

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1DAAC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1DAAC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D1DAAC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1DAAC
RGB	209, 218, 172
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 67%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1451, 0.3255
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.21, 0.15
HSL	72°, 38%, 76%
HSV	72°, 21%, 85%
XYZ	58.8123, 66.6767, 48.7999
YIQ	210.0650, 9.4020, -16.2140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

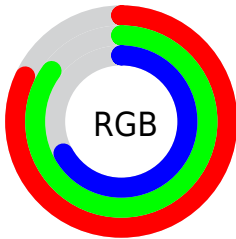
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	172, 218, 181
Decimal	13753004
CIE Lab	85.34, -10.74, 21.67
CIE LCh	85, 24.186, 116.371
Yxy	66.6767, 0.3374, 0.3826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291943084 (0xFFD1DAAC)
YUV	210.0650, -18.7660, -0.9340
Hunter-Lab	81.6558, -14.3336, 21.7256

# Details

The Hex color **D1DAAC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **B5ACDA**, and the grayscale version is **D2D2D2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE4**, and **9AA377** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CDDA96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D5DAC2**.

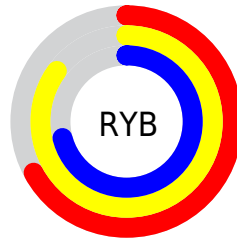
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (85%)

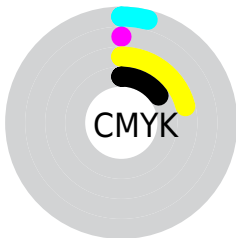
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (71%)

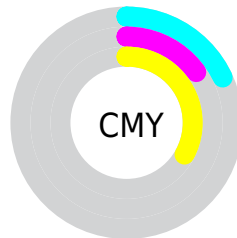


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1DAAC 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 D1DAAC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1DAAC

FFFFFF

 FFFFE4

 D1DAAC

 B5BE91

 9AA377

 80895F

 676F47

 4E5730

 37401A

 212A01

 021600

 000000

 D1DAAC

 D1DAAC

 CDDA96

 D5DAC2

 C8DA80

 DADAD8

 C4DA6B

 DEDAED

 C0DA55

 E2DAFF

 BCDA3F

 E6DAFF

 B7DA29

 EBD AFF

 B3DA13

 EFD AFF

 AFDA00

 F3DAFF

 F7DAFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E9D3A8



D1DAAC



B7DFBB

# Triad

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



D1DAAC



9EDEFB



FFC5D9

# Complementary

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



D1DAAC



B5ACDA

# 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.



F0C9EF



D1DAAC



B7D8FF

# Square

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



D1DAAC



96E2E9



D6D0FE



FFC6C2

# Rectangle

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



D1DAAC



A7E2CA



D6D0FE



FDC6E1



# Sweetspot

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



D1DAAC



FCFFF0



DAB4AC



7E8077



000000



808080

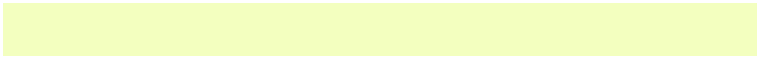


# Same Dimension

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



D1DAAC



F3FFBF



BBDAAC



6C6E63



8BAD00



252E00



# Inverse Universe

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



B5ACDA



CCBFFF



CBACDA



65636E



2200AD

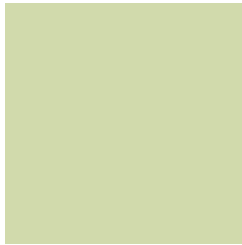


09002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1DAAC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

