

# Converting Colors

Hex(D2E1D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D2E1D1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D2E1D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2E1D1
RGB	210, 225, 209
RGB Percent	82%, 88%, 82%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1176, 0.1804
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.07, 0.12
HSL	116°, 21%, 85%
HSV	116°, 7%, 88%
XYZ	65.0122, 72.1555, 70.8225
YIQ	218.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

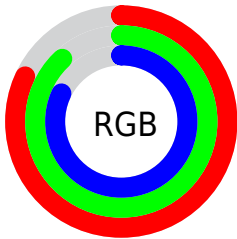
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	209, 225, 224
Decimal	13820369
CIE Lab	88.04, -7.92, 6.10
CIE LCh	88, 9.995, 142.405
Yxy	72.1555, 0.3126, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292010449 (0xFFD2E1D1)
YUV	218.6910, -4.7777, -7.6220
Hunter-Lab	84.9444, -12.0378, 10.0280

# Details

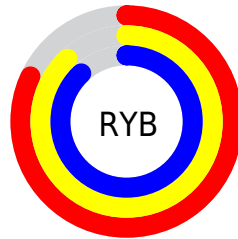
The Hex color **D2E1D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **E0D1E1**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9CAA9B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BDE1BB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E7E1E8**.

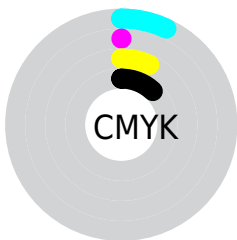
# Distribution



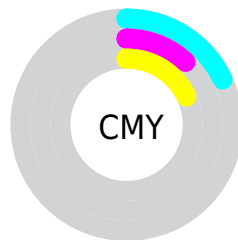
- Red (82%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D2E1D1 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 D2E1D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D2E1D1

FFFFFF

 D2E1D1

 B6C5B5

 9CAA9B

 818F81

 687668

 505D4F

 394539

 232F23

 0F1A0E

 000000

 D2E1D1

 D2E1D1

 BDE1BB

 E7E1E8

 A8E1A4

 FCE1FE

 93E18D

 FFE1FF

 7EE177

 69E161

 53E14A

 3EE133

 29E11D

 14E106

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DDDECB



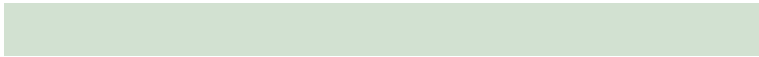
D2E1D1



C9E2DA

# Triad

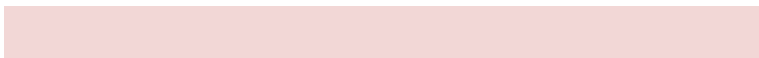
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D2E1D1



D0DEEF



F2D7D6

# Complementary

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



D2E1D1



E0D1E1

# 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.



EFD7E0



D2E1D1



DCDBEE

# Square

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



D2E1D1



C8E1EC



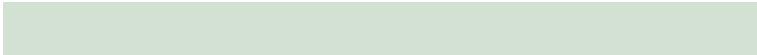
E7D8E9



EFD8CE

# Rectangle

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



D2E1D1



C6E3E1



E7D8E9



F1D7D9



# Sweetspot

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



D2E1D1



FAFFFA



E1E0D1



7D807D



000000

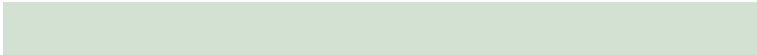


808080

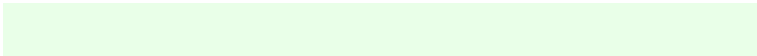


# Same Dimension

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



D2E1D1



E9FFE8



D1E1D8



667065



0BB000



033000



# Inverse Universe

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



E0D1E1



FEE8FF



E1D1DA



6F6570



A500B0

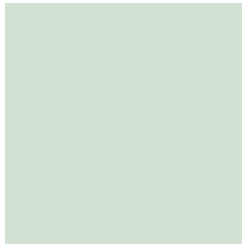


2D0030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D2E1D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

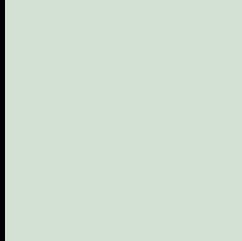
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D2E1D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

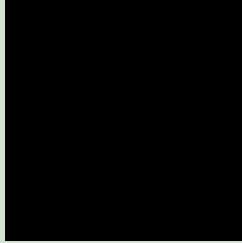
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

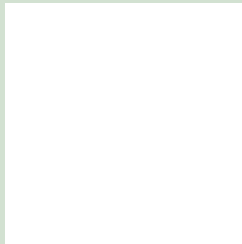
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D2E1D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D2E1D1.

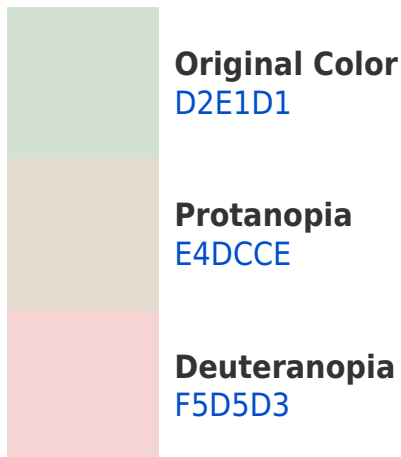


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D2E1D1.

# 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





# Trichromacy



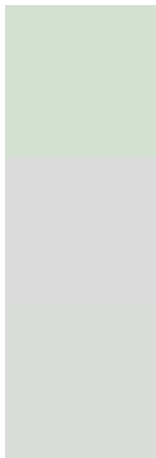
**Original Color**  
D2E1D1

**Protanomaly**  
DDDECF

**Deuteranomaly**  
E8D9D2

**Tritanomaly**  
D5DEE3

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D2E1D1

**Achromatopsia**  
DBDBDB

**Achromatomaly**  
D8DDD7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D2E1D1 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 #D2E1D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D2E1D1  
}
```

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 #D2E1D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D2E1D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D2E1D1 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
#D2E1D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D2E1D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D2E1D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D2E1D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D2E1D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D2E1D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D2E1D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D2E1D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D2E1D1 }
```

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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