

# Converting Colors

Hex(D0DBAC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D0DBAC) contains.

<b>Hex(D0DBAC)</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(D0DBAC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D0DBAC
RGB	208, 219, 172
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 67%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1412, 0.3255
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.21, 0.14
HSL	74°, 39%, 77%
HSV	74°, 21%, 86%
XYZ	58.7903, 67.0515, 48.8734
YIQ	210.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

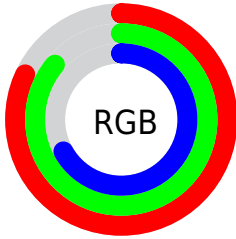
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	172, 219, 183
Decimal	13687724
CIELab	85.53, -11.61, 21.92
CIElCh	86, 24.805, 117.915
Yxy	67.0515, 0.3365, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291877804 (0xFFD0DBAC)
YUV	210.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636
Hunter-Lab	81.8850, -15.1424, 21.9320

# Details

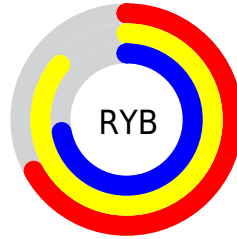
The Hex color **D0DBAC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **B7ACDB**, and the grayscale version is **D3D3D3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE4**, and **99A477** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CBDB96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D5DBC2**.

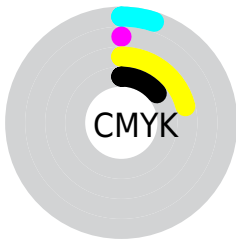
# Distribution



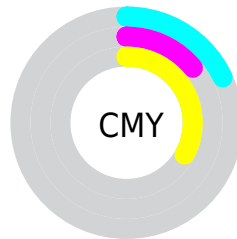
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D0DBAC 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 D0DBAC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D0DBAC

FFFFFF

 FFFFE4

 D0DBAC

 B4BF91

 99A477

 7F8A5F

 667047

 4D5830

 36411A

 202B01

 011700

 000000

 D0DBAC

 D0DBAC

 CBDB96

 D5DBC2

 C6DB80

 DADBD8

 C1DB6A

 DFDBEE

 BBDB54

 E5DBFF

 B6DB3F

 EADBFF

 B1DB29

 EFDBFF

 ACDB13

 F4DBFF

 A8DB00

 F9DBFF

 FEDBFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E9D4A7



D0DBAC



B5E0BC

# Triad

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



D0DBAC



9EDFFD



FFC5D8

# Complementary

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



D0DBAC



B7ACDB

# 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.



F3C9EF



D0DBAC



B8D8FF

# Square

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



D0DBAC



94E3EB



D8D0FF



FFC6C1

# Rectangle

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



D0DBAC



A5E3CB



D8D0FF



FFC6E0



# Sweetspot

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



D0DBAC



FBFFF0



DBB7AC



7D8077



000000



808080

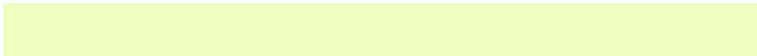


# Same Dimension

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



D0DBAC



EFFFBD



B9DBAC



6B6E63



85AD00



232E00



# Inverse Universe

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



B7ACDB



CCBDFF



CEACDB



65636E



2900AD

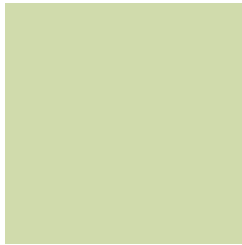


0B002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D0DBAC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

