

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFDDDB)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFDDDB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDDDB
RGB	255, 221, 219
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1333, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	3°, 100%, 93%
HSV	3°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	79.8826, 78.0874, 77.8799
YIQ	230.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

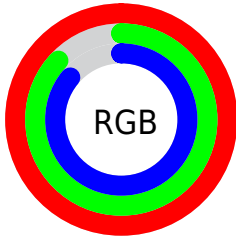
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 221, 219</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16768475</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">90.82, 11.42, 5.31</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">91, 12.598, 24.928</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">78.0874, 0.3387, 0.3311</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4294958555 (0xFFFFDDDB)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">230.9380, -5.8854, 21.1024</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">88.3671, 6.7192, 9.6033</a>

# Details

The Hex color **FFDDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DBFDFF**, and the grayscale version is **E7E7E7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6A6A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC5C2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF5F4**.

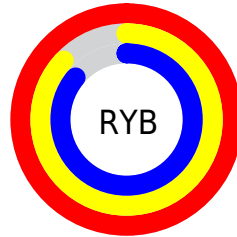
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (87%)

Blue (86%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (86%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFDDDB

FFFFFF

 FFDDDB

 E2C1BF

 C6A6A4

 AA8C8A

 907270

 765958

 5D4241

 452C2B

 2E1716

 1A0000

 FFDDDB

 FFDDDB

 FFC5C2

 FFF5F4

 FFADA8

FFFFFF

 FF958F

 FF7D75

 FF655B

 FF4D42

 FF3428

 FF1C0F

 FF0E00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

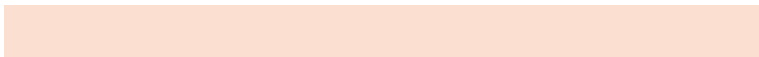
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FCDDE7



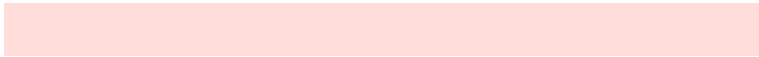
FFDDDB



FBDFD1

# Triad

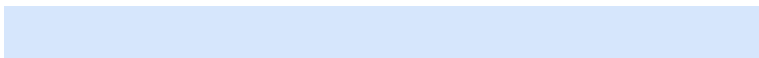
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FFDDDB



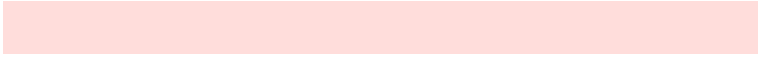
D6EAD7



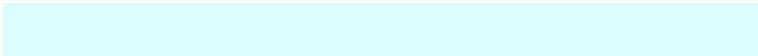
D6E6FC

# Complementary

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



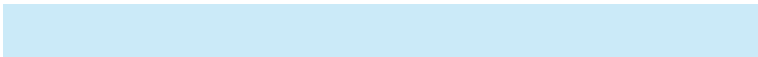
FFDDBB



DBFDFD

# 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.



CBEAF8



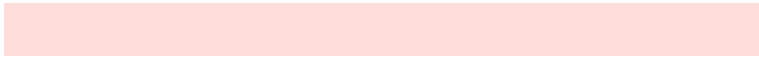
FFDDB



CBECE2

# Square

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



FFDDDB



E4E7CF



C7ECEE



E5E2FA

# Rectangle

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



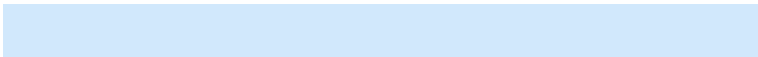
FFDDDB



F5E2CE



C7ECEE



D1E8FC



# Sweetspot

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



FFDDDB



FFF5F5



FFDBFD



807979



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

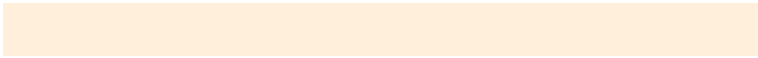
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFDDDB



FFD6D4



FFEFDB



807373



BF0B00



400400



# Inverse Universe

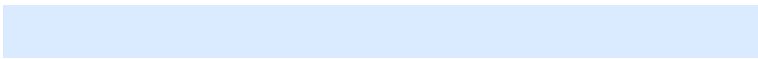
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



DBFDFF



D4FDFF



DBEBFF



737F80



00B5BF

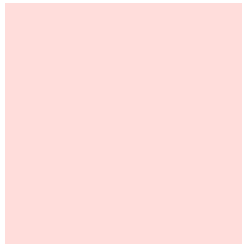


003C40



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

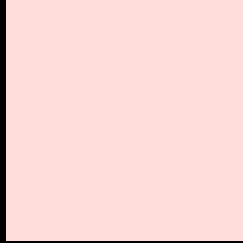
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFDDDB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

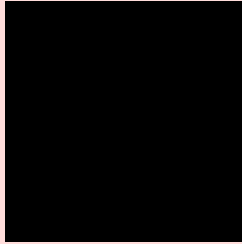
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

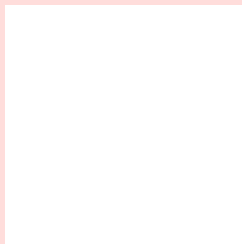
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FFDDDB Background



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

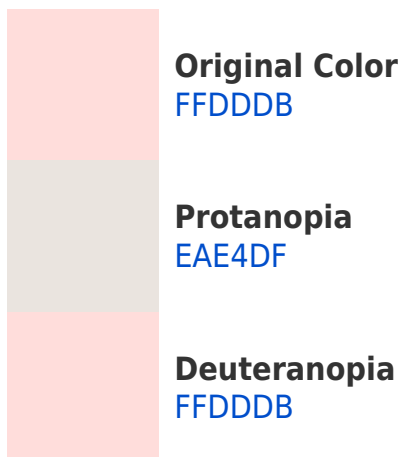


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDDDB.

# 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**  
FFDBEB

# Trichromacy



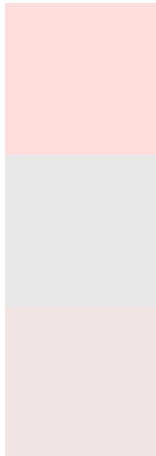
**Original Color**  
FFDDDB

**Protanomaly**  
F2E1DE

**Deuteranomaly**  
FFDDDB

**Tritanomaly**  
FFDCE5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFDDDB

**Achromatopsia**  
E7E7E7

**Achromatomaly**  
F0E3E3

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FFDDDB colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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