

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1C2C4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1C2C4) contains.

<b>Hex(D1C2C4)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(D1C2C4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D1C2C4
RGB	209, 194, 196
RGB Percent	82%, 76%, 77%
CMY	0.1804, 0.2392, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.06, 0.18
HSL	352°, 14%, 79%
HSV	352°, 7%, 82%
XYZ	55.5501, 56.1244, 60.1298
YIQ	198.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

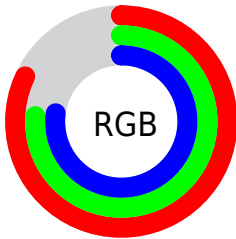
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">209, 194, 196</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13746884</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">79.68, 5.61, 0.89</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">80, 5.677, 8.986</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">56.1244, 0.3233, 0.3267</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291936964</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD1C2C4</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">198.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.9162, 1.2537, 4.8536</a>

# Details

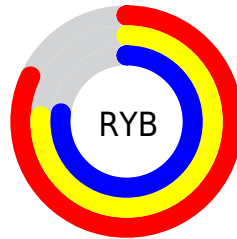
The Hex color **D1C2C4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C2D1CF**, and the grayscale version is **C7C7C7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFAFD**, and **9B8C8E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D1ADB2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D1D7D6**.

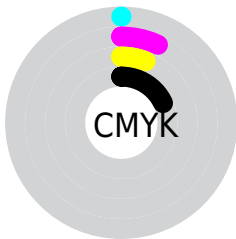
# Distribution



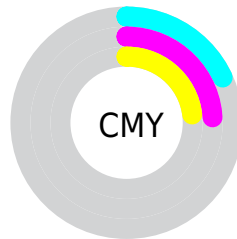
- Red (82%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1C2C4 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 D1C2C4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1C2C4

FFFFFF

 FFFAFD

 D1C2C4

 B5A7A9

 9B8C8E

 817375

 675A5C

 4F4345

 382D2E

 23181A

 0B0000

 000000

 D1C2C4

 D1C2C4

 D1ADB2

 D1D7D6

 D198A0

 D1ECE8

 D1838E

 D1FFFA

 D16E7C

 D1FFFF

 D15A69

 D14557

 D13045

 D11B33

 D10621

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CEC2C9



D1C2C4



D1C3BF

# Triad

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



D1C2C4



C2C7BD



BCC7CF

# Complementary

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



D1C2C4



C2D1CF

# 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.



B9C8CC



D1C2C4



BDC8C2

# Square

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



D1C2C4



C8C6BB



B9C9C7



C2C5D0

# Rectangle

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



D1C2C4



CFC3BD



B9C9C7



BBC8CE



# Sweetspot

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



D1C2C4



FFFAFB



CFC2D1



807D7D



000000



808080

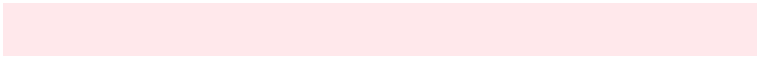


# Same Dimension

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



D1C2C4



FFE8EB



D1C7C2



695E5F



A80016



290005



# Inverse Universe

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



D1C2C4



FFE8EB



C2CCD1



695E5F



A80016

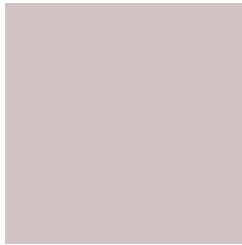


290005



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1C2C4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

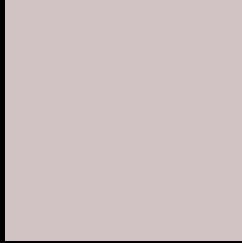
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1C2C4 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

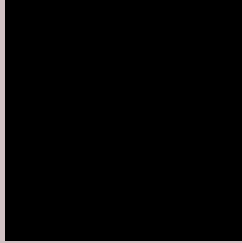
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

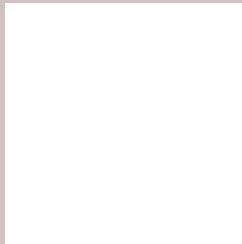
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1C2C4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1C2C4.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1C2C4.

# 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**  
D1C2C4

**Protanopia**  
C9C5C5

**Deuteranopia**  
D9BFC5



**Tritanopia**  
D3C0CF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
D1C2C4

**Protanomaly**  
CCC4C5

**Deuteranomaly**  
D6C0C5

**Tritanomaly**  
D2C1CB

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D1C2C4

**Achromatopsia**  
C7C7C7

**Achromatomaly**  
CBC5C6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1C2C4 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 #D1C2C4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1C2C4  
}
```

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 #D1C2C4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1C2C4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1C2C4 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
#D1C2C4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1C2C4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1C2C4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1C2C4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1C2C4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1C2C4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1C2C4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1C2C4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1C2C4 }
```

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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