

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFFDDF)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFFDDF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFDDF
RGB	255, 253, 223
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 87%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0078, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	56°, 100%, 94%
HSV	56°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	89.6846, 96.8383, 83.7768
YIQ	250.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

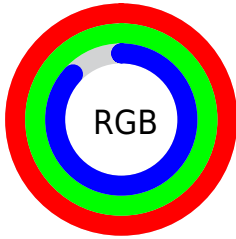
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 255, 223
Decimal	16776671
CIE Lab	98.76, -4.26, 14.60
CIE LCh	99, 15.211, 106.262
Yxy	96.8383, 0.3318, 0.3583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966751 (0xFFFFFDDF)
YUV	250.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289
Hunter-Lab	98.4064, -9.5319, 18.4089

# Details

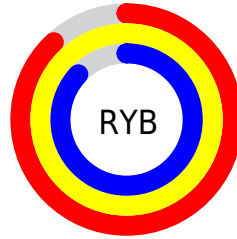
The Hex color **FFFDDF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **DFE1FF**, and the grayscale version is **FAFAFA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6C4A8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFFBC6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFFF9**.

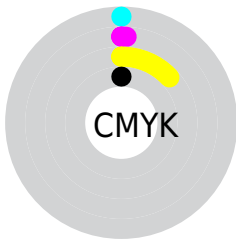
# Distribution



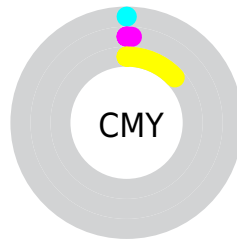
- Red (100%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 FFFDDF

 FFFDDF

FFFFFF

 E2E0C3

 C6C4A8

 ABA98D

 908F74

 76755B

 5D5D44

 46452D

 2F2F18

 1C1A00

 FFFDDF

 FFFDDF

 FFFBC6

 FFFFF9

 FFFAAC

FFFFFF

 FFF893

 FFF779

 FFF560

 FFF346

 FFF22D

 FFF013

 FFEF00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

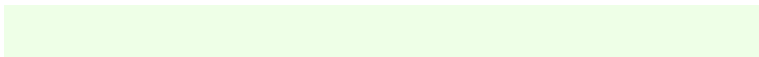
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF8DF



FFFDDF



EEFFE7

# Triad

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



FFFDDF



D8FFFF



FFF2FF

# Complementary

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



FFFDDF



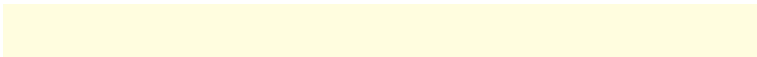
DFE1FF

# 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.



FFF5FF



FFFDDF



E4FFFF

# Square

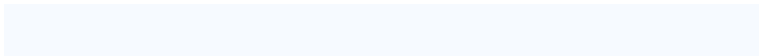
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFFDDF



D7FFFF



F6FAFF



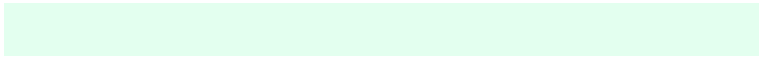
FFF2F4

# Rectangle

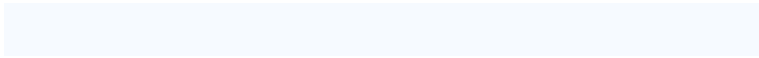
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFFDDF



E3FFEF



F6FAFF



FFF3FF

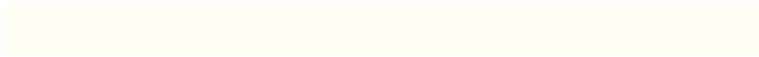


# Sweetspot

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



FFFDDF



FFFEF5



FFDFE1



807F79



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFFDDF



FFFDD9



F1FFDF



807F73



BFB300



403C00



# Inverse Universe

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



DFE1FF



D9DBFF



EDDFFF



737480



000CBF

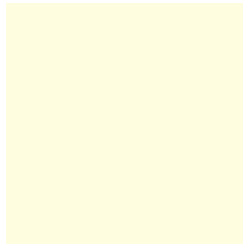


000440



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

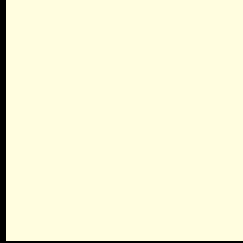
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFFDDF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

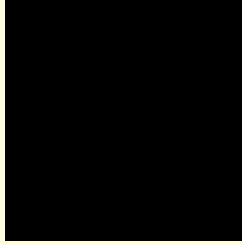
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFFDDF Background



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

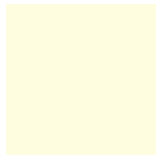


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFFDDF.

# 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**  
FFFDDF



**Protanopia**  
FFFBF3

**Deuteranopia**  
FFFBF9



**Tritanopia**  
FEFAFF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
FFFDDF



**Protanomaly**  
FFFCEC

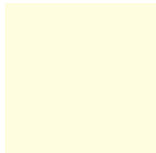


**Deuteranomaly**  
FFFCF0

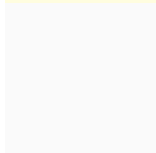


**Tritanomaly**  
FEFBF3

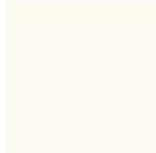
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFFDDF



**Achromatopsia**  
FAFAFA



**Achromatomaly**  
FCFBF0

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #FFFDDF colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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