

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFCCDD)

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

<b>Hex(FFCCDD)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(FFCCDD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCCDD
RGB	255, 204, 221
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 87%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2000, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	340°, 100%, 90%
HSV	340°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	75.8840, 69.6662, 77.8540
YIQ	221.1870, 24.9390, 16.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

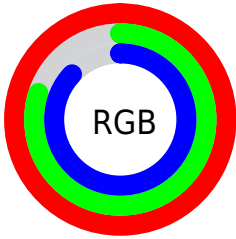
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 204, 221</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16764125</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.83, 20.60, -1.54</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">87, 20.659, 355.713</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">69.6662, 0.3397, 0.3118</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294954205</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFCCDD</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">221.1870, -0.0922, 29.6540</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.4663, 16.2187, 3.1230</a>

# Details

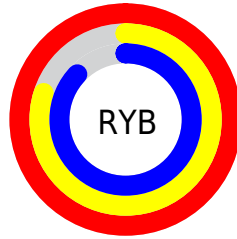
The Hex color **FFCCDD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCFFEE**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C696A6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFB3CC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE6EE**.

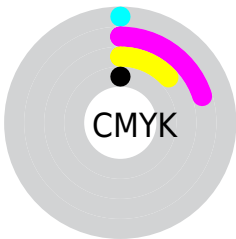
# Distribution



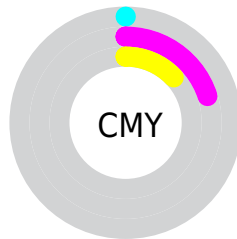
- Red (100%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFCCDD

FFFFFF

 FFCCDD

 E2B0C1

 C696A6

 AA7C8C


 8F6272

 754A5A

 5C3342

 431D2C

 2C0718

 110000

 FFCCDD

 FFCCDD

 FFB3CC

 FFE6EE

 FF99BB

FFFFFF

 FF80AA

 FF6699

 FF4D88

 FF3377

 FF1966

 FF0055

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FOCFF0



FFCCDD



FFCDC9

# Triad

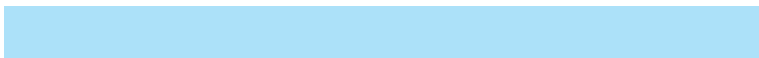
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FFCCDD



D7DDB6



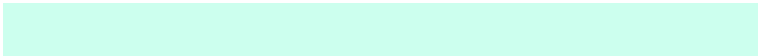
ACE1F9

# Complementary

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



FFCCDD



CCFFEE

# 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.



A5E4EA



FFCCDD



C0E2C3

# Square

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



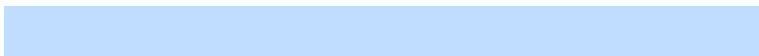
FFCCDD



ECD7B3



AEE5D6



C0DCFF

# Rectangle

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



FFCCDD



FFCFBE



AEE5D6



A8E3F5



# Sweetspot

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



FFCCDD



FFF0F5



EECCFF



80777A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

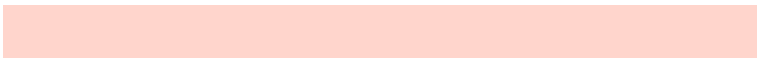
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFCCDD



FFC2D6



FFD5CC



807377



BF0040



400015



# Inverse Universe

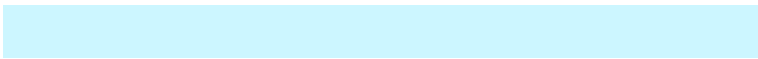
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFCCDD



FFC2D6



CCF6FF



807377



BF0040



400015



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

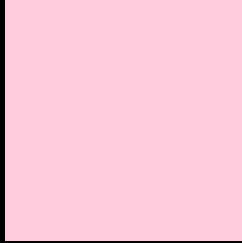
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFCCDD 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 FFCCDD Background



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

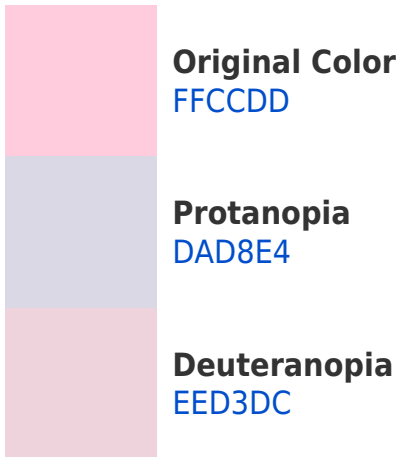


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFCCDD.

# 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

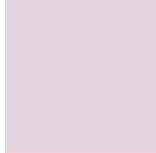




# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFCCDD



**Protanomaly**  
E7D4E1



**Deuteranomaly**  
F4D0DC

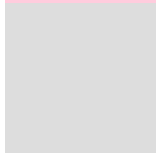


**Tritanomaly**  
FFCCDC

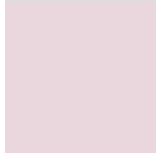
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFCCDD



**Achromatopsia**  
DDDDDD



**Achromatomaly**  
E9D7DD

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FFCCDD colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor