

Converting Colors

Hex(D1DBD6)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(D1DBD6) contains.

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Color

Hex(D1DBD6)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1DBD6
RGB	209, 219, 214
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 84%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1412, 0.1608
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.02, 0.14
HSL	150°, 12%, 84%
HSV	150°, 5%, 86%
XYZ	63.7636, 69.0734, 73.5901
YIQ	215.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

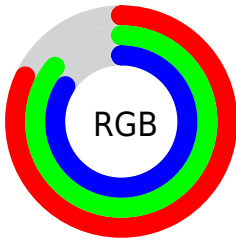
Format	Color
RYP	209, 216, 219
Decimal	13753302
CIELab	86.54, -4.28, 1.28
CIElCh	87, 4.466, 163.374
Yxy	69.0734, 0.3089, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291943382 (0xFFD1DBD6)
YUV	215.4400, -0.7099, -5.6479
Hunter-Lab	83.1104, -8.4952, 5.6789

Details

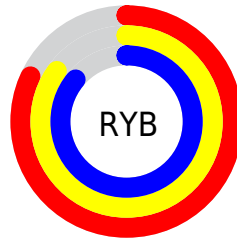
The Hex color **D1DBD6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DBD1D6**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9BA49F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BBDBC8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E7DBE1**.

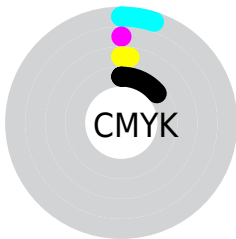
Distribution



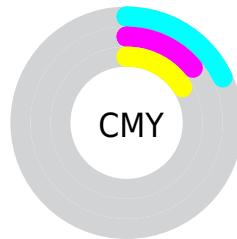
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1DBD6 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 D1DBD6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ D1DBD6

FFFFFF

■ D1DBD6

■ B5BFBA

■ 9BA49F

■ 818A85

■ 68706C

■ 4F5854

■ 39413D

■ 232B27

■ 0E1612

■ 000000

 D1DBD6

 D1DBD6

 BBDBC B

 E7DBE1

 A5DBC0

 FDDBEC

 8FDBB5

 FFDBF7

 79DBAA

 FFDBFF

 64DB9F

 4EDB94

 38DB89

 22DB7E

 0CDB73

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D5DAD2



D1DBD6



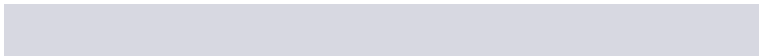
CFDBDA

Triad

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



D1DBD6



D7D8E1



E2D6D3

Complementary

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



D1DBD6



DBD1D6

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.



E2D6D7



D1DBD6



DCD7DF

Square

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



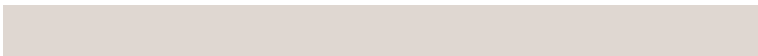
D1DBD6



D2DAE1



E0D6DB



DFD7D1

Rectangle

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



D1DBD6



CFDBDD



E0D6DB



E2D6D4

Sweetspot

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



D1DBD6



FCFFFE



D6DBD1



7E807F



000000



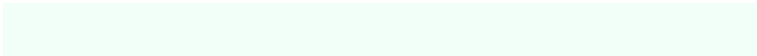
808080

Same Dimension

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



D1DBD6



F2FFF9



D1DBDB



676E6A



00AD57



002E17

Inverse Universe

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



DBD1D6



FFF2F9



DBD1D1



6E676A



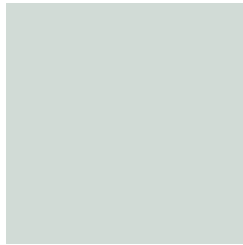
AD0057



2E0017

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1DBD6 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

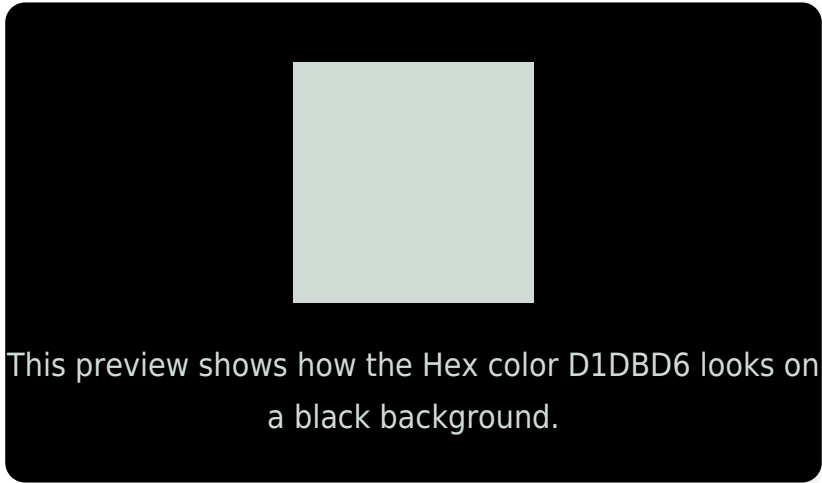
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

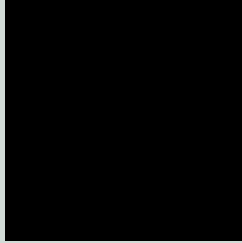
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

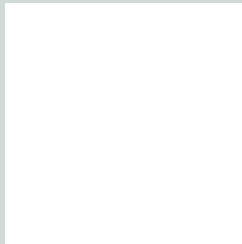
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex D1DBD6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBD6.

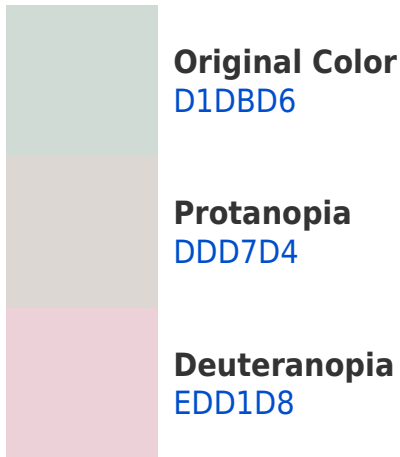


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBD6.

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](#).

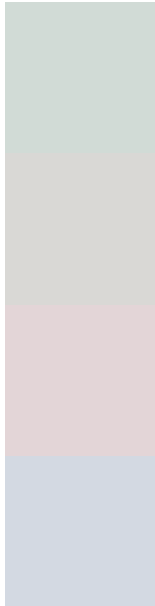
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
D4D8E9

Trichromacy



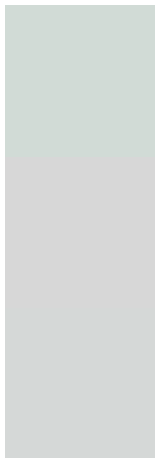
Original Color
D1DBD6

Protanomaly
D9D8D5

Deuteranomaly
E3D5D7

Tritanomaly
D3D9E2

Monochromacy



Original Color
D1DBD6

Achromatopsia
D7D7D7

Achromatomaly
D5D8D7

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1DBD6 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 #D1DBD6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1DBD6  
}
```

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 #D1DBD6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1DBD6
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1DBD6 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
#D1DBD6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1DBD6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1DBD6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBD6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1DBD6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBD6 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1DBD6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1DBD6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1DBD6 }
```

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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