDB1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(EDDDB1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(EDDDB1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDDDB1
RGB	237, 221, 177
RGB Percent	93%, 87%, 69%
CMY	0.0706, 0.1333, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.25, 0.07
HSL	44°, 63%, 81%
HSV	44°, 25%, 93%
XYZ	68.7173, 72.8918, 52.0427
YIQ	220.7680, 23.6600, -10.2920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

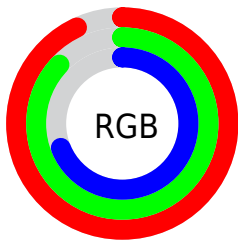
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	199, 237, 177
Decimal	15588785
CIELab	88.40, -1.22, 23.62
CIELCh	88, 23.651, 92.968
Yxy	72.8918, 0.3548, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293778865 (0xFFEDDDB1)
YUV	220.7680, -21.5776, 14.2355
Hunter-Lab	85.3767, -5.7395, 23.6225

# Details

The Hex color **EDDDB1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **B1C1ED**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE9**, and **B5A67C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EDD799**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EDE3C9**.

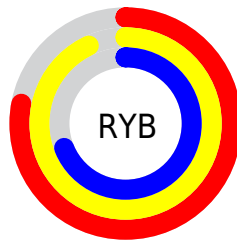
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (87%)

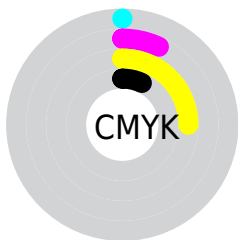
Blue (69%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (69%)

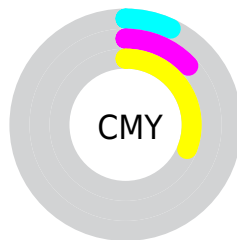


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color EDDDB1 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 EDDDB1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 EDDDB1

 EDDDB1

FFFFFF

 D0C196

 FFFFE9

 B5A67C

 998C63

 7F724B

 655A34

 4C431E

 352D07

 1F1800

 000000

 EDDDB1

 EDDDB1

 EDD799

 EDE3C9

 EDD082

 EDEAE0

 EDCA6A

 EDF0F8

 EDC452

 EDF6FF

 EDBD3A

 EDFDFE

 EDB723

 EDFFFF

 EDB10B

 EDAE00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFD6B6



EDDDB1



D4E4B8

# Triad

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



EDDDB1



A0EAF5



FDD1F3

# Complementary

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



EDDDB1



B1C1ED

# Split Complementary

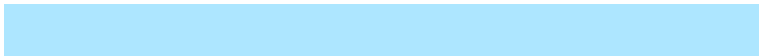
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



E5D7FF



EDDDB1



ADE6FF

# Square

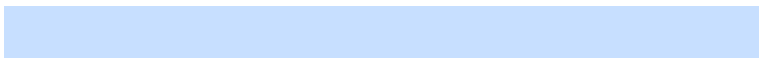
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



EDDDB1



A7EBDF



C7DFFF



FFCEDC

# Rectangle

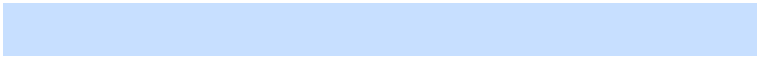
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



EDDDB1



C3E7C2



C7DFFF



F6D3F9

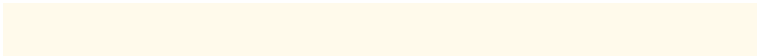


# Sweetspot

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



EDDDB1



FFFAEB



EDB1C1



807C73



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



EDDDB1



FFEBB3



DFEDB1



75726A



B58500



362700



# Inverse Universe

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



B1C1ED



B3C7FF



BFB1ED



6A6D75



0030B5

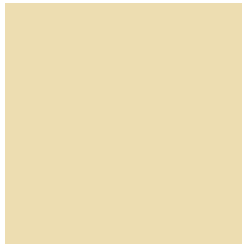


000E36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color EDDDB1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

