

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1C7A2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1C7A2) contains.

<b>Hex(D1C7A2)</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(D1C7A2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D1C7A2
RGB	209, 199, 162
RGB Percent	82%, 78%, 64%
CMY	0.1804, 0.2196, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.22, 0.18
HSL	47°, 34%, 73%
HSV	47°, 22%, 82%
XYZ	53.2395, 57.0108, 42.3806
YIQ	197.7720, 17.8370, -9.3870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

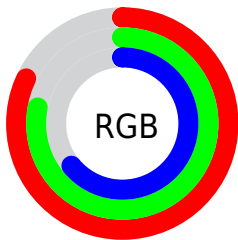
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">175, 209, 162</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13748130</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">80.19, -2.43, 19.81</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">80, 19.959, 96.995</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">57.0108, 0.3488, 0.3735</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291938210</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD1C7A2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">197.7720, -17.6356, 9.8470</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">75.5055, -6.2729, 19.5749</a>

# Details

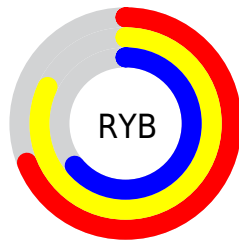
The Hex color **D1C7A2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A2ACD1**, and the grayscale version is **C6C6C6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD9**, and **9A916E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D1C38D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D1CBB7**.

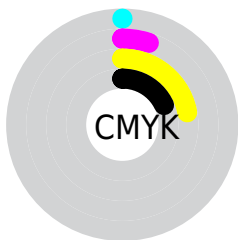
# Distribution



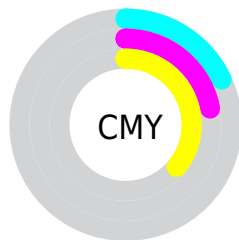
- Red (82%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1C7A2 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 D1C7A2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1C7A2

FFFFFF

 FFFFD9

 FFFFF5

 D1C7A2

 B5AC88

 9A916E

 807856

 665F3E

 4E4728

 363113

 211C00

 000100

 000000

 D1C7A2

 D1C7A2

 D1C38D

 D1CBB7

 D1BE78

 D1D0CC

 D1BA63

 D1D4E1

 D1B54E

 D1D9F6

 D1B13A

 D1DDFF

 D1AC25

 D1E2FF

 D1A810

 D1E6FF

 D1A500

 D1EBFF

 D1EFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E2C1A5



D1C7A2



BCCDA9

# Triad

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



D1C7A2



96D1DD



E3BCD6

# Complementary

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



D1C7A2



A2ACD1

# 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.



D0C1E5



D1C7A2



A1CDE9

# Square

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



D1C7A2



99D2CB



B8C7EC



EDBAC3

# Rectangle

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



D1C7A2



AECFB2



B8C7EC



DDBDDB

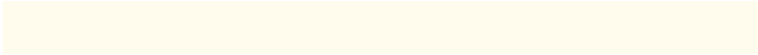


# Sweetspot

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



D1C7A2



FFFBED



D1A2AC



807D75



000000



808080

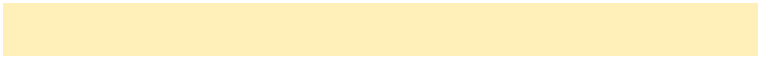


# Same Dimension

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



D1C7A2



FFF0BA



C4D1A2



69665E



A88400



292000



# Inverse Universe

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



A2ACD1



BAC9FF



AFA2D1



5E6069



0024A8



000929



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1C7A2 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 D1C7A2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

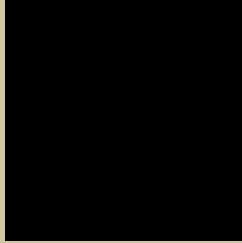
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

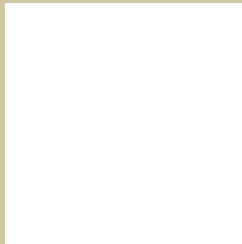
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1C7A2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1C7A2.

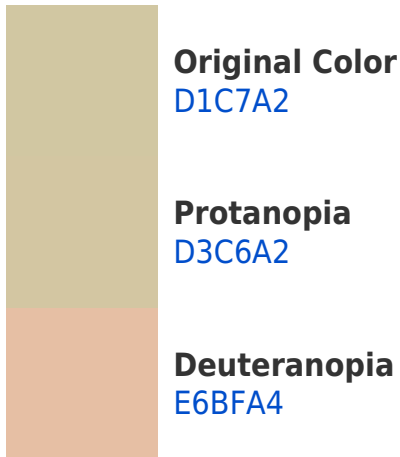


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1C7A2.

# 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](#).

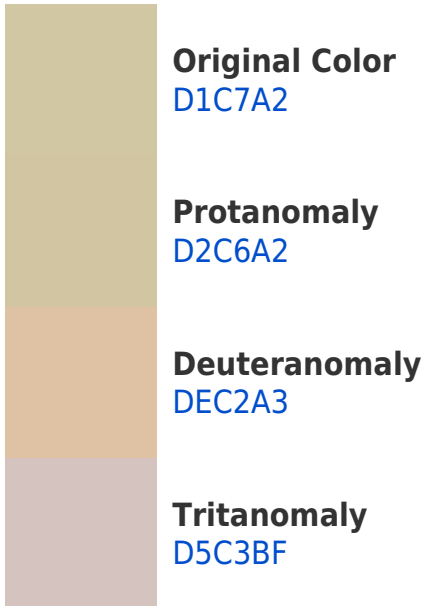
## Dichromacy



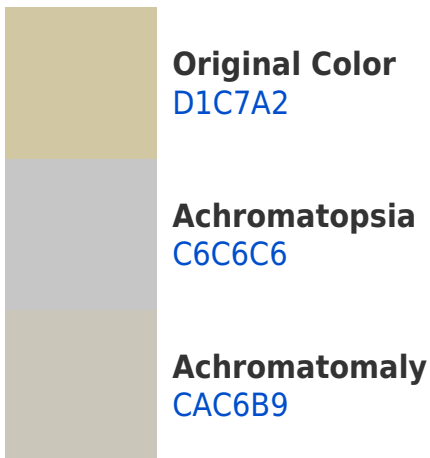


**Tritanopia**  
D7C1D0

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1C7A2 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 #D1C7A2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1C7A2  
}
```

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 #D1C7A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1C7A2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1C7A2 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
#D1C7A2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1C7A2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1C7A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1C7A2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1C7A2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1C7A2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1C7A2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1C7A2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1C7A2 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor