

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDD8CA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDD8CA) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDD8CA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDD8CA
RGB	253, 216, 202
RGB Percent	99%, 85%, 79%
CMY	0.0078, 0.1529, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.20, 0.01
HSL	16°, 93%, 89%
HSV	16°, 20%, 99%
XYZ	75.7245, 74.2586, 66.2194
YIQ	225.4670, 26.5460, 3.4900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

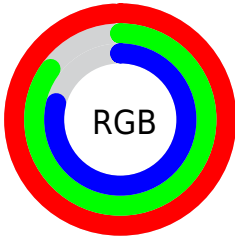
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">253, 221, 202</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16636106</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.04, 10.74, 11.66</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">89, 15.856, 47.351</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">74.2586, 0.3502, 0.3435</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294826186 (0xFFFDD8CA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">225.4670, -11.5692, 24.1464</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">86.1735, 6.0525, 14.7605</a>

# Details

The Hex color **FDD8CA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CAEFFD**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C4A194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDC6B1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDEAE3**.

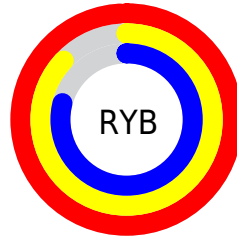
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (85%)

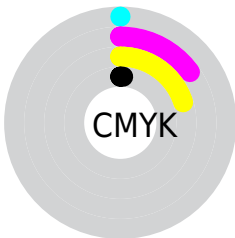
Blue (79%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (79%)

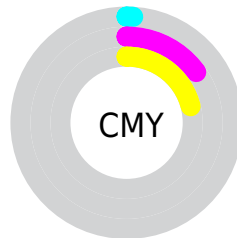


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDD8CA 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 FDD8CA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDD8CA

FFFFFF

 FDD8CA

 E0BCAF

 C4A194

 A8877A

 8D6E61

 73554A

 5A3E33

 42281E

 2B1305

 100000

 FDD8CA

 FDD8CA

 FDC6B1

 FDEAE3

 FDB397

 FDFDFD

 FDA17E

 FDFFFF

 FD8F65

 FD7C4B

 FD6A32

 FD5819

 FD4500

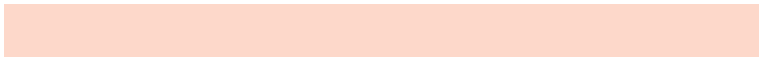
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFD6D7



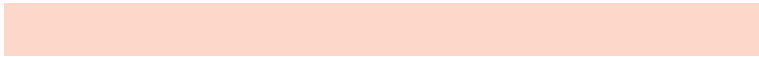
FDD8CA



F2DCC2

# Triad

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



FDD8CA



C2E8D9



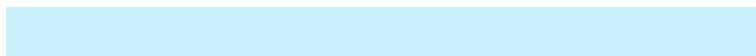
DBDEFC

# Complementary

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



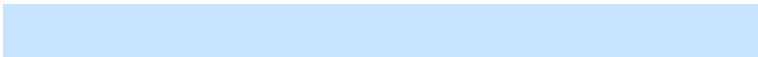
FDD8CA



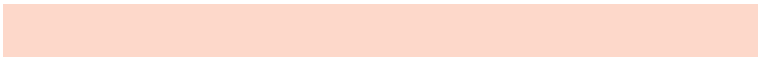
CAEFFD

# 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.



C8E3FD



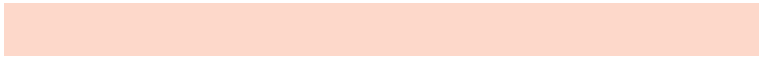
FDD8CA



BAE9E8

# Square

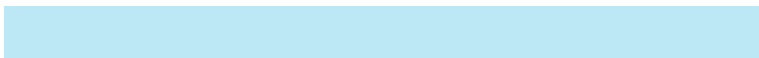
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDD8CA



D1E6CB



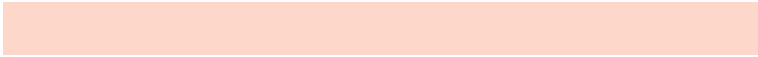
BCE7F5



EDD9F4

# Rectangle

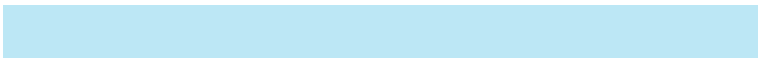
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FDD8CA



