

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFEEE1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FE0001) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFEE1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEEEE
RGB	255, 238, 225
RGB Percent	100%, 93%, 88%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0667, 0.1176
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 94%
HSV	26°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	85.4051, 87.8453, 83.6887
YIQ	241.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 248, 225
Decimal	16772833
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.10, 3.63, 8.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 9.095, 66.509
Yxy	87.8453, 0.3324, 0.3419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962913 (0xFFFFEE1)
YUV	241.6010, -8.1843, 11.7509
Hunter-Lab	93.7258, -1.3669, 12.6675

# Details

The Hex color **FFEEE1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **E1F2FF**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6B6AA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFE0C8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFCFB**.

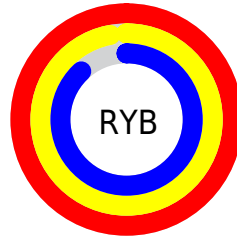
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

Blue (88%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (88%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFEED1 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 FFEED1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFEEE1

FFFFFF

 FFEEE1

 E2D2C5

 C6B6AA

 AB9B8F

 908176

 76685D

 5D5045

 46392F

 2F241A

 1C0E00

 FFEEE1

 FFEEE1

 FFE0C8

 FFFCFB

 FFD1AE

FFFFFF

 FFC394

 FFB47B

 FFA662

 FF9748

 FF892F

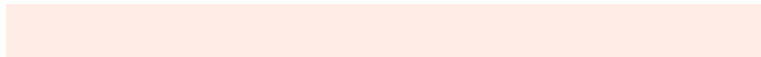
 FF7A15

 FF6F00

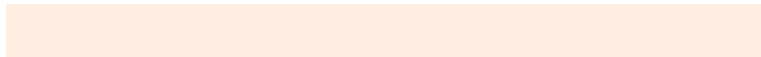
# Harmonies

## Analogous

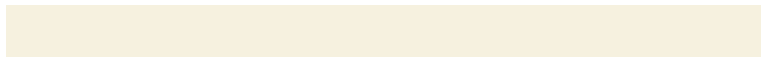
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFECE7



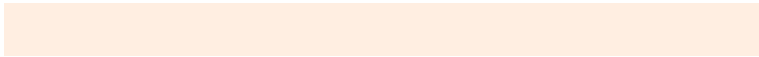
FFEEE1



F6F1DF

# Triad

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



FFEE1



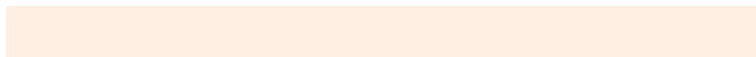
DDF6F3



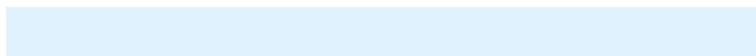
F5EEFF

# Complementary

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



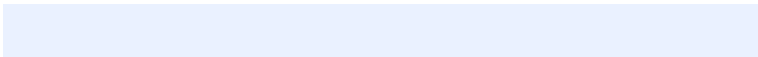
FFEE1



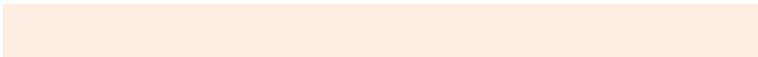
E1F2FF

# Split Complementary

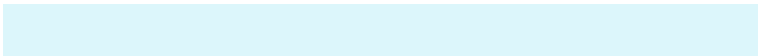
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



EAF1FF



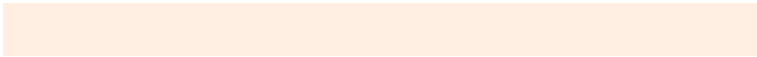
FFEE1



DCF6FB

# Square

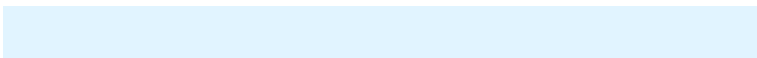
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFEEE1



E3F6EA



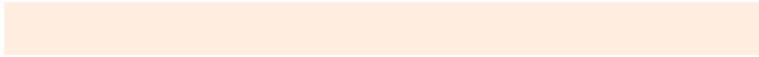
E1F4FF



FEECF8

# Rectangle

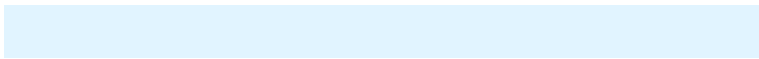
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFEE1



