

# Converting Colors

Hex(D3DCDA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D3DCDA) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D3DCDA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>               |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex           | D3DCDA                     |
| RGB           | 211, 220, 218              |
| RGB Percent   | 83%, 86%, 85%              |
| CMY           | 0.1725, 0.1373, 0.1451     |
| CMYK          | 0.04, 0.00, 0.01, 0.14     |
| HSL           | 167°, 11%, 85%             |
| HSV           | 167°, 4%, 86%              |
| XYZ           | 65.1121, 70.0972, 76.4280  |
| YIQ           | 217.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

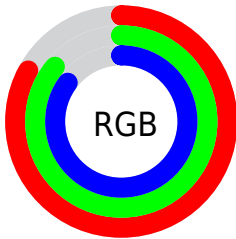
| Format                              | Color  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">211, 216, 220</a>                                |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">13884634</a>                                     |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">87.04, -3.39, -0.08</a>                          |
| CIELCh                              | <a href="#">87, 3.389, 181.364</a>                           |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">70.0972, 0.3077, 0.3312</a>                      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4292074714</a><br>( <a href="#">0xFFD3DCDA</a> ) |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">217.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330</a>                    |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">83.7241, -7.6981, 4.4837</a>                     |

# Details

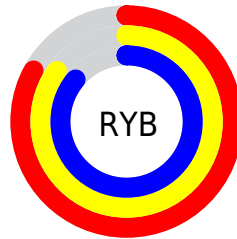
The Hex color **D3DCDA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DCD3D5**, and the grayscale version is **D9D9D9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9CA5A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BDDCD5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E9DCDF**.

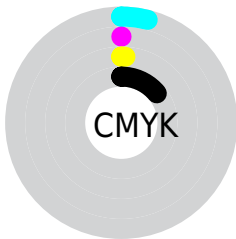
# Distribution



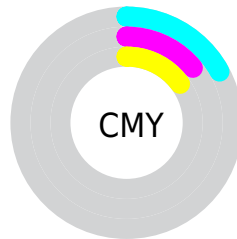
- Red (83%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (86%)



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



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D3DCDA 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 D3DCDA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ D3DCDA

FFFFFF

■ D3DCDA

■ B7C0BE

■ 9CA5A3

■ 828B89

■ 697170

■ 515957

■ 3A4140

■ 252B2A

■ 101716

■ 000000

 D3DCDA

 D3DCDA

 BDDCD5

 E9DCDF

 A7DCD0

 FFDCE4

 91DCCB

 FFDCE9

 7BDCC6

 FFDCEE

 65DCC2

 FFDCE2

 4FDCBD

 FFDCE7

 39DCB8

 FFDCEC

 23DCB3

 FFDCE8

 0DDCAE

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D5DCD7



D3DCDA



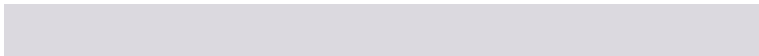
D2DCDD

# Triad

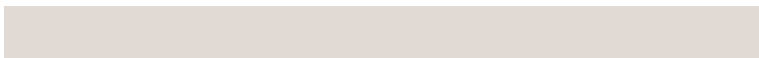
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D3DCDA



