

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFEDDB)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(F FEDDB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEDDB
RGB	255, 237, 219
RGB Percent	100%, 93%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0706, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 93%
HSV	30°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	84.3104, 86.9428, 79.3558
YIQ	240.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

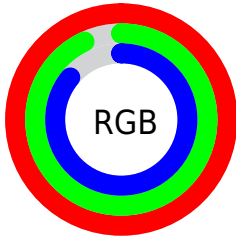
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 255, 219
Decimal	16772571
CIE Lab	94.71, 3.20, 10.90
CIE LCh	95, 11.361, 73.638
Yxy	86.9428, 0.3364, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962651 (0xFFFFEDDB)
YUV	240.3300, -10.5157, 12.8656
Hunter-Lab	93.2431, -1.7760, 14.8106

# Details

The Hex color **FFEDDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **DBEDFF**, and the grayscale version is **F0F0F0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6B5A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFE0C2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF4F4**.

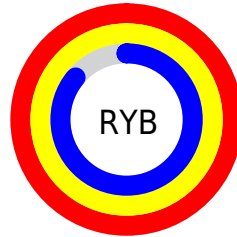
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

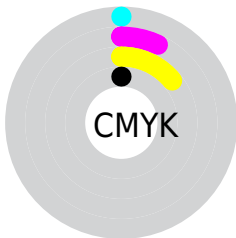
Blue (86%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (86%)

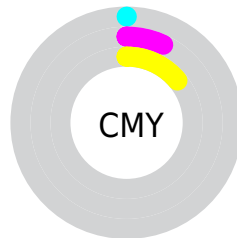


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFEDDB

FFFFFF

 FFEDDB

 E2D1BF

 C6B5A4

 AB9A8A

 908070

 766758

 5D4F41

 45392A

 2E2316

 1A0E00

 FFEDDB

 FFEDDB

 FFE0C2

 FFFAF4

 FFD4A8

FFFFFF

 FFC78F

 FFBA75

 FFAD5B

 FFA142

 FF9428

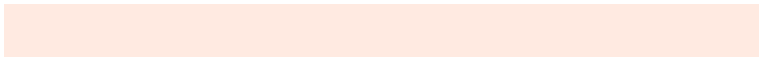
 FF870F

 FF8000

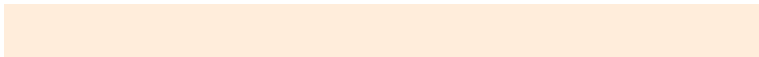
# Harmonies

## Analogous

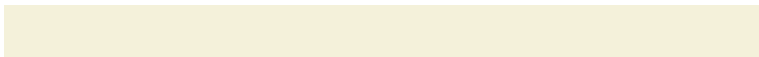
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFEAE1



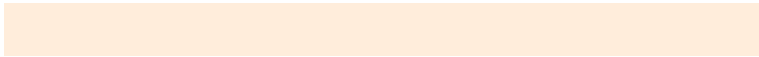
FFEDDB



F4F1DA

# Triad

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



FFEDDB



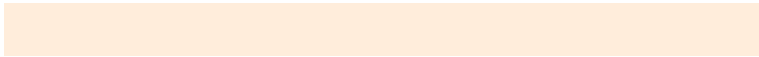
D5F6F5



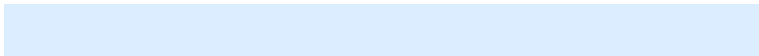
F8EBFF

# Complementary

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



FFEDDB



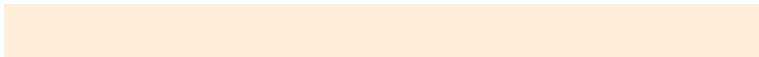
DBEDFF

# Split Complementary

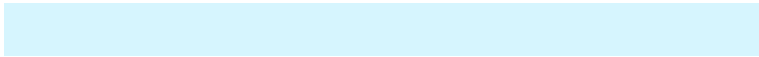
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



EBEFFF



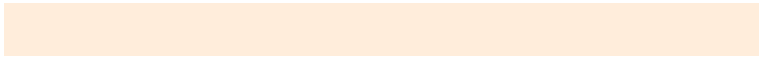
FFEDDB



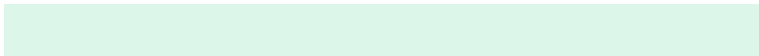
D6F5FE

# Square

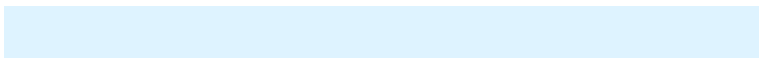
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFEDDB



