

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFDBCC)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFDBCC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFDBCC
RGB	255, 219, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 86%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1412, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	18°, 100%, 90%
HSV	18°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	77.4706, 76.2827, 67.7676
YIQ	228.0540, 26.2710, 2.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

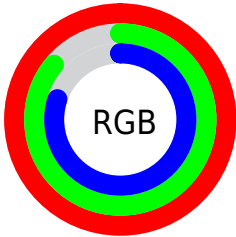
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 225, 204
Decimal	16767948
CIE Lab	89.99, 10.20, 11.98
CIE LCh	90, 15.737, 49.591
Yxy	76.2827, 0.3497, 0.3444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958028 (0xFFFFDBCC)
YUV	228.0540, -11.8586, 23.6316
Hunter-Lab	87.3400, 5.4847, 15.1345

# Details

The Hex color **FFDBCC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCF0FF**, and the grayscale version is **E4E4E4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6A496** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC9B3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFEDE6**.

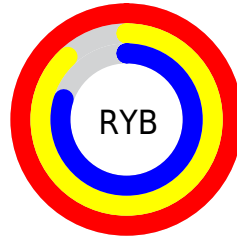
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (86%)

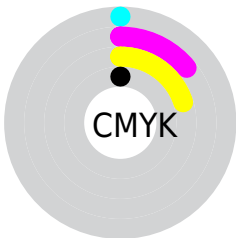
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (80%)

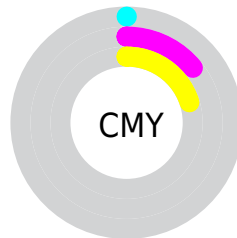


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFDBCC

FFFFFF

 FFDBCC

 E2BFB1

 C6A496

 AA8A7C

 8F7063

 75584B

 5C4035

 432A1F

 2D1608

 160000

 FFDBCC

 FFDBCC

 FFC9B3

 FFEDE6

 FFB799

FFFFFF

 FFA580

 FF9366

 FF814D

 FF6F33

 FF5D19

 FF4B00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFD8D9



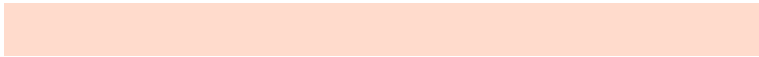
FFDBCC



F4DFC5

# Triad

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



FFDBCC



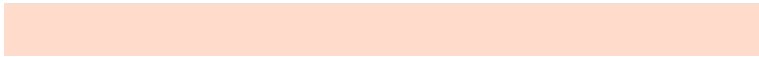
C4EBDC



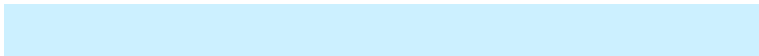
DFE0FF

# Complementary

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



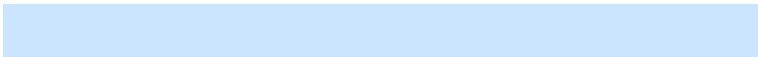
FFDBCC



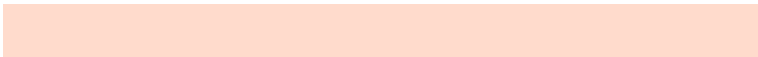
CCFOFF

# 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.



CCE5FF



FFDBCC



BCEBEC

# Square

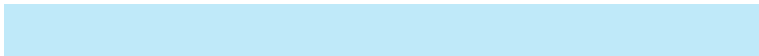
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFDBCC



D3E9CF



BFE9F9



F1DCF6

# Rectangle

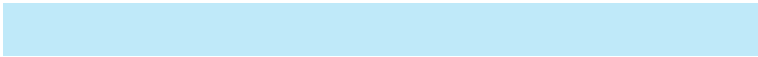
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFDBCC



EAE3C5



BFE9F9



D8E2FF

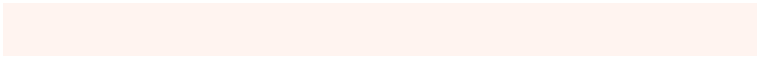


# Sweetspot

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



FFDBCC



FFF4F0



FFCCF1



807977



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFDBCC



FFD4C2



FFF4CC



807673



BF3800

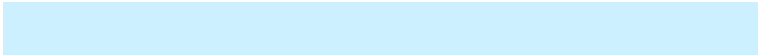


401300

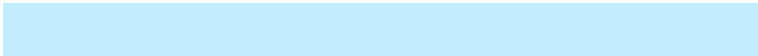


# Inverse Universe

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



CCF0FF



C2EDFF



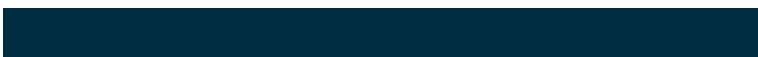
CCD7FF



737C80



0087BF

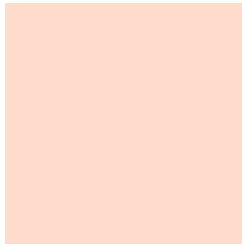


002D40



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

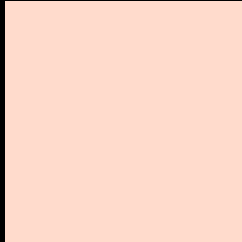
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFDBCC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

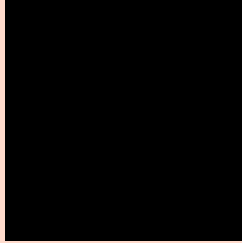
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFDBCC Background



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

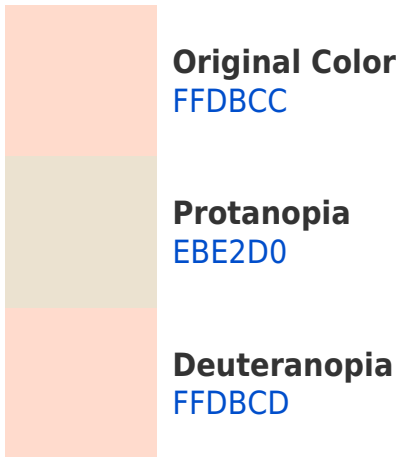


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDBCC.

# 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](#).

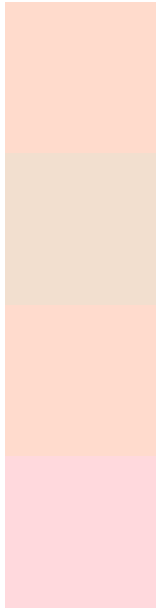
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FFD8E7

# Trichromacy



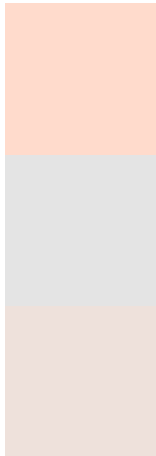
**Original Color**  
FFDBCC

**Protanomaly**  
F2DFCF

**Deuteranomaly**  
FFDBCD

**Tritanomaly**  
FFD9DD

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFDBCC

**Achromatopsia**  
E4E4E4

**Achromatomaly**  
EEE1DB

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FFDBCC colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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