

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1DBC2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1DBC2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D1DBC2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1DBC2
RGB	209, 219, 194
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 76%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1412, 0.2392
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.11, 0.14
HSL	84°, 26%, 81%
HSV	84°, 11%, 86%
XYZ	61.3636, 68.1134, 60.9519
YIQ	213.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

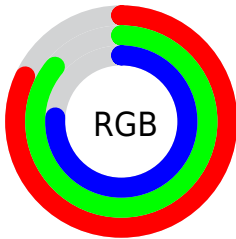
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 219, 204</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13753282</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.06, -7.78, 11.14</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 13.590, 124.945</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">68.1134, 0.3222, 0.3577</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291943362</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD1DBC2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">213.1600, -9.4459, -3.6483</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">82.5308, -11.7100, 13.9838</a>

# Details

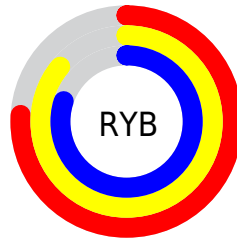
The Hex color **D1DBC2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCC2DB**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFFB**, and **9BA48C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C8DBAC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DADBD8**.

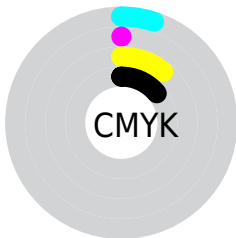
# Distribution



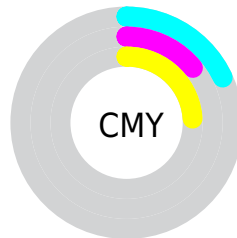
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1DBC2 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 D1DBC2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1DBC2

FFFFFFF

 FFFFFFFB

 D1DBC2

 B5BFA7

 9BA48C

 808A73

 67705A

 4F5843

 38412D

 222B18

 0D1600

 000000

 D1DBC2

 D1DBC2

 C8DBAC

 DADBD8

 BFDB96

 E3DBEE

 B7DB80

 EBDBFF

 AEDB6A

 F4DBFF

 A5DB54

 FDDBFF

 9CDB3F

 FFDBFF

 94DB29

 8BDB13

 83DB00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E0D7BE



D1DBC2



C3DECC

# Triad

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



D1DBC2



BEDCEE



F2CFD5

# Complementary

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



D1DBC2



CCC2DB

# 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.



EAD0E2



D1DBC2



CCD8F1

# Square

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



D1DBC2



B7DEE5



DDD3EC



F2D0C9

# Rectangle

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



D1DBC2



BCDFD5



DDD3EC



F0CFDA



# Sweetspot

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



D1DBC2



FCFFF7



DBCCC2



7D807A



000000



808080

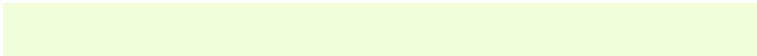


# Same Dimension

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



D1DBC2



F1FFDB



C4DBC2



696E63



68AD00



1C2E00



# Inverse Universe

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



CCC2DB



EADBFF



D9C2DB



67636E



4500AD

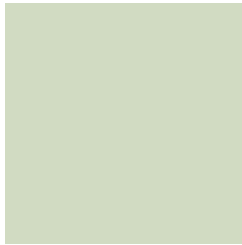


12002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1DBC2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

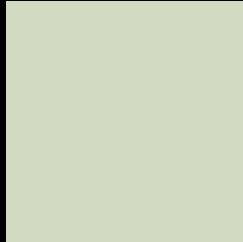
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1DBC2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

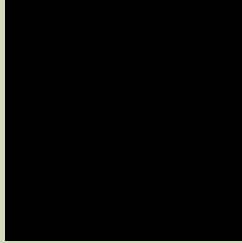
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

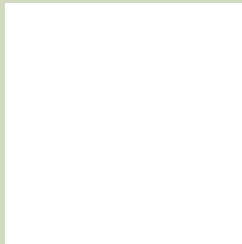
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1DBC2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBC2.

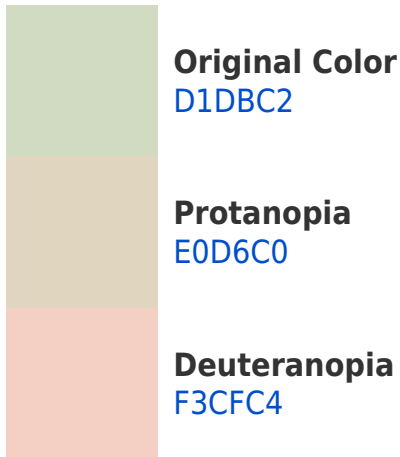


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBC2.

# 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](#).

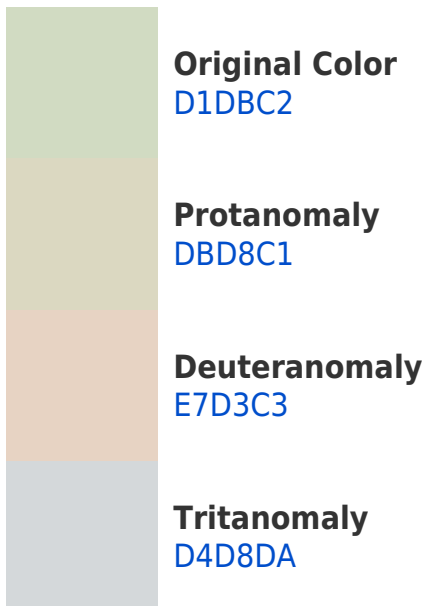
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
D6D6E7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1DBC2 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 #D1DBC2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1DBC2  
}
```

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 #D1DBC2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1DBC2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1DBC2 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
#D1DBC2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1DBC2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1DBC2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBC2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1DBC2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBC2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1DBC2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1DBC2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1DBC2 }
```

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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