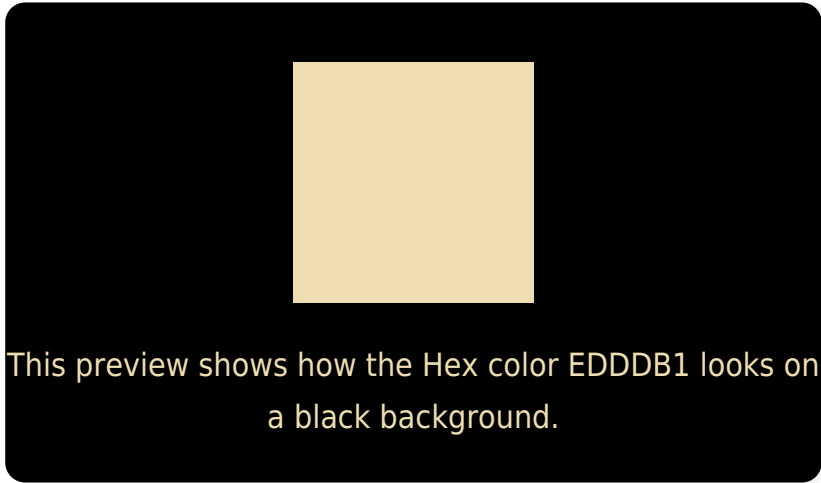
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

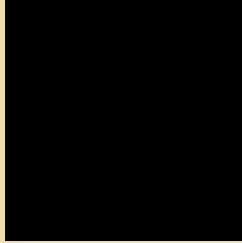
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex EDDDB1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color EDDDB1.

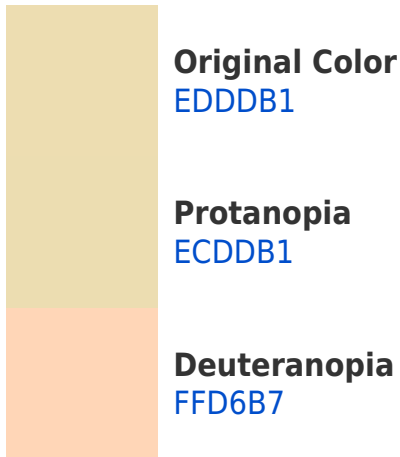


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color EDDDB1.

# 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](#).

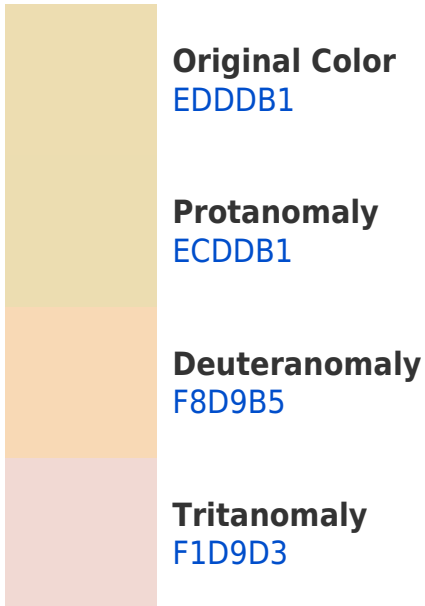
## Dichromacy



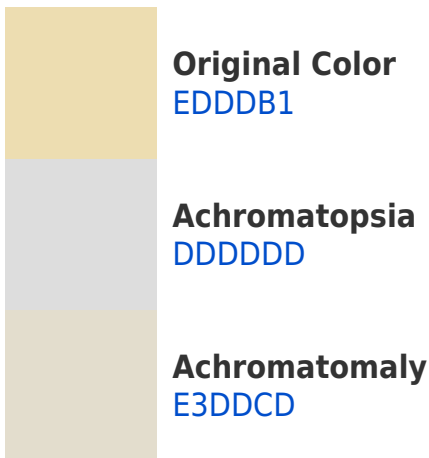


**Tritanopia**  
F4D6E6

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex EDDDB1 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 #EDDDB1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#EDDDB1  
}
```

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 #EDDDB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #EDDDB1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex EDDDB1 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
#EDDDB1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#EDDDB1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #EDDDB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #EDDDB1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #EDDDB1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #EDDDB1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex EDDDB1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#EDDDB1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#EDDDB1 }
```

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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