

# Converting Colors

Hex(D0CA88)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D0CA88) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D0CA88)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0CA88
RGB	208, 202, 136
RGB Percent	82%, 79%, 53%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2078, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.35, 0.18
HSL	55°, 43%, 67%
HSV	55°, 35%, 82%
XYZ	51.5769, 57.4285, 31.6590
YIQ	196.2700, 24.7620, -19.2540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

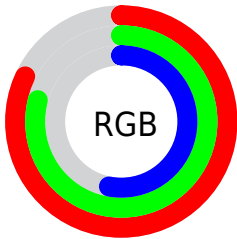
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	143, 208, 136
Decimal	13683336
CIE Lab	80.42, -7.78, 33.74
CIE LCh	80, 34.628, 102.978
Yxy	57.4285, 0.3667, 0.4083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291873416 (0xFFD0CA88)
YUV	196.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872
Hunter-Lab	75.7816, -11.1309, 28.2778

# Details

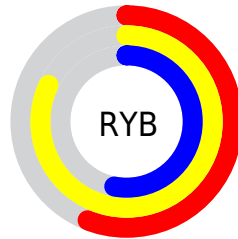
The Hex color **D0CA88** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **888ED0**, and the grayscale version is **C5C5C5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFBE**, and **999455** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D0C873**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D0CC9D**.

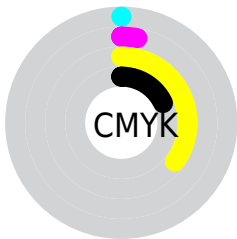
# Distribution



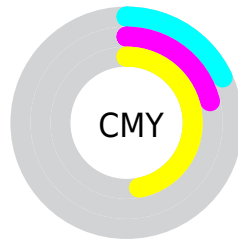
- Red (82%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D0CA88 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 D0CA88 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D0CA88

 D0CA88

FFFFFF

 B4AF6E

 FFFFBE

 999455

 FFFFDA

 7E7A3D

 FFFFF7

 646226

 4B4A0E

 343300

 1B1F00

 000300

 000000

 D0CA88

 D0CA88

 D0C873

 D0CC9D

 D0C75E

 D0CDB2

 D0C54A

 D0CFC6

 D0C335

 D0D1DB

 D0C120

 D0D3F0

 D0C00B

 D0D4FF

 D0BF00

 D0D6FF

 D0D8FF

 D0DAFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EEBF8A



D0CA88



ACD397

# Triad

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



D0CA88



60D7F3



FCB2DB

# Complementary

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



D0CA88



888ED0

# Split Complementary

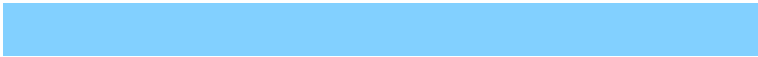
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



DEBAF7



DOCA88



82D0FF

# Square

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



D0CA88



66D9D5



B2C6FF



FFAFBA

# Rectangle

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



D0CA88



92D7A9



B2C6FF



F4B4E6



# Sweetspot

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



D0CA88



FFFDE6



D0888E



807E70



000000



808080

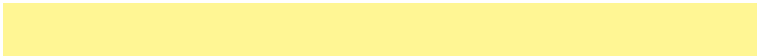


# Same Dimension

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



D0CA88



FFF694



B2D088



69685E



A89A00



292500



# Inverse Universe

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



888ED0



949DFF



A688D0



5E5F69



000EA8



000329



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D0CA88 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

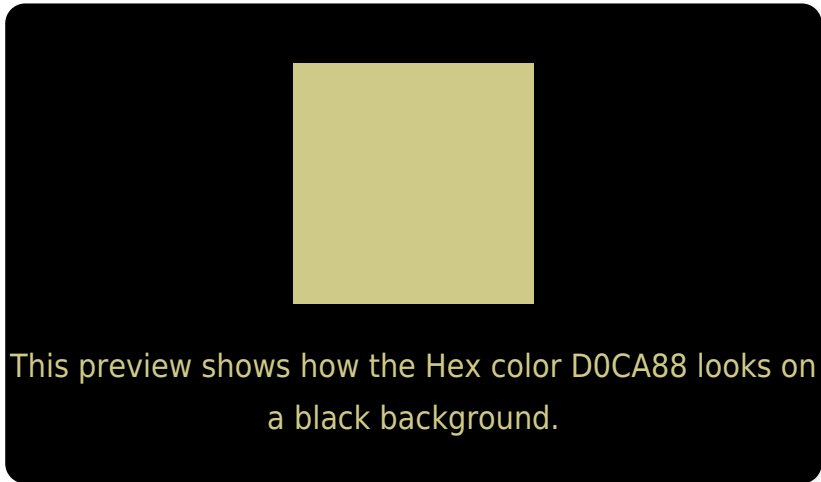
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

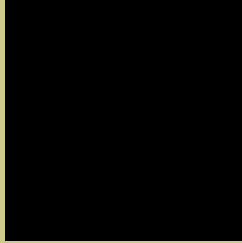
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex D0CA88 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D0CA88.

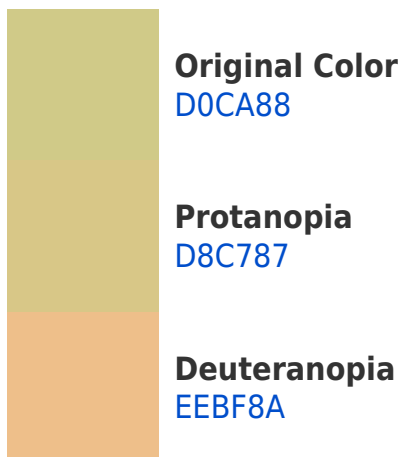


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D0CA88.

# 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](#).

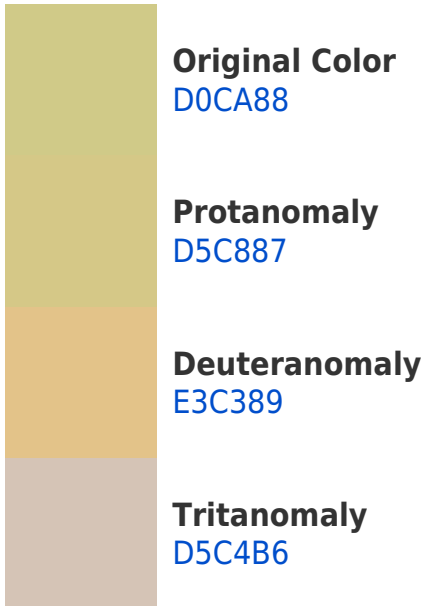
## Dichromacy



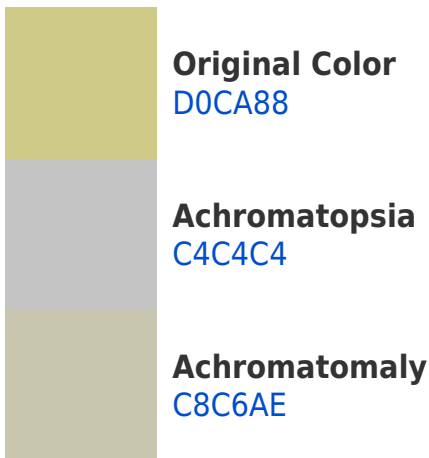


**Tritanopia**  
D8C1D0

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D0CA88 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 #D0CA88 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D0CA88  
}
```

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 #D0CA88 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D0CA88
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D0CA88 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
#D0CA88 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D0CA88 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D0CA88 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D0CA88; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D0CA88; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D0CA88 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D0CA88 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D0CA88 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D0CA88 }
```

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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