

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1E1B2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1E1B2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D1E1B2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D1E1B2
RGB	209, 225, 178
RGB Percent	82%, 88%, 70%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1176, 0.3020
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.21, 0.12
HSL	80°, 44%, 79%
HSV	80°, 21%, 88%
XYZ	61.2556, 70.6201, 52.5220
YIQ	214.8580, 5.5510, -18.0090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

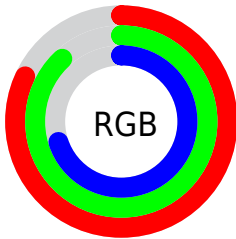
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">178, 225, 194</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13754802</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.30, -13.37, 21.25</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">87, 25.107, 122.175</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">70.6201, 0.3322, 0.3830</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291944882</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD1E1B2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">214.8580, -18.1710, -5.1375</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">84.0358, -16.9498, 21.7690</a>

# Details

The Hex color **D1E1B2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **C2B2E1**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFEA**, and **9AAA7D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C9E19B**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D9E1C9**.

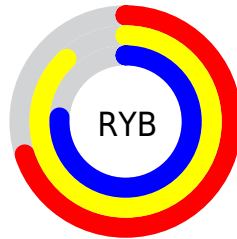
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (88%)

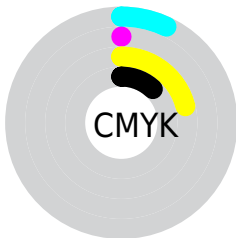
Blue (70%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (76%)

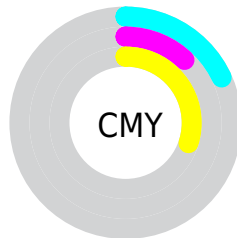


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1E1B2 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 D1E1B2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1E1B2

FFFFFF

 FFFFEA

 D1E1B2

 B5C597

 9AAA7D

 808F64

 67764C

 4E5D35

 37451F

 212F08

 061B00

 000000

 D1E1B2

 D1E1B2

 C9E19B

 D9E1C9

 C2E185

 E0E1DF

 BAE16F

 E8E1F6

 B2E158

 F0E1FF

 ABE142

 F7E1FF

 A3E12B

 FFE1FF

 9BE115

 94E100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EBDAAB



D1E1B2



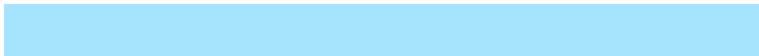
B6E6C4

# Triad

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



D1E1B2



A5E3FF



FFCADA

# Complementary

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



D1E1B2



C2B2E1

# 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.



FBCDF1



D1E1B2



C1DCFF

# Square

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



D1E1B2



99E7F3



E1D4FF



FFCC2

# Rectangle

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



D1E1B2



A6E8D3



E1D4FF



FFCAE2



# Sweetspot

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



D1E1B2



FAFFF0



E1C2B2



7C8077



000000



808080

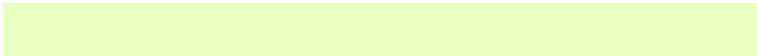


# Same Dimension

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



D1E1B2



E9FFBF



BAE1B2



6C7065



74B000



203000



# Inverse Universe

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



C2B2E1



D5BFFF



D9B2E1



696570



3C00B0

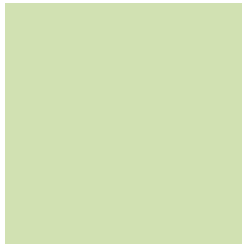


100030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1E1B2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

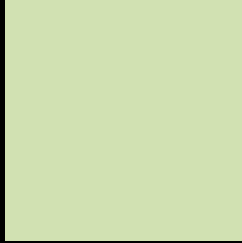
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1E1B2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

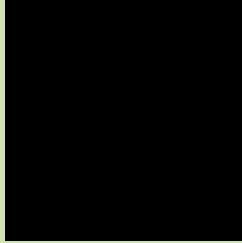
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

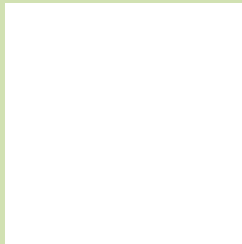
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1E1B2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1E1B2.

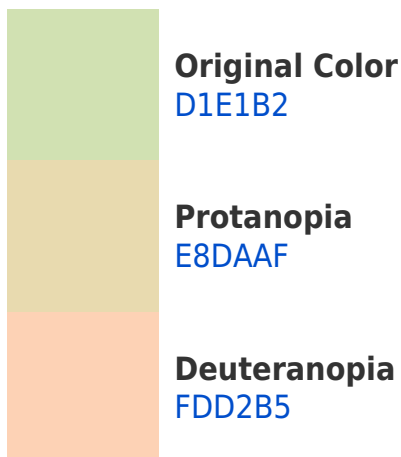


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1E1B2.

# 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](#).

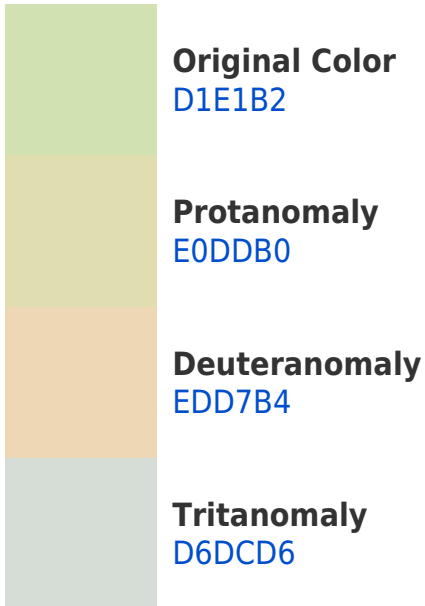
## Dichromacy



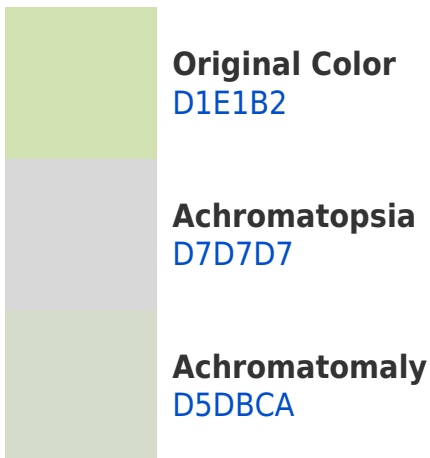


**Tritanopia**  
D9D9EA

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1E1B2 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 #D1E1B2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1E1B2  
}
```

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 #D1E1B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1E1B2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1E1B2 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
#D1E1B2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1E1B2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1E1B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1E1B2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1E1B2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1E1B2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1E1B2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1E1B2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1E1B2 }
```

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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