

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFCCDA)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFCCDA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCCDA
RGB	255, 204, 218
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2000, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	344°, 100%, 90%
HSV	344°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	75.4878, 69.5077, 75.7674
YIQ	220.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

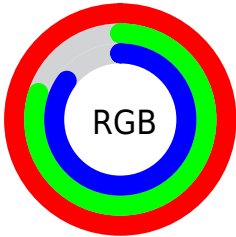
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 204, 218
Decimal	16764122
CIE Lab	86.75, 20.13, -0.07
CIE LCh	87, 20.129, 359.811
Yxy	69.5077, 0.3419, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954202 (0xFFFFCCDA)
YUV	220.8450, -1.4026, 29.9539
Hunter-Lab	83.3713, 15.7215, 4.4775

# Details

The Hex color **FFCCDA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCFFF1**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C696A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB3C8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE6ED**.

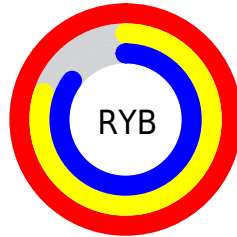
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (80%)

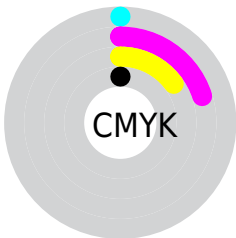
Blue (85%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (85%)

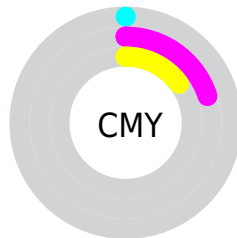


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFCCDA

FFFFFF

 FFCCDA

 E2B0BE

 C696A3

 AA7C89

 8F6270

 754A57

 5C3340

 431D2A

 2C0716

 0F0000

 FFCCDA

 FFCCDA

 FFB3C8

 FFE6ED

 FF99B5

FFFFFF

 FF80A3

 FF6690

 FF4D7D

 FF336B

 FF1958

 FF0046

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F2CFED



FFCCDA



FFCDC7

# Triad

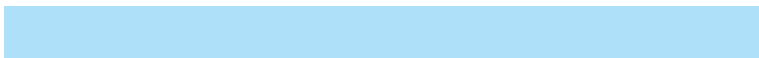
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FFCCDA



D3DEB8



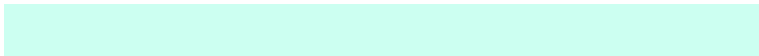
AFE0FA

# Complementary

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



FFCCDA



CCFFF1

# 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.



A7E4EB



FFCCDA



BEE2C5

# Square

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



FFCCDA



E8D8B3



ADE4D8



C4DBFF

# Rectangle

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



FFCCDA



FDD0BD



ADE4D8



ABE2F6



# Sweetspot

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



FFCCDA



FFF0F4



F1CCFF



807779



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

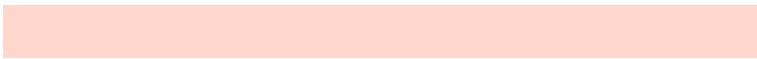
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFCCDA



FFC2D3



FFD7CC



807376



BF0034



400011



# Inverse Universe

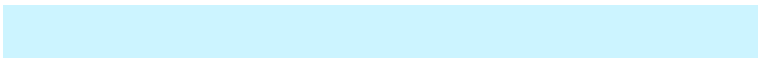
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFCCDA



FFC2D3



CCF4FF



807376



BF0035



400012



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

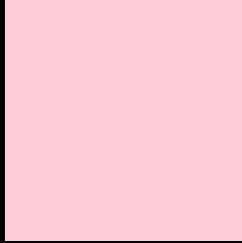
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFCCDA 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 FFCCDA Background



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

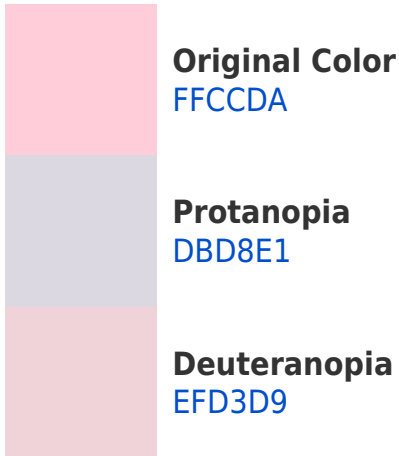


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCCDA.

# 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

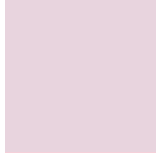




# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFCCDA



**Protanomaly**  
E8D4DE



**Deuteranomaly**  
F5D0D9

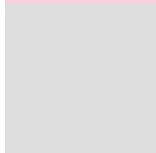


**Tritanomaly**  
FFCCDB

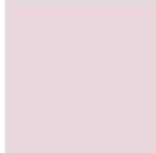
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFCCDA



**Achromatopsia**  
DDDDDD



**Achromatomaly**  
E9D7DC

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FFCCDA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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