

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1D8BA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1D8BA) contains.

<b>Hex(D1D8BA)</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(D1D8BA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D1D8BA
RGB	209, 216, 186
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 73%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1529, 0.2706
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.14, 0.15
HSL	74°, 28%, 79%
HSV	74°, 14%, 85%
XYZ	59.7133, 66.2122, 56.0874
YIQ	210.4870, 5.4580, -10.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

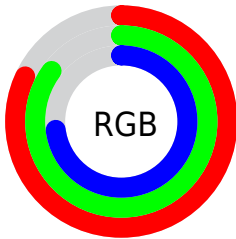
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">186, 216, 193</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13752506</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.10, -7.56, 13.99</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">85, 15.907, 118.384</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">66.2122, 0.3281, 0.3638</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291942586</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD1D8BA</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">210.4870, -12.0721, -1.3041</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.3709, -11.4084, 16.0922</a>

# Details

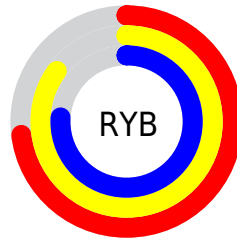
The Hex color **D1D8BA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **C1BAD8**, and the grayscale version is **D3D3D3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF2**, and **9AA185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CCD8A4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D6D8D0**.

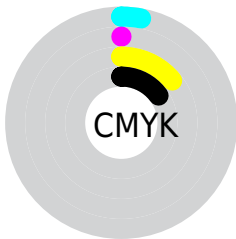
# Distribution



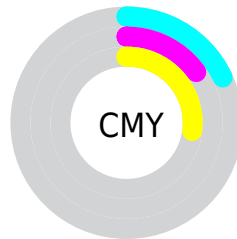
- Red (82%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1D8BA 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 D1D8BA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1D8BA

FFFFFF

 FFFFF2

 D1D8BA

 B5BC9F

 9AA185

 80876C

 676E53

 4F553C

 383E26

 222812

 091400

 000000

 D1D8BA

 D1D8BA

 CCD8A4

 D6D8D0

 C7D88F

 DBD8E5

 C2D879

 E0D8FB

 BDD864

 E5D8FF

 B8D84E

 EAD8FF

 B3D838

 EFD8FF

 AED823

 F4D8FF

 A9D80D

 F9D8FF

 A6D800

 FED8FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E2D3B7



D1D8BA



C0DCC4

# Triad

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



D1D8BA



B4DAEE



F2CAD6

# Complementary

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



D1D8BA



C1BAD8

# 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.



E8CDE5



D1D8BA



C3D6F2

# Square

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



D1D8BA



AEDDE2



D7D1EF



F5CBC7

# Rectangle

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



D1D8BA



B6DDCE



D7D1EF



F0CBDB



# Sweetspot

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



D1D8BA



FDFFF5



D8C1BA



7E8079



000000



808080

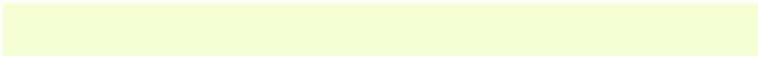


# Same Dimension

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



D1D8BA



F5FFD4



C2D8BA



696B60



83AB00



212B00



# Inverse Universe

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



C1BAD8



DED4FF



D0BAD8



63606B



2800AB



0A002B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1D8BA 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 D1D8BA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

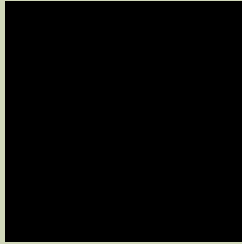
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

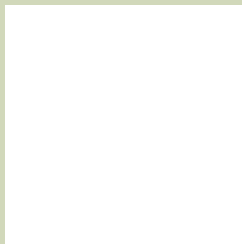
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1D8BA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1D8BA.

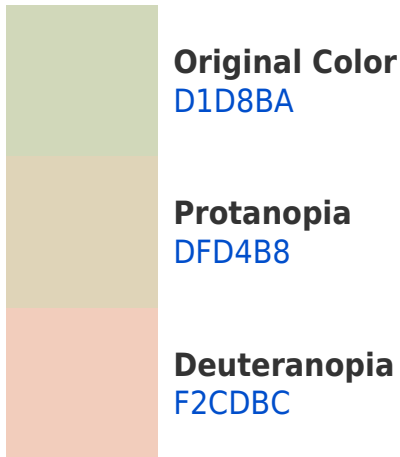


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1D8BA.

# 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](#).

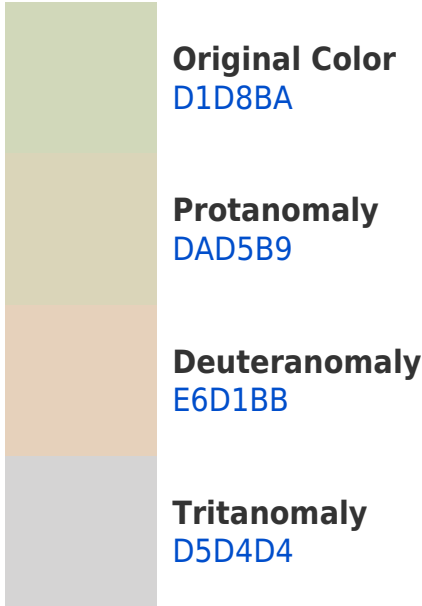
## Dichromacy



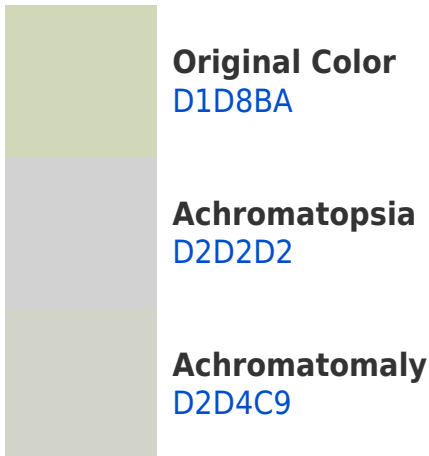


**Tritanopia**  
D7D2E3

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1D8BA 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 #D1D8BA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1D8BA  
}
```

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 #D1D8BA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1D8BA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1D8BA 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
#D1D8BA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1D8BA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1D8BA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1D8BA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1D8BA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1D8BA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1D8BA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1D8BA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1D8BA }
```

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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