F0F3E1



E1F4FF

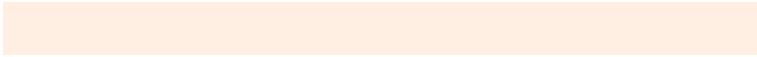


F2EFFF



# Sweetspot

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



FFEEE1



FFF9F5



FFE1F2



807C79



000000

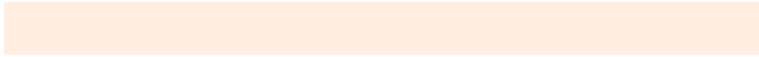


808080

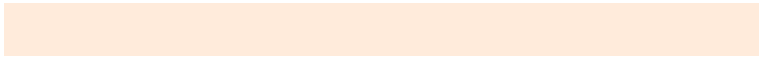


# Same Dimension

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



FFEEE1



FFEBDB



FFFDE1



807873



BF5300

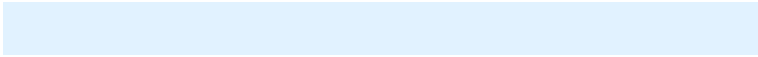


401C00

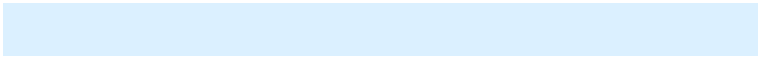


# Inverse Universe

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



E1F2FF



DBF0FF



E1E3FF



737A80



006CBF

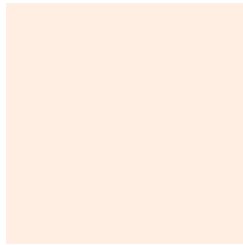


002440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color `FFEEE1` looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

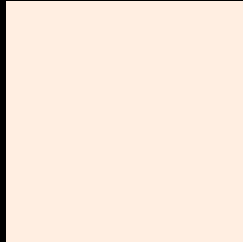
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFEEE1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

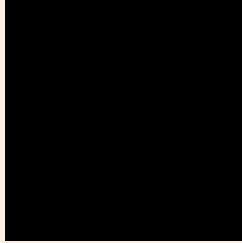
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

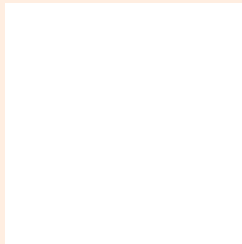
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FFEED1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFEED1.

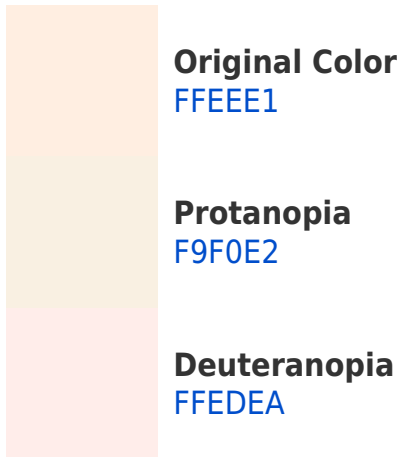


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFEED1.

# 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](#).

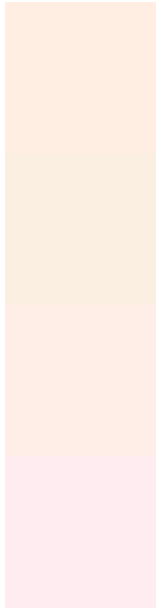
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FFEBFA

# Trichromacy



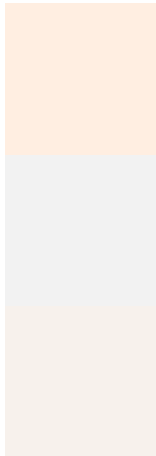
**Original Color**  
FFEEE1

**Protanomaly**  
FBEFE2

**Deuteranomaly**  
FFEDE7

**Tritanomaly**  
FFECF1

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFEEE1

**Achromatopsia**  
F2F2F2

**Achromatomaly**  
F7F1EC

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFEEE1 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 #FFEEE1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFEEE1  
}
```

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 #FFEEE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFEEE1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFEEE1 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
#FFEEE1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFEEE1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFEEE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFEEE1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFEEE1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFEEE1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFEE1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFEE1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFEE1 }
```

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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