DBD9DF



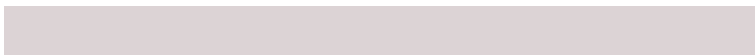
E0D9D4

# Complementary

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



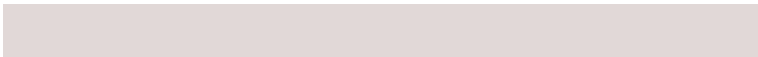
D3DCDA



DCD3D5

# 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.



E1D8D7



D3DCDA



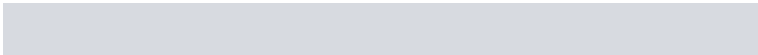
DED8DD

# Square

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



D3DCDA



D7DAE0



E1D8DA



DDDAD4

# Rectangle

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



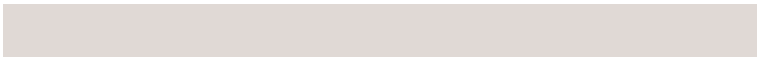
D3DCDA



D3DBDF



E1D8DA



E0D9D5



# Sweetspot

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



D3DCDA



FCFFFE



D5DCD3



7E807F



000000



808080

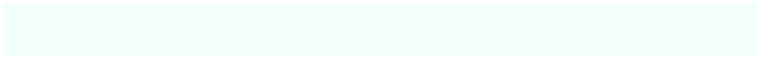


# Same Dimension

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



D3DCDA



F2FFFC



D3DADC



676E6C



00AD87



002E24



# Inverse Universe

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



DCD3D5



FFF2F5



DCD5D3



6E6769



AD0027

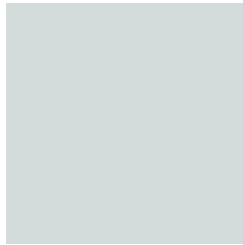


2E000A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D3DCDA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

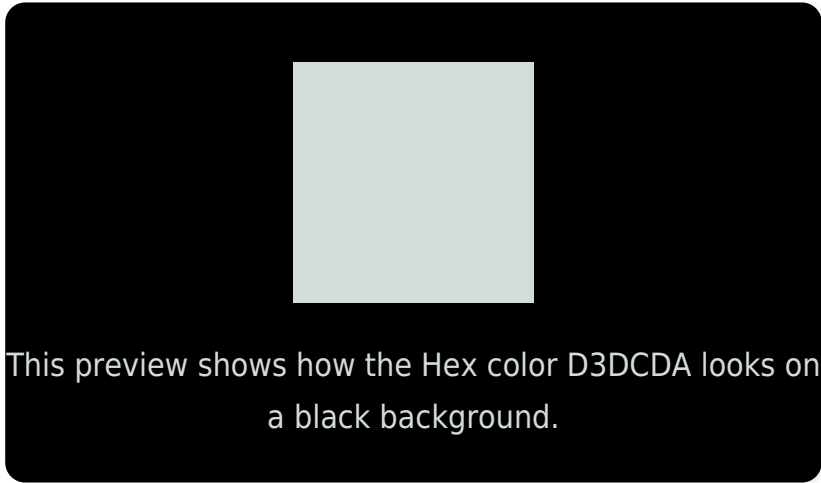
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

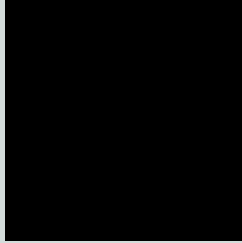
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

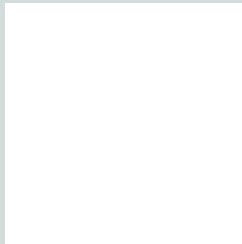
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D3DCDA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D3DCDA.

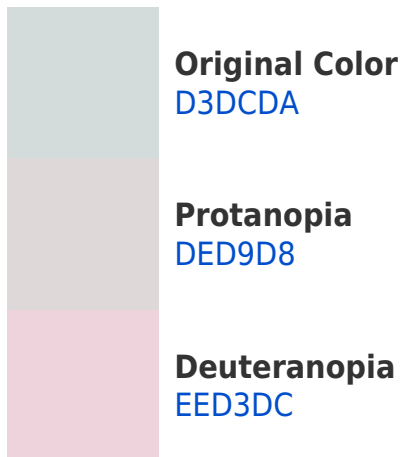


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D3DCDA.

# 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**  
D6D9EB

# Trichromacy



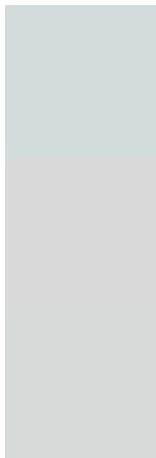
**Original Color**  
D3DCDA

**Protanomaly**  
DADAD9

**Deuteranomaly**  
E4D6DB

**Tritanomaly**  
D5DAE5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D3DCDA

**Achromatopsia**  
D9D9D9

**Achromatomaly**  
D7DAD9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D3DCDA 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 #D3DCDA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D3DCDA  
}
```

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 #D3DCDA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D3DCDA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D3DCDA 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
#D3DCDA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D3DCDA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D3DCDA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D3DCDA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D3DCDA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D3DCDA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D3DCDA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D3DCDA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D3DCDA }
```

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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