

# Converting Colors

Hex(D2D8DB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D2D8DB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D2D8DB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D8DB
RGB	210, 216, 219
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 86%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1529, 0.1412
CMYK	0.04, 0.01, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	200°, 11%, 84%
HSV	200°, 4%, 86%
XYZ	63.9204, 67.9278, 76.7603
YIQ	214.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

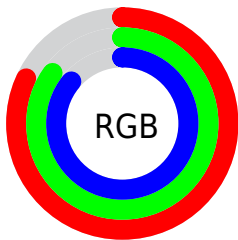
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">210, 214, 219</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13818075</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.97, -1.46, -2.19</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 2.634, 236.237</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">67.9278, 0.3064, 0.3256</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292008155</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD2D8DB</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">214.5480, 2.1948, -3.9886</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">82.4184, -5.7946, 2.4732</a>

# Details

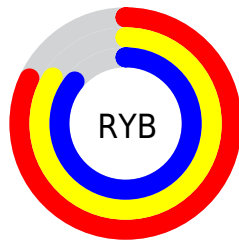
The Hex color **D2D8DB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DBD5D2**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9CA1A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BCD1DB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E8DFDB**.

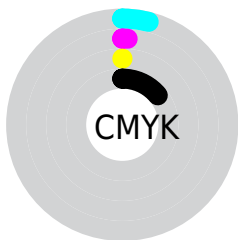
# Distribution



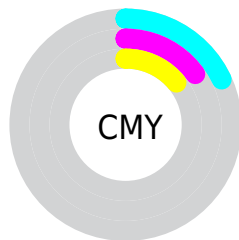
- Red (82%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (86%)



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



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D2D8DB 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 D2D8DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ D2D8DB

FFFFFF

■ D2D8DB

■ B6BCBF

■ 9CA1A4

■ 82878A

■ 686E70

■ 505558

■ 393E41

■ 24282B

■ 0F1416

■ 000000

 D2D8DB

 D2D8DB

 BCD1DB

 E8DFDB

 A6C9DB

 FEE7DB

 90C2DB

 FFEEDB

 7ABBDB

 FFF5DB

 65B4DB

 FFFCDB

 4FACDB

 FFFFDB

 39A5DB

 239EDB

 0D96DB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

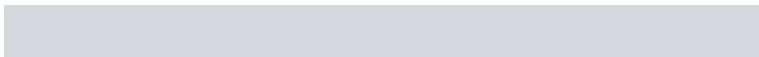
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



D1D8D9



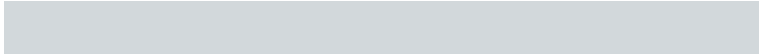
D2D8DB



D4D7DC

# Triad

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



D2D8DB



DCD5D7



D7D7D2

# Complementary

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



D2D8DB



DBD5D2

# Split Complementary

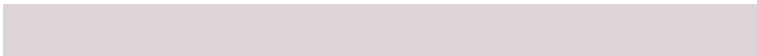
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



DAD7D2



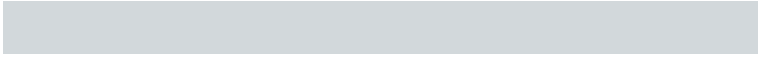
D2D8DB



DDD5D5

# Square

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



D2D8DB



DAD6DA



DCD6D3



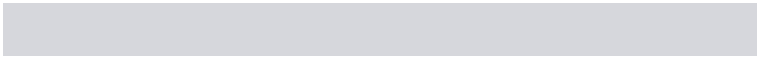
D4D8D4

# Rectangle

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



D2D8DB



D6D7DC



DCD6D3



D8D7D2



# Sweetspot

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



D2D8DB



FCFEFF



D2DBD5



7E7F80



000000



808080

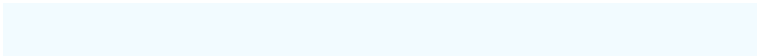


# Same Dimension

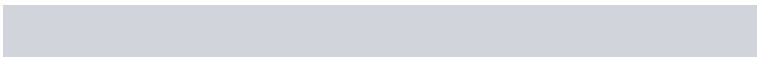
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D2D8DB



