

# Converting Colors

Hex(D4D4C1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D4D4C1) contains.

<b>Hex(D4D4C1)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(D4D4C1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D4C1
RGB	212, 212, 193
RGB Percent	83%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1686, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.09, 0.17
HSL	60°, 18%, 79%
HSV	60°, 9%, 83%
XYZ	60.3205, 64.9343, 59.8064
YIQ	209.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

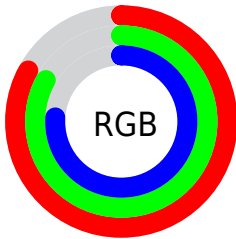
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">193, 212, 193</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13948097</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">84.45, -3.29, 9.40</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">84, 9.958, 109.312</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">64.9343, 0.3259, 0.3509</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292138177</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD4D4C1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">209.8340, -8.2992, 1.8996</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">80.5818, -7.3998, 12.4033</a>

# Details

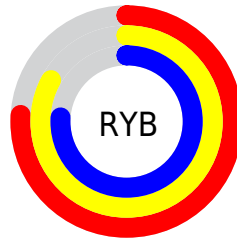
The Hex color **D4D4C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C1C1D4**, and the grayscale version is **D2D2D2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFF9**, and **9D9D8B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D4D4AC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D4D4D6**.

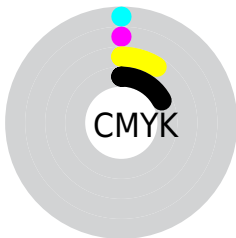
# Distribution



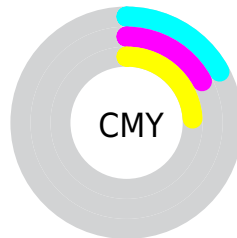
- Red (83%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D4D4C1 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 D4D4C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D4D4C1

FFFFFF

 FFFFF9

 D4D4C1

 B8B8A6

 9D9D8B

 838372

 6A6A59

 525242

 3B3B2C

 252617

 101100

 000000

 D4D4C1

 D4D4C1

 D4D4AC

 D4D4D6

 D4D497

 D4D4EB

 D4D481

 D4D4FF

 D4D46C

 D4D457

 D4D442

 D4D42D

 D4D417

 D4D402

# Harmonies

## Analogous

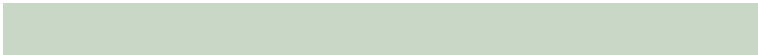
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



DED1C0



D4D4C1



C9D7C6

# Triad

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



D4D4C1



BED7E1



E4CDD6

# Complementary

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



D4D4C1



C1C1D4

# 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.



DCCDFD



D4D4C1



C5D5E5

# Square

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



D4D4C1



BCD8D9



D1D1E4



E7CD CD

# Rectangle

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



D4D4C1



C3D8CC



D1D1E4



E2CDDA



# Sweetspot

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



D4D4C1



FFFFF7



D4C1C1



80807A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D4D4C1



FFFFE3



CBD4C1



6B6B60



ABAB00



2B2B00



# Inverse Universe

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



C1C1D4



E3E3FF



CBC1D4



60606B



0000AB

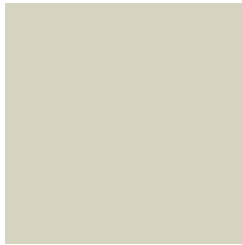


00002B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D4D4C1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

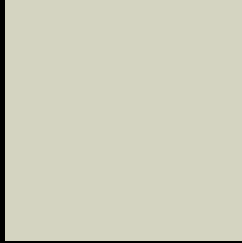
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D4D4C1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

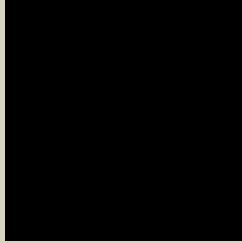
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

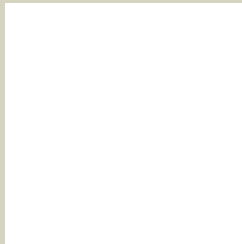
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D4D4C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D4D4C1.

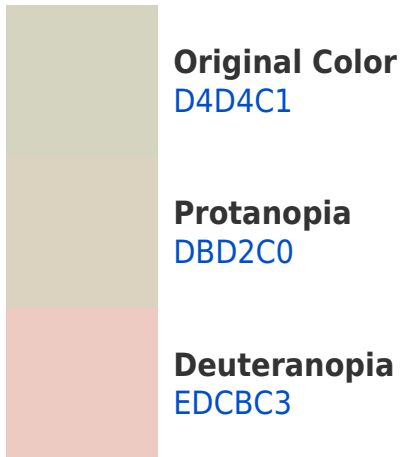


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D4D4C1.

# 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](#).

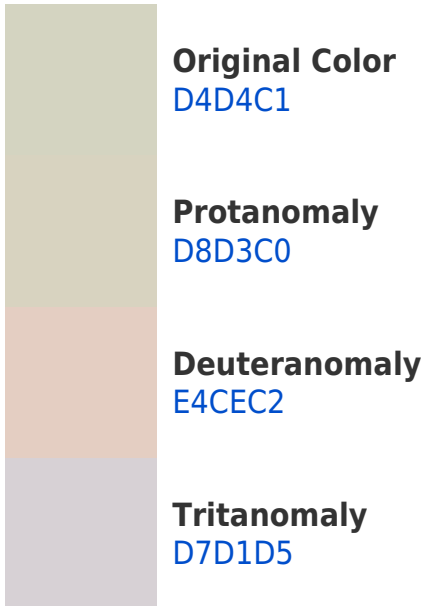
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
D8CFE0

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D4D4C1 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 #D4D4C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D4D4C1  
}
```

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 #D4D4C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D4D4C1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D4D4C1 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
#D4D4C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D4D4C1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D4D4C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D4D4C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D4D4C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D4D4C1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D4D4C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D4D4C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D4D4C1 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor