

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFDDF2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFDDF2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFDDF2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDDF2
RGB	255, 221, 242
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1333, 0.0510
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	323°, 100%, 93%
HSV	323°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	83.1235, 79.3837, 94.9459
YIQ	233.5600, 13.5230, 13.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

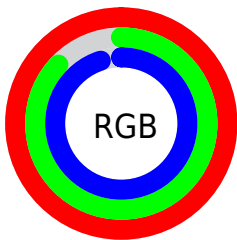
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 221, 242
Decimal	16768498
CIE Lab	91.41, 15.19, -5.89
CIE LCh	91, 16.289, 338.807
Yxy	79.3837, 0.3229, 0.3083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958578 (0xFFFFDDF2)
YUV	233.5600, 4.1609, 18.8029
Hunter-Lab	89.0975, 10.6107, -0.8135

# Details

The Hex color **FFDDF2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DDFFEA**, and the grayscale version is **EAEAEA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6A6BA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFC4E8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF7FC**.

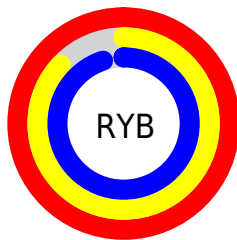
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (87%)

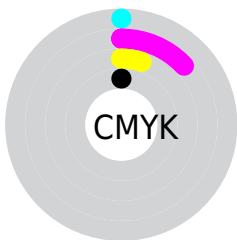
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (95%)

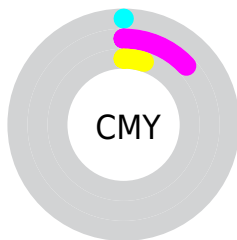


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFDDF2 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 FFDDF2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFDDF2

 FFDDF2

FFFFFF

 E2C1D6

 C6A6BA

 AB8B9F

 907285

 76596C

 5D4253

 452B3C

 2F1627

 1C0012

 FFDDF2

 FFDDF2

 FFC4E8

 FFF7FC

 FFAADE

FFFFFF

 FF91D5

 FF77CB

 FF5EC1

 FF44B7

 FF2BAE

 FF11A4

 FF009D

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EFE1FF



FFDDF2



FFDCE2

# Triad

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



FFDDF2



EEE7C8



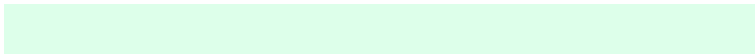
BFEEF9

# Complementary

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



FFDDF2



DDFFEA

# 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.



C0F0EB



FFDDF2



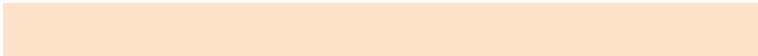
DCEBCE

# Square

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



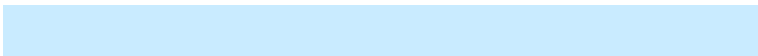
FFDDF2



FDE2CA



CCEFDB



C9EBFF

# Rectangle

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



FFDDF2



FFDDD8



CCEFDB



BEEFF5



# Sweetspot

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



FFDDF2



FFF5FB



E9DDFF



80797D



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFDDF2



FFD6EF



FFDDE2



80737B



BF0076



400027



# Inverse Universe

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



FFDDF2



FFD6EF



DDFFFA



80737B



BF0076



400027



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFDDF2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

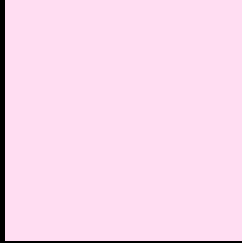
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFDDF2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

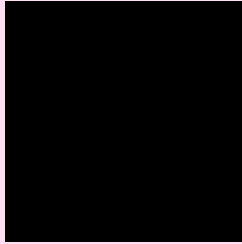
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFDDF2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDDF2.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFDDF2.

# 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



**Original Color**  
FFDDF2

**Protanopia**  
E6E5F7

**Deuteranopia**  
F8E0F1

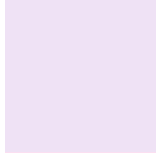


**Tritanopia**  
FFDEEF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFDDF2



**Protanomaly**  
EFE2F5



**Deuteranomaly**  
FBDFF1

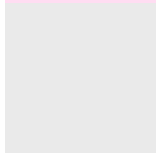


**Tritanomaly**  
FFDEF0

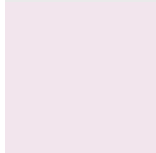
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFDDF2



**Achromatopsia**  
EAEAEA



**Achromatomaly**  
F2E5ED

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFDDF2 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 #FFDDF2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFDDF2  
}
```

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 #FFDDF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFDDF2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFDDF2 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
#FFDDF2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFDDF2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFDDF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDDF2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFDDF2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFDDF2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFDDF2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFDDF2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFDDF2 }
```

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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