

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDAEAD)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDAEAD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDAEAD
RGB	253, 174, 173
RGB Percent	99%, 68%, 68%
CMY	0.0078, 0.3176, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.32, 0.01
HSL	1°, 95%, 84%
HSV	1°, 32%, 99%
XYZ	63.1869, 54.1719, 46.6611
YIQ	197.5070, 47.4050, 16.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

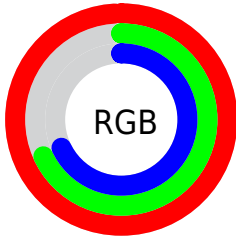
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">253, 174, 173</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16625325</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.56, 28.79, 12.25</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 31.286, 23.054</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.1719, 0.3852, 0.3303</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294815405</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFDAEAD</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">197.5070, -12.0820, 48.6674</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.6015, 24.4394, 13.9331</a>

# Details

The Hex color **FDAEAD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **ADFCFD**, and the grayscale version is **C6C6C6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE6E4**, and **C37979** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FD9594**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDC7C6**.

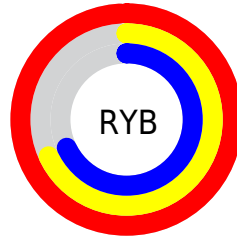
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (68%)

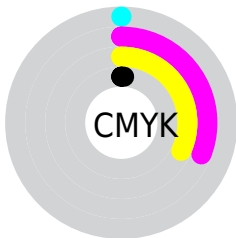
Blue (68%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (68%)

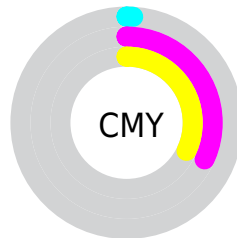


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 #FDAEAD

 #FDAEAD

 #FFFFFF

 #E09392

 #FFE6E4

 #C37979

 #A65F60

 #8A4748

 #6F2F32

 #55171D

 #3C0003

 #240001

 #000000

 #FDAEAD

 #FDAEAD

 #FD9594

 #FDC7C6

 #FD7C7A

 #FDE0E0

 #FD6361

 #FDF9F9

 #FD4A48

 #FDFFFF

 #FD312E

 #FD1815

 #FD0300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F7ADCA



FDAEAD



F3B595

# Triad

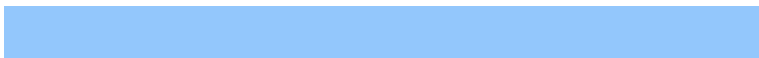
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FDAEAD



9ECE9F



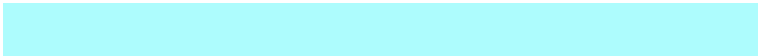
93C7FC

# Complementary

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



FDAEAD



ADFCFD

# 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.



71CFF0



FDAEAD



7ED2BA

# Square

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



FDAEAD



C0C88C



69D2D8



BDBDF8

# Rectangle

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



FDAEAD



E6BB8B



69D2D8



86CAF9

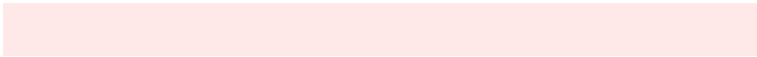


# Sweetspot

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



FDAEAD



FFE8E8



FDADFD



807271



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FDAEAD



FF9F9E



FDD5AD



807373



BF0200



400100



# Inverse Universe

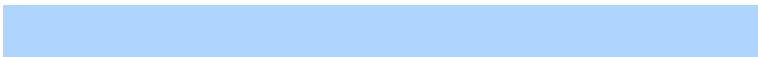
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



ADFCFD



9EFEFF



ADD5FD



737F80



00BDBF

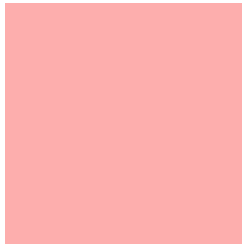


003F40



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

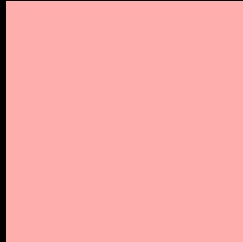
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDAEAD 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 FDAEAD Background



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

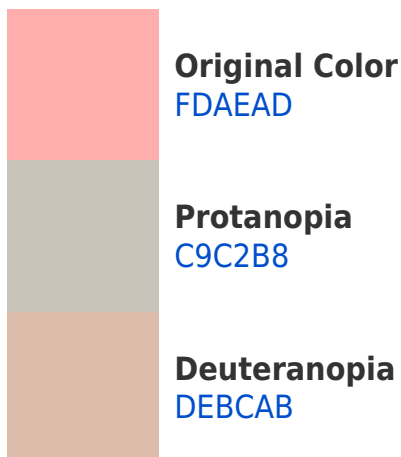


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDAEAD.

# 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

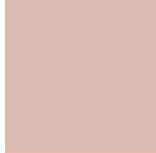




# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FDAEAD



**Protanomaly**  
DCBBB4



**Deuteranomaly**  
E9B7AC



**Tritanomaly**  
FEADB5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDAEAD



**Achromatopsia**  
C6C6C6



**Achromatomaly**  
DABDBD

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FDAEAD colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

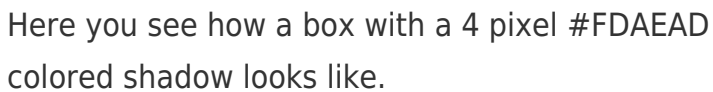
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid #FDAEAD }  
}
```

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

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

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



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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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