E8E0C2



BCE7F5



D4E0FD

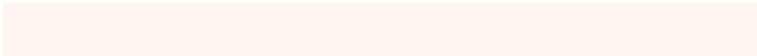


# Sweetspot

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



FDD8CA



FFF4F0



FDCAEF



807977



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FDD8CA



FFD3C2



FDF1CA



807673



BF3500

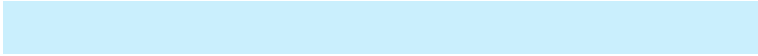


401200

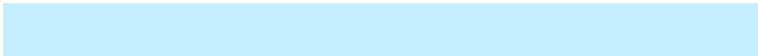


# Inverse Universe

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



CAEFFD



C2EEFF



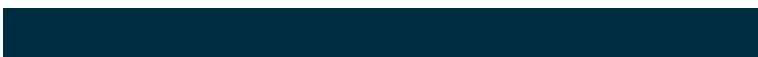
CAD6FD



737C80



008BBF

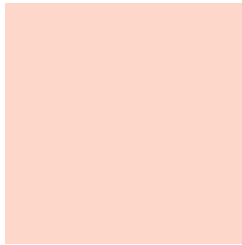


002E40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDD8CA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

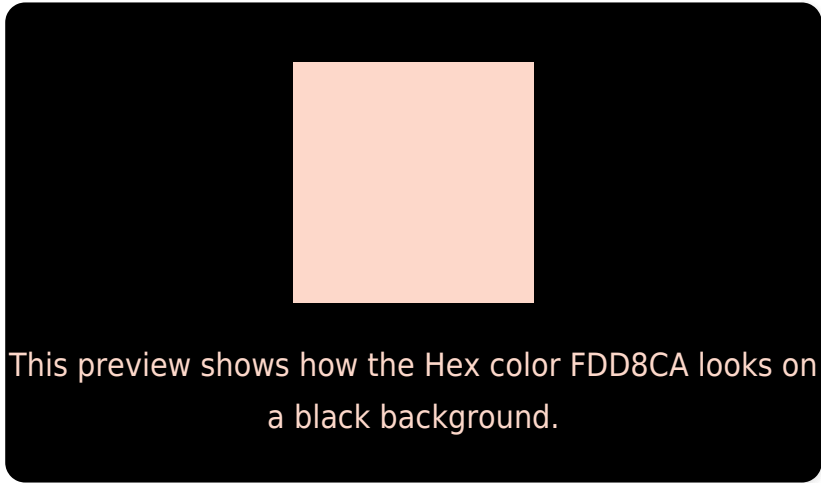
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

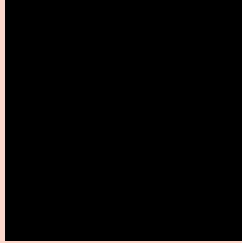
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FDD8CA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDD8CA.

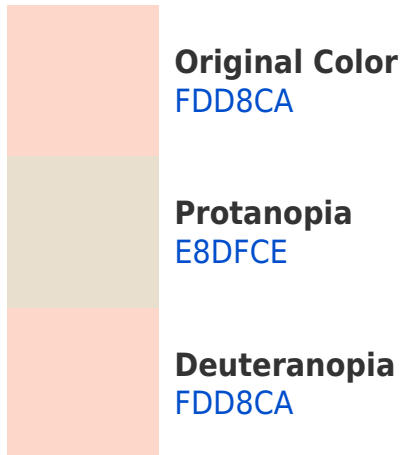


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDD8CA.

# 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](#).

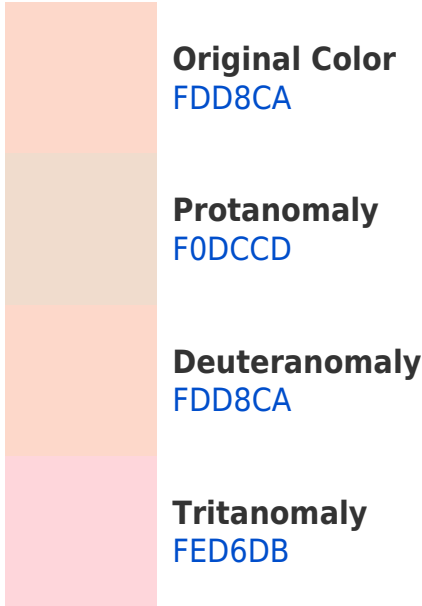
## Dichromacy



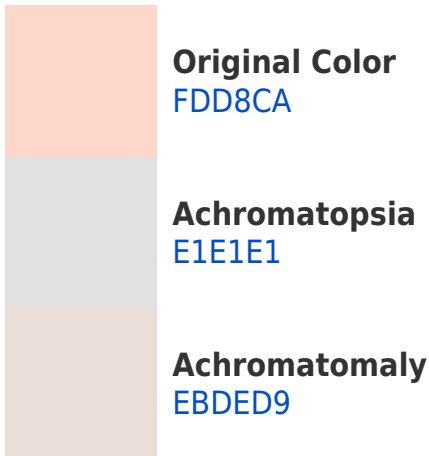


**Tritanopia**  
FFD5E4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDD8CA 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 #FDD8CA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#FDD8CA  
}
```

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 #FDD8CA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDD8CA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDD8CA 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
#FDD8CA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDD8CA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDD8CA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDD8CA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDD8CA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDD8CA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDD8CA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDD8CA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDD8CA }
```

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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