

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFD7D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFD7D1) contains.

<b>Hex(FFD7D1)</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(FFD7D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD7D1
RGB	255, 215, 209
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1569, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	8°, 100%, 91%
HSV	8°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	77.0491, 74.4643, 70.6337
YIQ	226.2760, 25.7660, 6.6140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

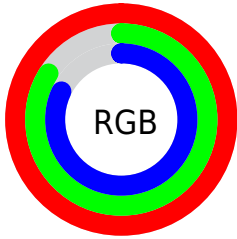
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 216, 209
Decimal	16766929
CIE Lab	89.14, 13.01, 8.15
CIE LCh	89, 15.351, 32.045
Yxy	74.4643, 0.3468, 0.3352
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957009 (0xFFFFD7D1)
YUV	226.2760, -8.5171, 25.1909
Hunter-Lab	86.2927, 8.3669, 11.8739

# Details

The Hex color **FFD7D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D1F9FF**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6A09B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC1B7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFEDEB**.

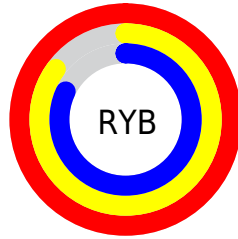
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

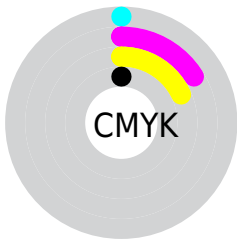
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (82%)

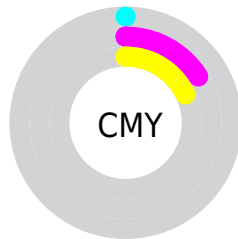


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFD7D1 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 FFD7D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFD7D1

FFFFFF

 FFD7D1

 E2BBB5

 C6A09B

 AA8681

 8F6D68

 755450

 5C3D39

 442723

 2D120E

 150000

 FFD7D1

 FFD7D1

 FFC1B7

 FFEDEB

 FFAB9E

FFFFFF

 FF9484

 FF7E6B

 FF6852

 FF5238

 FF3C1E

 FF2605

 FF2100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FED6DF



FFD7D1



F8DAC7

# Triad

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



FFD7D1



CAE7D2



D2E1FD

# Complementary

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



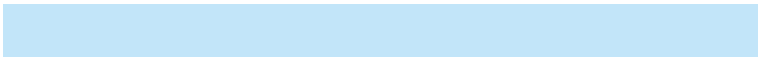
FFD7D1



D1F9FF

# 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.



C2E5F9



FFD7D1



BEE9E0

# Square

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



FFD7D1



DAE4C7



BBE8EF



E4DCF9

# Rectangle

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



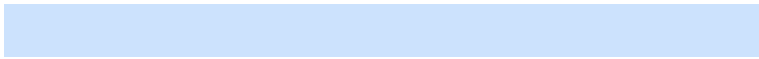
FFD7D1



F0DEC3



BBE8EF



CCE2FD

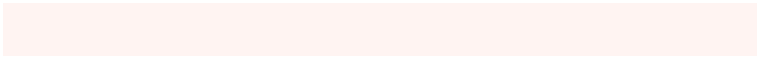


# Sweetspot

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



FFD7D1



FFF4F2



FFD1FA



807978



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFD7D1



FFCEC7



FFEDD1



807473



BF1900

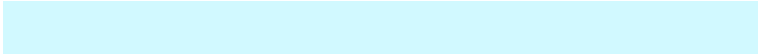


400800

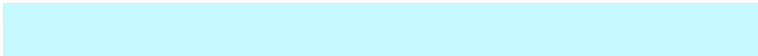


# Inverse Universe

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



D1F9FF



C7F8FF



D1E3FF



737E80



00A6BF

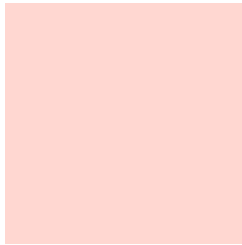


003740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFD7D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

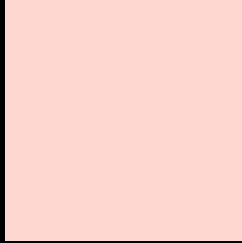
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFD7D1 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

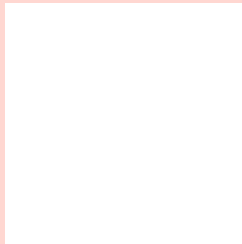
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FFD7D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD7D1.

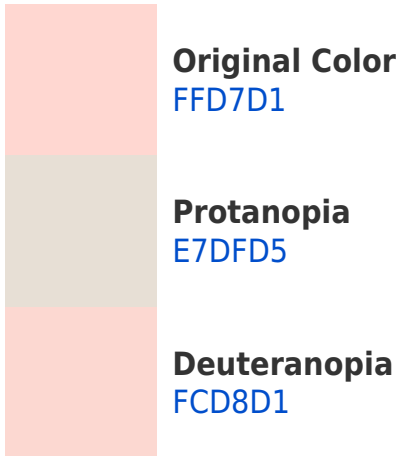


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFD7D1.

# 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](#).

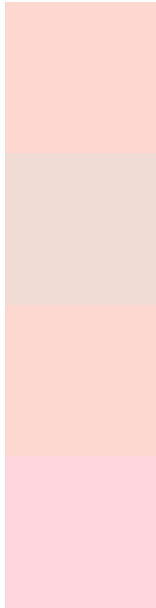
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FFD5E4

# Trichromacy



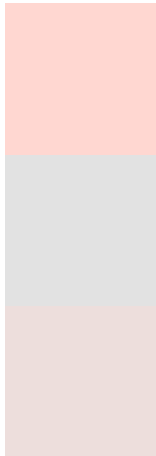
**Original Color**  
FFD7D1

**Protanomaly**  
F0DCD4

**Deuteranomaly**  
FDD8D1

**Tritanomaly**  
FFD6DD

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFD7D1

**Achromatopsia**  
E2E2E2

**Achromatomaly**  
EDEDCE

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFD7D1 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 #FFD7D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFD7D1  
}
```

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 #FFD7D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFD7D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFD7D1 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
#FFD7D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFD7D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFD7D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD7D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFD7D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFD7D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFD7D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFD7D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFD7D1 }
```

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