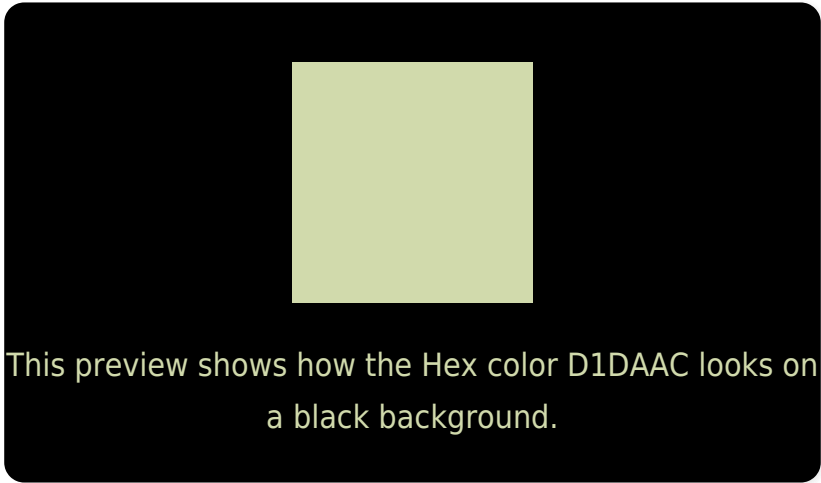
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

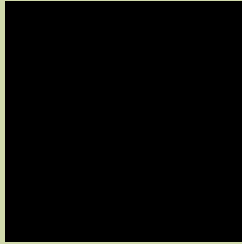
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

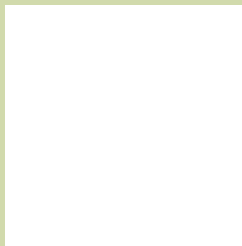
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1DAAC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DAAC.

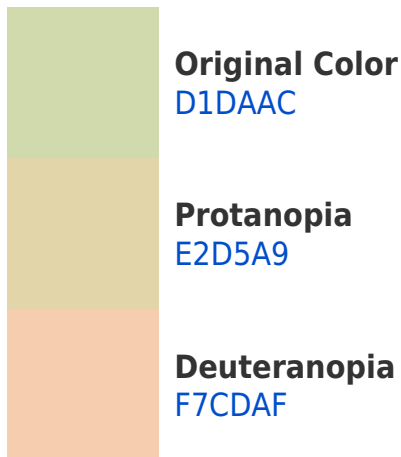


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DAAC.

# 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](#).

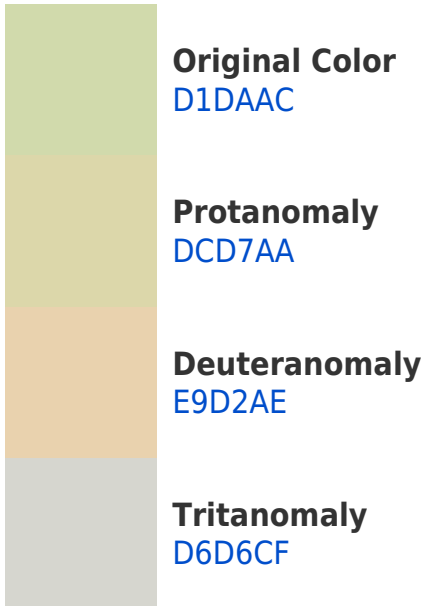
## Dichromacy



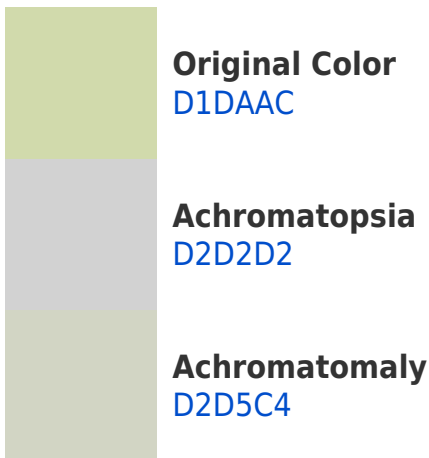


**Tritanopia**  
D9D3E3

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1DAAC 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 #D1DAAC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1DAAC  
}
```

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 #D1DAAC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1DAAC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1DAAC 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
#D1DAAC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1DAAC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1DAAC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DAAC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1DAAC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DAAC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1DAAC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1DAAC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1DAAC }
```

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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