

# Converting Colors

Hex(CDDAB5)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CDDAB5) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(CDDAB5)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDDAB5
RGB	205, 218, 181
RGB Percent	80%, 85%, 71%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1451, 0.2902
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.17, 0.15
HSL	81°, 33%, 78%
HSV	81°, 17%, 85%
XYZ	58.5887, 66.4581, 53.4558
YIQ	209.8950, 4.1290, -14.2630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

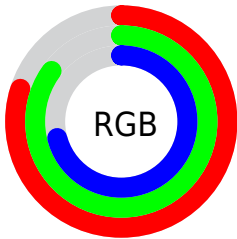
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 218, 194
Decimal	13490869
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.23, -10.81, 16.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 19.939, 122.816
Yxy	66.4581, 0.3282, 0.3723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291680949 (0xFFCDDAB5)
YUV	209.8950, -14.2452, -4.2929
Hunter-Lab	81.5219, -14.3776, 18.1874

# Details

The Hex color **CDDAB5** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **C2B5DA**, and the grayscale version is **D2D2D2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFED**, and **97A380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C5DA9F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D5DACB**.

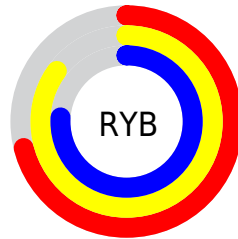
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (85%)

Blue (71%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (76%)

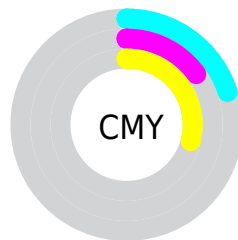


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CDDAB5 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 CDDAB5 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CDDAB5

FFFFFF

 FFFFED

 CDDAB5

 B1BE9A

 97A380

 7D8967

 636F4F

 4B5738

 344022

 1F2A0C

 011600

 000000

 CDDAB5

 CDDAB5

 C5DA9F

 D5DACB

 BEDA89

 DCDAE1

 B6DA74

 E4DAF6

 AEDA5E

 ECDAFF

 A7DA48

 F3DAFF

 9FDA32

 FBDAFF

 97DA1C

 FFDAFF

 90DA07

 8DDA00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E2D4AF



CDDAB5



B8DEC3

# Triad

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



CDDAB5



ADDCF6



FBC8D4

# Complementary

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



CDDAB5



C2B5DA

# 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.



EFCAE6



CDDAB5



C2D6FA

# Square

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



CDDAB5



A3DFE9



DBD0F5



FCC9C1

# Rectangle

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



CDDAB5



ACE0D0



DBD0F5



F8C8DA



# Sweetspot

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



CDDAB5



FBFFF2



DAC2B5



7D8078



000000



808080

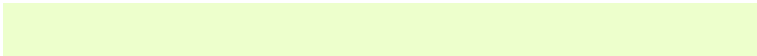


# Same Dimension

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



CDDAB5



EDFFCC



BBDAB5



6A6E63



70AD00



1E2E00



# Inverse Universe

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



C2B5DA



DECCFF



D4B5DA



67636E



3D00AD

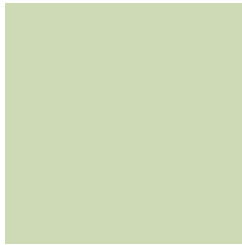


10002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CDDAB5 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

