

# Converting Colors

Hex(D8CAB1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D8CAB1) contains.

<b>Hex(D8CAB1)</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(D8CAB1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D8CAB1
RGB	216, 202, 177
RGB Percent	85%, 79%, 69%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2078, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.18, 0.15
HSL	38°, 33%, 77%
HSV	38°, 18%, 85%
XYZ	57.3752, 60.0143, 50.1549
YIQ	203.3360, 16.3690, -4.8070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

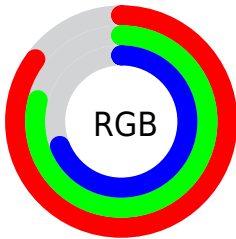
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">199, 216, 177</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14207665</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.85, 0.82, 14.24</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">82, 14.264, 86.704</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">60.0143, 0.3424, 0.3582</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292397745</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD8CAB1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">203.3360, -12.9836, 11.1063</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">77.4689, -3.3694, 15.8427</a>

# Details

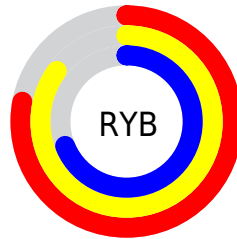
The Hex color **D8CAB1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **B1BFD8**, and the grayscale version is **CBCBCB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE9**, and **A1947C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D8C29B**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D8D2C7**.

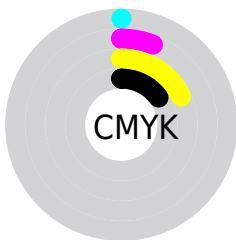
# Distribution



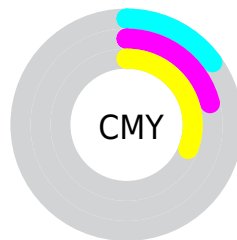
- Red (85%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D8CAB1 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 D8CAB1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D8CAB1

FFFFFFF

 FFFFE9

 D8CAB1

 BCAF96

 A1947C

 867A63

 6D614B

 544A35

 3D331F

 271E08

 0C0600

 000000

 D8CAB1

 D8CAB1

 D8C29B

 D8D2C7

 D8BA86

 D8DADC

 D8B370

 D8E1F2

 D8AB5B

 D8E9FF

 D8A345

 D8F1FF

 D89B2F

 D8F9FF

 D8941A

 D8FFFF

 D88C04

 D88A00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E3C6B6



D8CAB1



C9CEB4

# Triad

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



D8CAB1



A9D3D7



DCC5DA

# Complementary

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



D8CAB1



B1BFD8

# 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.



CCC9E3



D8CAB1



AED1E1

# Square

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



D8CAB1



AED3C9



BBCDE6



E6C3CD

# Rectangle

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



D8CAB1



BFD1B9



BBCDE6



D7C6DE

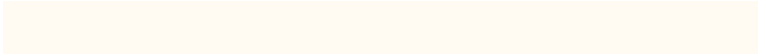


# Sweetspot

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



D8CAB1



FFFAF2



D8B1BF



807D78



000000



808080

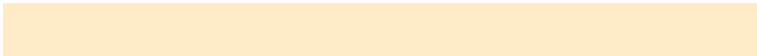


# Same Dimension

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



D8CAB1



FFEBC7



D3D8B1



6B6760



AB6E00



2B1C00



# Inverse Universe

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



B1BFD8



C7DBFF



B6B1D8



60646B



003DAB

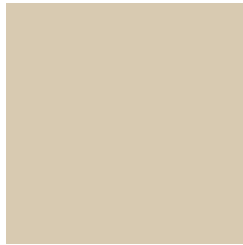


00102B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D8CAB1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

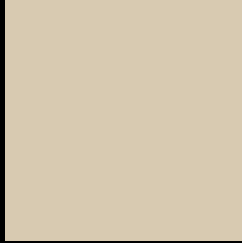
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D8CAB1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

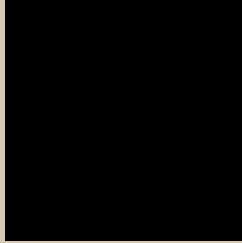
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

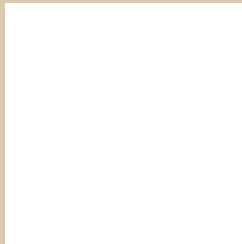
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D8CAB1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D8CAB1.

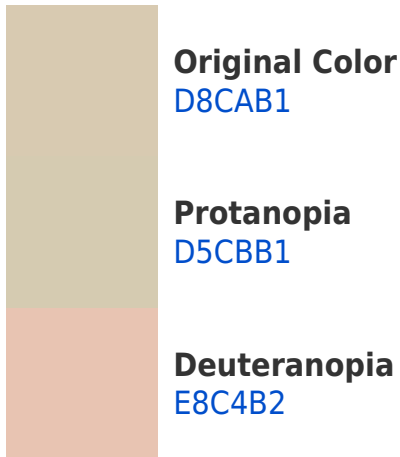


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D8CAB1.

# 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



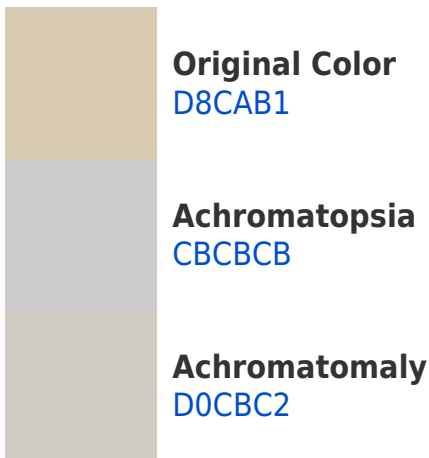


**Tritanopia**  
DDC5D4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D8CAB1 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 #D8CAB1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D8CAB1  
}
```

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 #D8CAB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D8CAB1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D8CAB1 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
#D8CAB1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D8CAB1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D8CAB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D8CAB1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D8CAB1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D8CAB1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D8CAB1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D8CAB1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D8CAB1 }
```

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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