

Converting Colors

Hex(FFCADA)

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

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Color

Hex(FFCADA)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCADA
RGB	255, 202, 218
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2078, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	342°, 100%, 90%
HSV	342°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	75.0154, 68.5630, 75.6099
YIQ	219.6710, 26.4520, 16.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

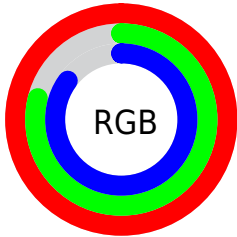
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 202, 218
Decimal	16763610
CIE Lab	86.29, 21.18, -0.75
CIE LCh	86, 21.190, 357.972
Yxy	68.5630, 0.3422, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953690 (0xFFFFCADA)
YUV	219.6710, -0.8238, 30.9835
Hunter-Lab	82.8028, 16.8077, 3.8223

Details

The Hex color **FFCADA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CAFFEF**, and the grayscale version is **DCDCDC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C694A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB1C8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE3EC**.

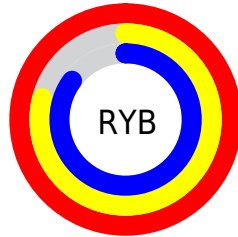
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (79%)

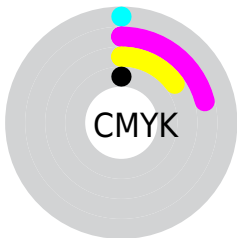
Blue (85%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (85%)

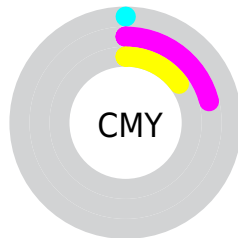


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 FFCADA

FFFFFF

 FFCADA

 E2AEBE

 C694A3

 AA7A89

 8F6170

 754857

 5C3140

 431B2A

 2C0516

 0D0000

 FFCADA

 FFCADA

 FFB1C8

 FFE3EC

 FF97B6

 FFFDFE

 FF7DA5

FFFFFF

 FF6493

 FF4B81

 FF316F

 FF185D

 FF004D

Harmonies

Analogous

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



F1CDED



FFCADA



FFCBC6

Triad

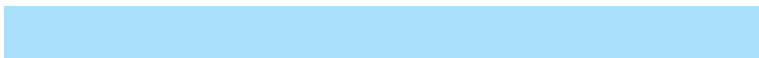
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FFCADA



D3DCB4



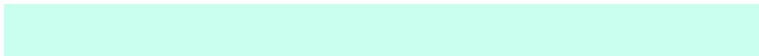
AAE0F9

Complementary

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



FFCADA



CAFFEF

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.



A2E3EA



FFCADA



BCE1C2

Square

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



FFCADA



E9D6B0



AAE3D6



BFDAFF

Rectangle

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



FFCADA



FECEBB



AAE3D6



A6E1F5

Sweetspot

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



FFCADA



FFF0F4



EECAFF



807779



000000



808080

Same Dimension

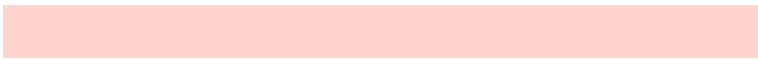
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFCADA



FFBFD2



FFD4CA



807377



BF003A



400013

Inverse Universe

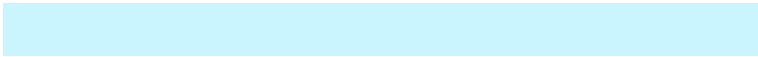
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFCADA



FFBFD2



CAF5FF



807377



BF003A



400013

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

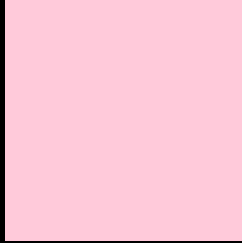
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFCADA 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 FFCADA Background



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

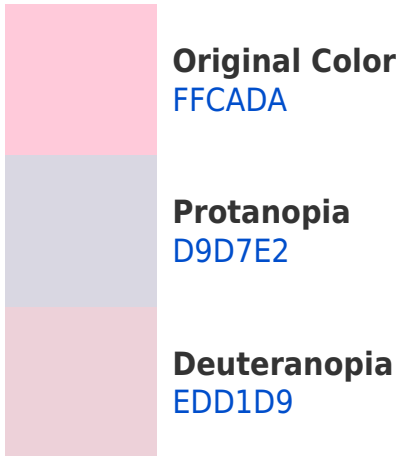


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCADA.

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
FFCADA

Protanomaly
E7D2DF

Deuteranomaly
F4CED9

Tritanomaly
FFCADA

Monochromacy



Original Color
FFCADA

Achromatopsia
DCDCDC

Achromatomaly
E9D5DB

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #FFCADA colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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