

Converting Colors

Hex(FFDDAC)

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

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Color

Hex(FFDDAC)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDDAC
RGB	255, 221, 172
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1333, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	35°, 100%, 84%
HSV	35°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	74.5428, 75.9515, 49.7610
YIQ	225.5800, 35.9930, -8.0310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

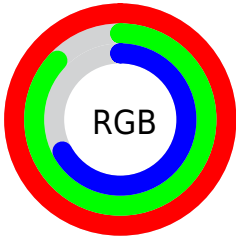
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 255, 172
Decimal	16768428
CIE Lab	89.84, 4.90, 28.42
CIE LCh	90, 28.843, 80.211
Yxy	75.9515, 0.3722, 0.3793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958508 (0xFFFFDDAC)
YUV	225.5800, -26.4149, 25.8013
Hunter-Lab	87.1501, 0.1651, 27.1517

Details

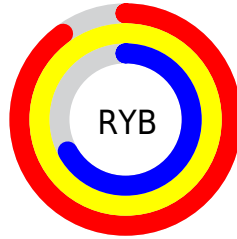
The Hex color **FFDDAC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **ACCEFF**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE4**, and **C5A677** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFD393**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFE7C6**.

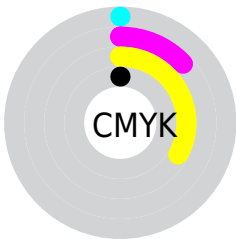
Distribution



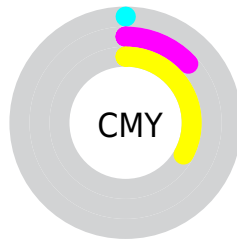
- Red (100%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 FFDDAC

 FFDDAC

FFFFFF

 E2C191

 FFFFE4

 C5A677

 A98C5E

 8E7246

 735A2F

 594319

 412C00

 291800

 0B0000

 FFDDAC

 FFDDAC

 FFD393

 FFE7C6

 FFC879

 FFF2DF

 FFBE60

 FFFCF9

 FF346

FFFFFF

 FFA92D

 FF9E13

 FF9700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



FFD4B9



FFDDAC



E3E6AE

Triad

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



FFDDAC



94F1F4



FDD5FF

Complementary

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



FFDDAC



ACCEFF

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.



DADEFF



FFDDAC



99EEFF

Square

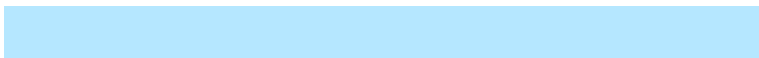
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFDDAC



A6F1D8



B5E7FF



FFCFEC

Rectangle

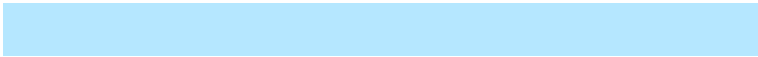
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFDDAC



CEE7B7



B5E7FF



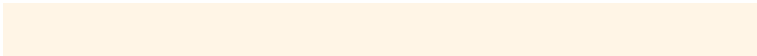
F2D8FF

Sweetspot

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



FFDDAC



FFF5E6



FFACCF



807970



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



FFDDAC



FFD69C



F8FFAC



807A73



BF7100



402600

Inverse Universe

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



ACCEFF



9CC4FF



B3ACFF



737880



004EBF



001A40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFDDAC 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 FFDDAC 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 FFDDAC Background



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

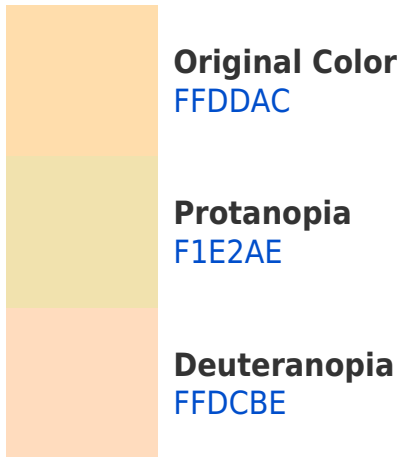


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDDAC.

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](#).

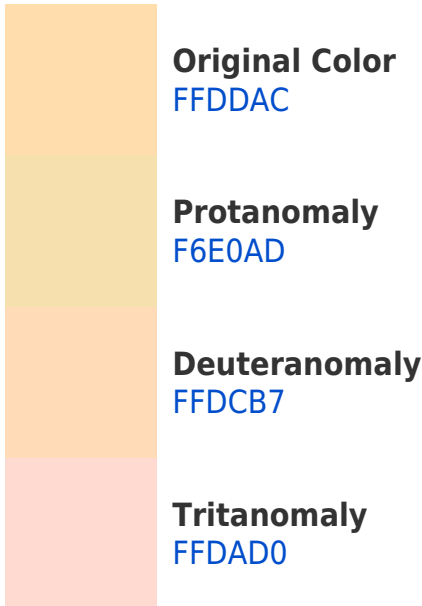
Dichromacy



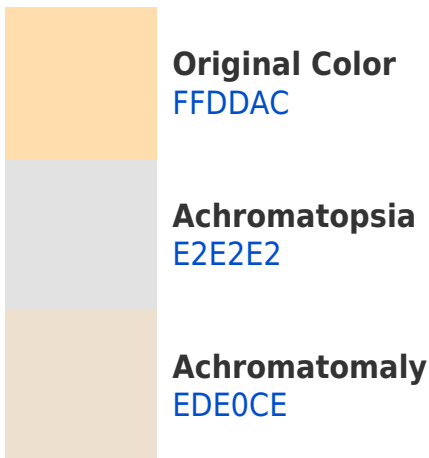


Tritanopia
FFD8E5

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #FFDDAC colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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