DCF6E9



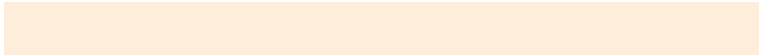
DEF3FF



FFE9F6

# Rectangle

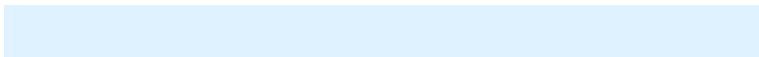
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFEDDB



EBF3DD



DEF3FF

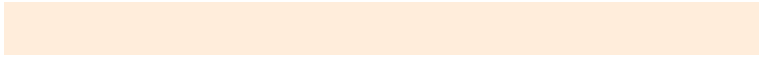


F4EDFF

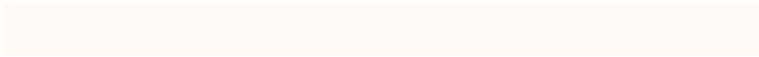


# Sweetspot

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



FFEDDB



FFFAF5



FFDBED



807C79



000000

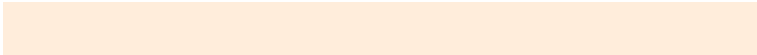


808080

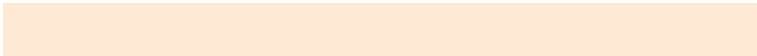


# Same Dimension

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



FFEDDB



FFE9D4



FFFFDB



807973



BF6000

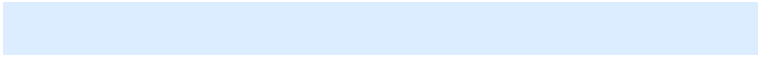


402000

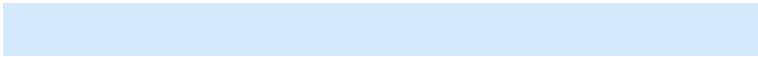


# Inverse Universe

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



DBEDFF



D4E9FF



DBDBFF



737980



0060BF

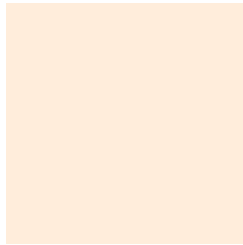


002040



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

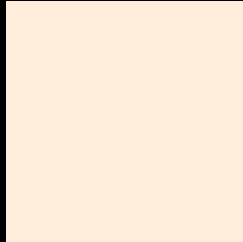
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFEDDB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

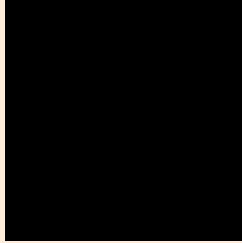
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFEDDB Background



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

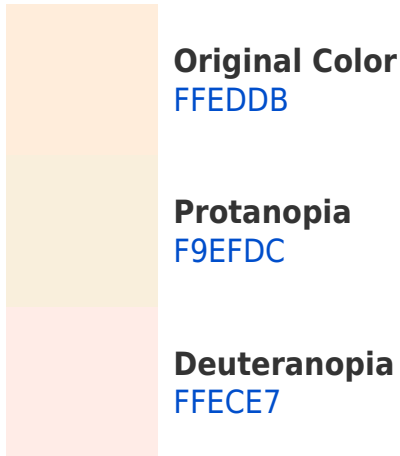


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFEDDB.

# 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](#).

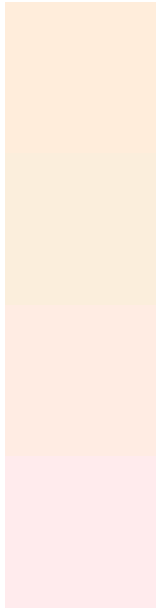
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FFFAF8

# Trichromacy



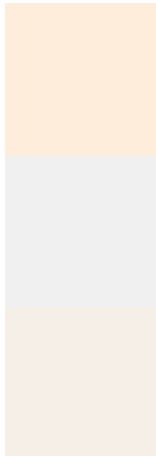
**Original Color**  
FFEDDB

**Protanomaly**  
FBEEDC

**Deuteranomaly**  
FFECE3

**Tritanomaly**  
FFEDED

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFEDDB

**Achromatopsia**  
F0F0F0

**Achromatomaly**  
F5EFE8

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FFEDDB colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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