

# Converting Colors

Hex(FCCDAD)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FCCDAD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCCDAD
RGB	252, 205, 173
RGB Percent	99%, 80%, 68%
CMY	0.0118, 0.1961, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.31, 0.01
HSL	24°, 93%, 83%
HSV	24°, 31%, 99%
XYZ	69.5190, 67.3752, 48.8758
YIQ	215.4050, 38.2840, 0.0120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

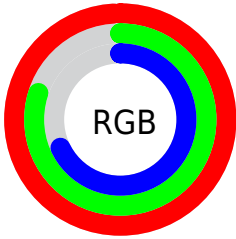
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	252, 227, 173
Decimal	16567725
CIE Lab	85.69, 12.16, 22.20
CIE LCh	86, 25.312, 61.277
Yxy	67.3752, 0.3742, 0.3627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294757805 (0xFFFCDDAD)
YUV	215.4050, -20.9057, 32.0938
Hunter-Lab	82.0824, 7.5349, 22.1536

# Details

The Hex color **FCCDAD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **ADDCFC**, and the grayscale version is **D8D8D8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE5**, and **C29779** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FCBE94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCDCC6**.

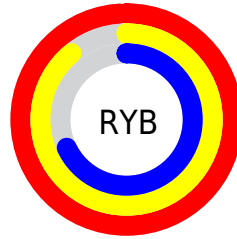
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (80%)

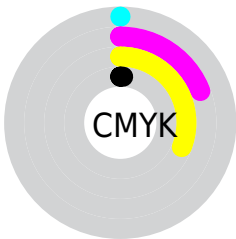
Blue (68%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (68%)

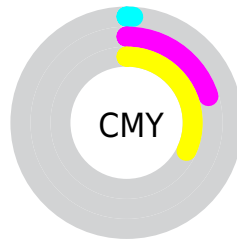


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FCCDAD

 FCCDAD

FFFFFF

 DFB292

 FFFFEE5

 C29779

 A67D60

 8B6448

 704C31

 57351B

 3E2003

 260A00

 000000

 FCCDAD

 FCCDAD

 FCBE94

 FCDCC6

 FCAF7B

 FCEBDF

 FCA061

 FCFAF9

 FC9148

 FCFFFF

 FC822F

 FC7316

 FC6600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFC7BE



FCCDAD



E7D5A7

# Triad

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



FCCDAD



9CE4D6



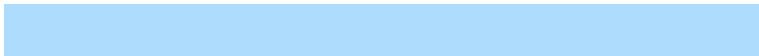
DCD0FF

# Complementary

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



FCCDAD



ADDCFC

# 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.



BBD8FF



FCCDAD



93E3EE

# Square

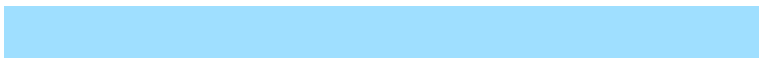
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FCCDAD



B2E2BF



9FDFFF



F6C9EE

# Rectangle

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



FCCDAD



D6DAA9



9FDFFF



D1D3FF

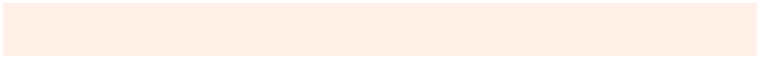


# Sweetspot

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



FCCDAD



FFF1E8



FCADDC



807771



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

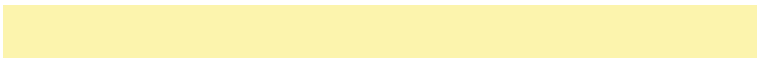
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FCCDAD



FFC59E



FCF4AD



7D7670



BD4C00

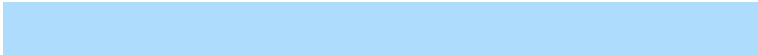


3D1900

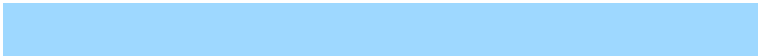


# Inverse Universe

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



ADDCFC



9ED8FF



ADB5FC



70787D



0070BD

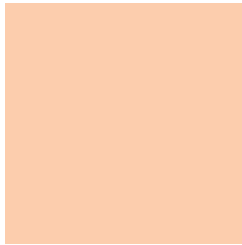


00243D



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

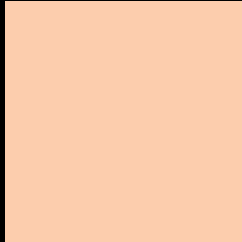
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FCCDAD 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 FCCDAD Background



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

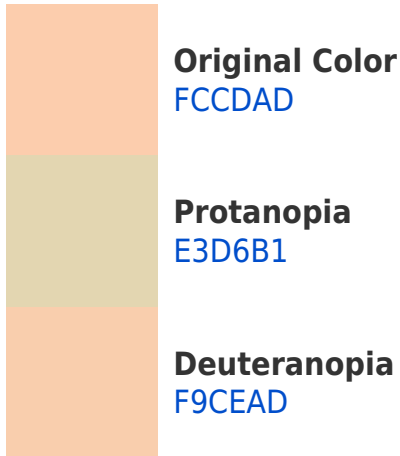


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FCCDAD.

# 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](#).

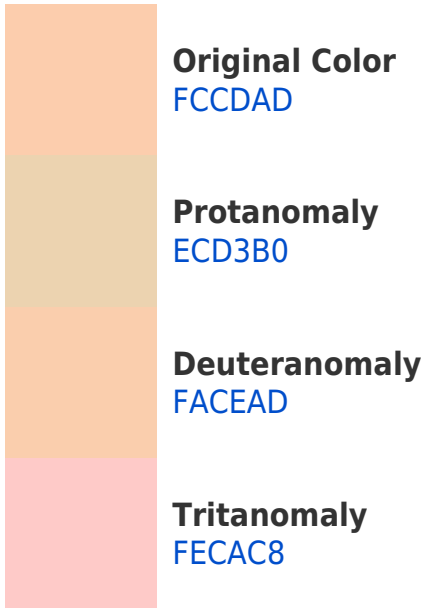
## Dichromacy



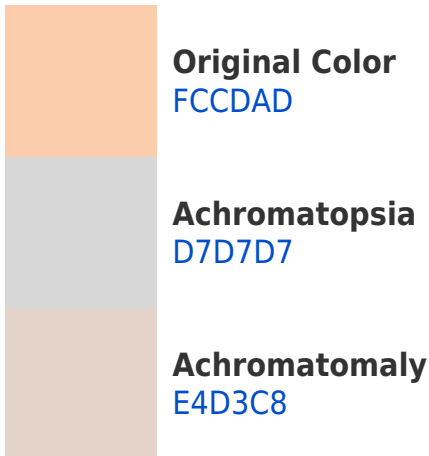


**Tritanopia**  
FFC8D7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FCCDAD colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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