F2FBFF



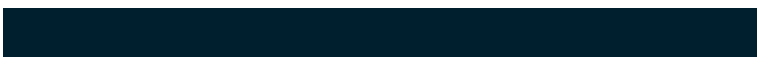
D2D4DB



676B6E



0074AD



001F2E



# Inverse Universe

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



DBD2D8



FFF2FB



DBD9D2



6E676B



AD0074

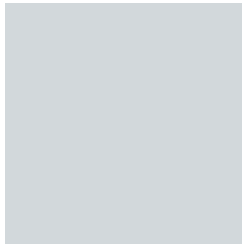


2E001F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D2D8DB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

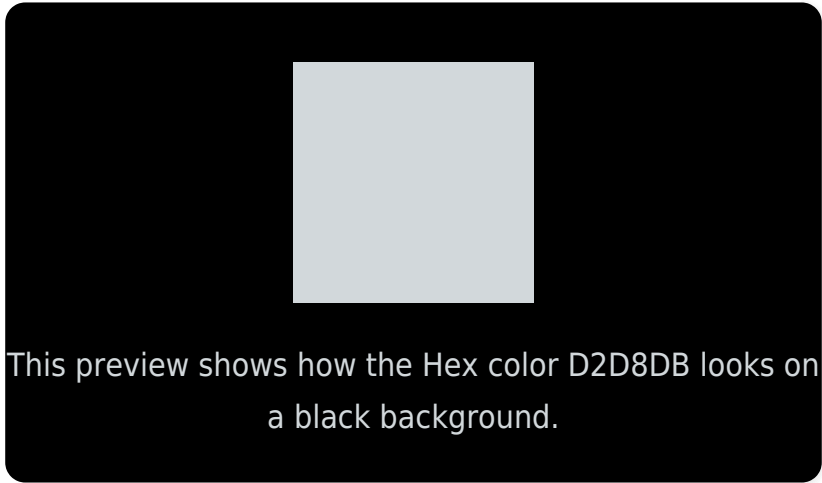
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

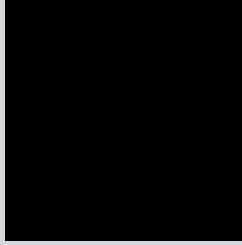
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

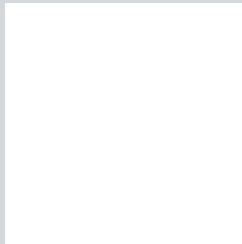
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D2D8DB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D2D8DB.

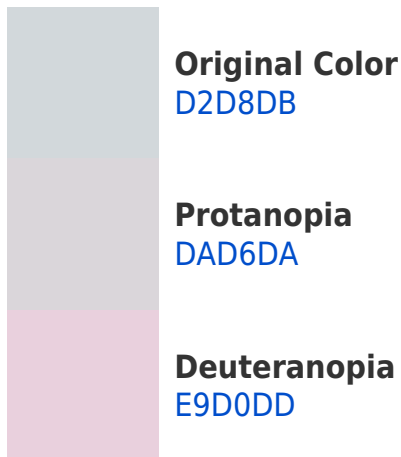


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D2D8DB.

# 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**  
D4D6E7

# Trichromacy



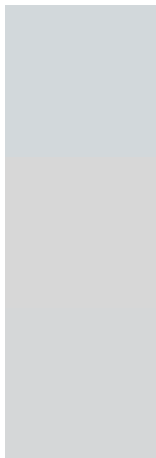
**Original Color**  
D2D8DB

**Protanomaly**  
D7D7DA

**Deuteranomaly**  
E1D3DC

**Tritanomaly**  
D3D7E3

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D2D8DB

**Achromatopsia**  
D7D7D7

**Achromatomaly**  
D5D7D8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D2D8DB 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 #D2D8DB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D2D8DB  
}
```

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 #D2D8DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D2D8DB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D2D8DB 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
#D2D8DB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D2D8DB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D2D8DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D2D8DB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D2D8DB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D2D8DB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D2D8DB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D2D8DB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D2D8DB }
```

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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