

# Converting Colors

Hex(CDD586)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CDD586) contains.

<b>Hex(CDD586)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(CDD586)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDD586
RGB	205, 213, 134
RGB Percent	80%, 84%, 53%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1647, 0.4745
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.37, 0.16
HSL	66°, 48%, 68%
HSV	66°, 37%, 84%
XYZ	53.2742, 62.2889, 31.7694
YIQ	201.6020, 20.5910, -26.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

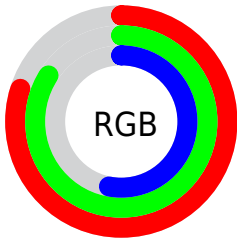
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 213, 142</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13489542</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">83.07, -14.76, 38.15</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">83, 40.909, 111.150</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">62.2889, 0.3616, 0.4228</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291679622</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFCDD586</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">201.6020, -33.3278, 2.9800</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.9233, -17.6261, 31.3800</a>

# Details

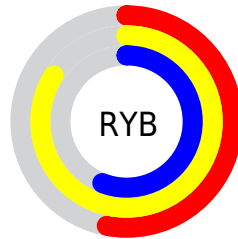
The Hex color **CDD586** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **8E86D5**, and the grayscale version is **CACACA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFBC**, and **969E53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CBD571**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CFD59B**.

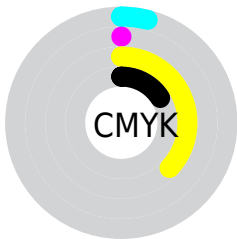
# Distribution



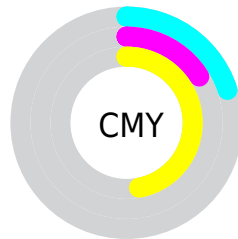
- Red (80%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CDD586 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 CDD586 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CDD586

 CDD586

FFFFFF

 B1B96C

 FFFFBC

 969E53

 FFFFD8

 7B843A

 FFFFF5

 616B22

 485307

 303C00

 182600

 001300

 000000

 CDD586

 CDD586

 CBD571

 CFD59B

 C9D55B

 D1D5B1

 C7D546

 D3D5C6

 C4D531

 D6D5DB

 C2D51B

 D8D5F1

 C0D506

 DAD5FF

 BFD500

 DCD5FF

 DED5FF

 E0D5FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F3C983



CDD586



A1DE9D

# Triad

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



CDD586



4BDFFF



FFB2DC

# Complementary

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



CDD586



8E86D5

# 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.



F4BBFF



CDD586



86D6FF

# Square

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



CDD586



44E3E9



C3C9FF



FFB3B5

# Rectangle

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



CDD586



81E2B5



C3C9FF



FFB5E9



# Sweetspot

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



CDD586



FCFFE3



D58E86



7E806F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CDD586



F3FF8C



A6D586



6A6B60



9AAB00



272B00



# Inverse Universe

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



8E86D5



988CFF



B586D5



61606B



1100AB



04002B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CDD586 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

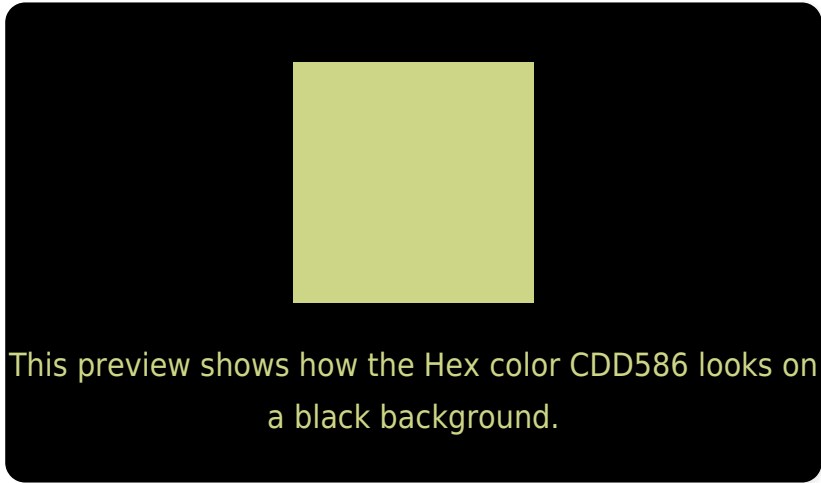
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

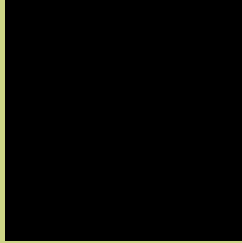
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex CDD586 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CDD586.

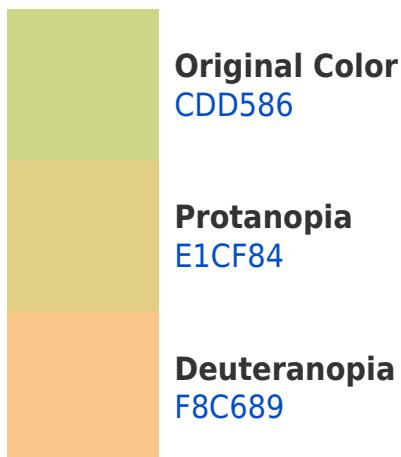


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CDD586.

# 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](#).

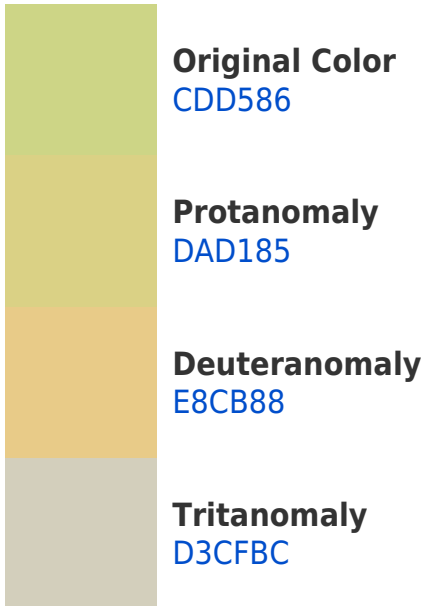
## Dichromacy



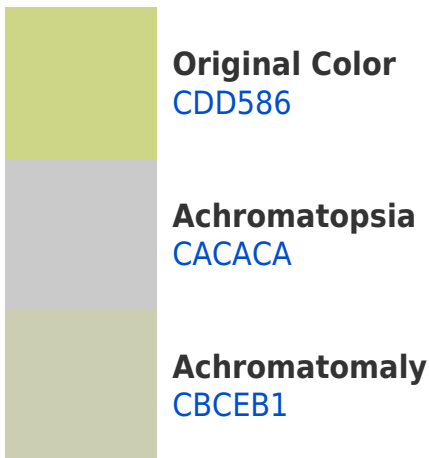


**Tritanopia**  
D7CBDB

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CDD586 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 #CDD586 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CDD586  
}
```

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 #CDD586 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CDD586
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CDD586 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
#CDD586 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CDD586 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CDD586 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDD586; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CDD586; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDD586 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CDD586 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CDD586 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CDD586 }
```

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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