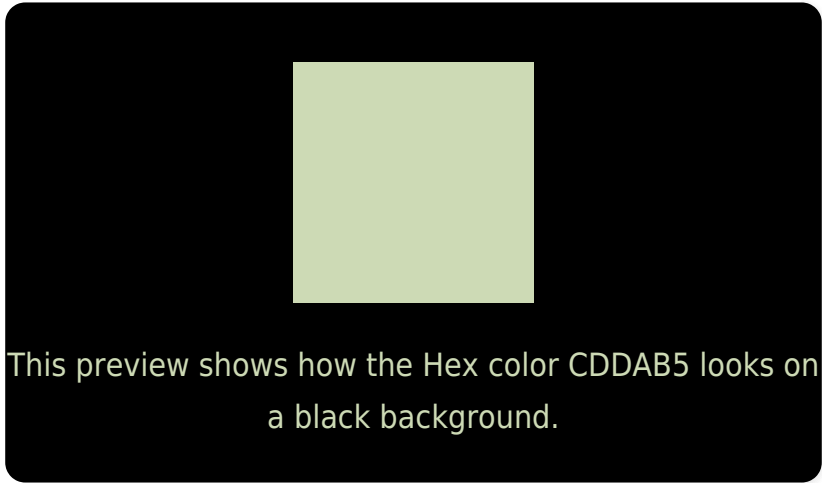
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

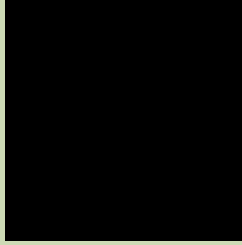
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

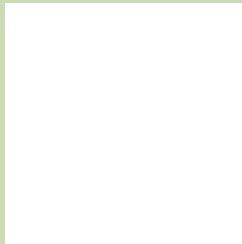
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CDDAB5 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CDDAB5.

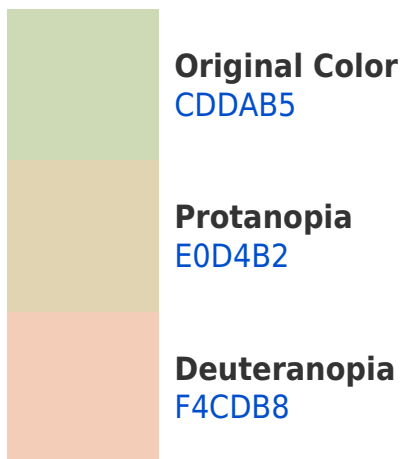


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CDDAB5.

# 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](#).

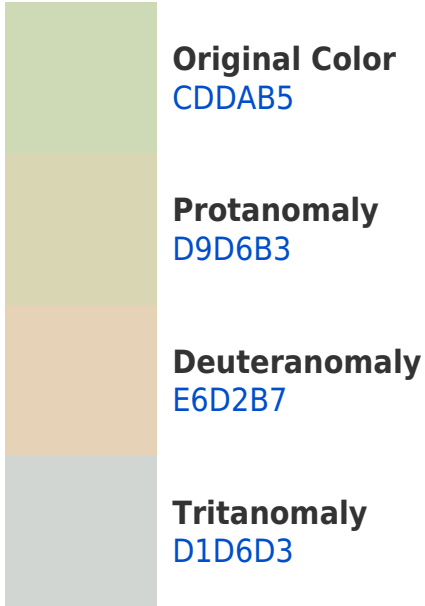
## Dichromacy



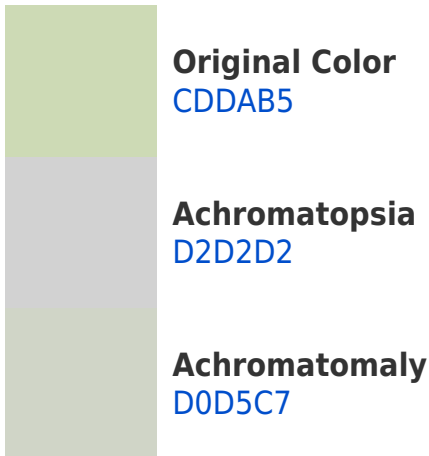


**Tritanopia**  
D4D3E4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CDDAB5 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 #CDDAB5 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CDDAB5  
}
```

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 #CDDAB5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CDDAB5  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CDDAB5 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  
#CDDAB5 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CDDAB5 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CDDAB5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDDAB5; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CDDAB5; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDDAB5 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CDDAB5 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CDDAB5 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CDDAB5 }
```

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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