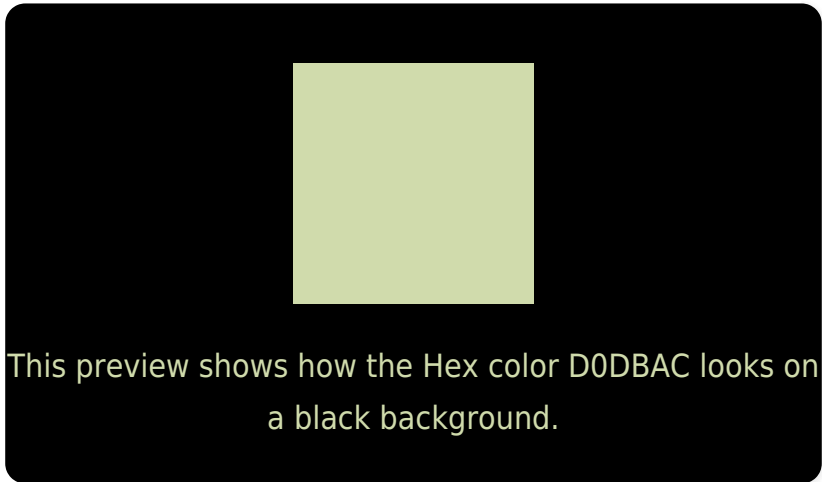
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

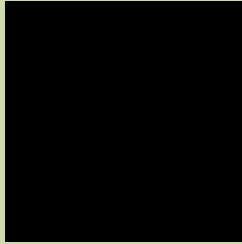
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex D0DBAC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D0DBAC.

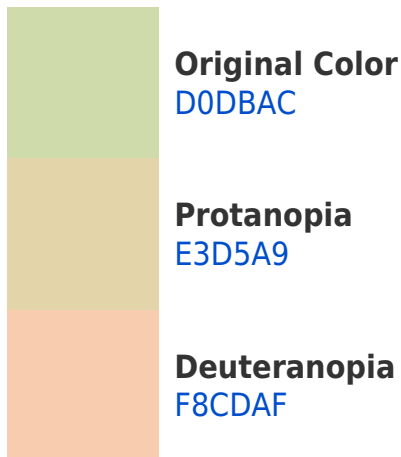


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D0DBAC.

# 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](#).

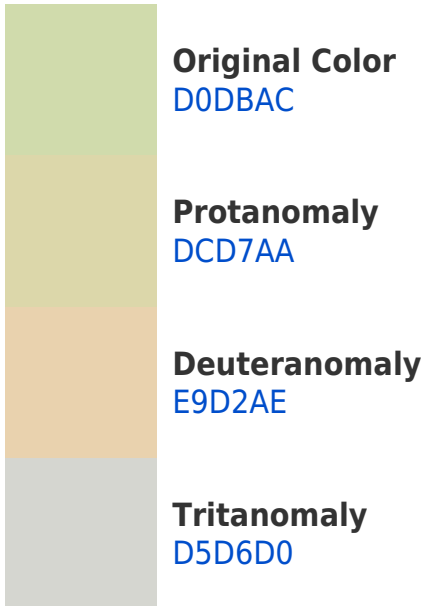
## Dichromacy



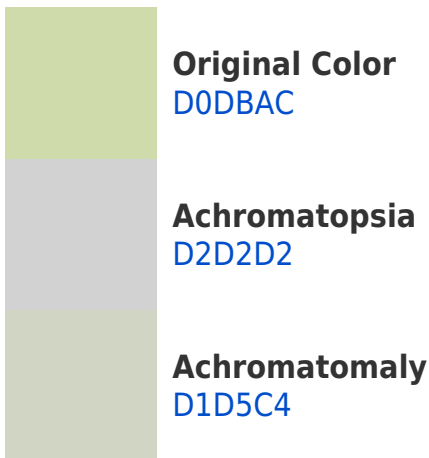


**Tritanopia**  
D8D3E4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D0DBAC 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 #D0DBAC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D0DBAC  
}
```

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 #D0DBAC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D0DBAC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D0DBAC 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
#D0DBAC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D0DBAC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D0DBAC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D0DBAC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D0DBAC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D0DBAC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D0DBAC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D0DBAC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D0DBAC }
```

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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