

Converting Colors

Hex(DADDDB)

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

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Color

Hex(DADDDDB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DADDDB
RGB	218, 221, 219
RGB Percent	85%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1333, 0.1412
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	140°, 4%, 86%
HSV	140°, 1%, 87%
XYZ	67.5561, 71.7328, 77.3031
YIQ	219.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

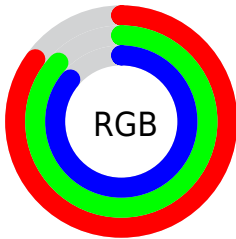
Format	Color
RYB	218, 220, 221
Decimal	14343643
CIELab	87.84, -1.37, 0.61
CIELCh	88, 1.501, 155.822
Yxy	71.7328, 0.3119, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292533723 (0xFFDADDDDB)
YUV	219.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444
Hunter-Lab	84.6952, -5.8384, 5.1715

Details

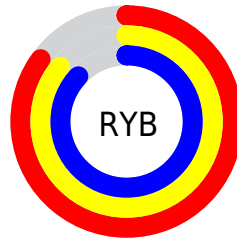
The Hex color **DADDDDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DDDADC**, and the grayscale version is **DCDCDC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A3A6A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C4DDCC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F0DDEA**.

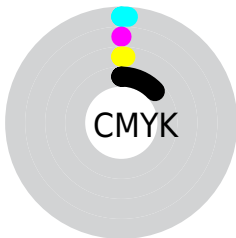
Distribution



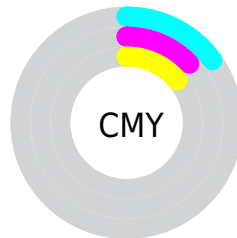
- Red (85%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

■ DADDDDB

FFFFFF

■ DADDDDB

■ BEC1BF

■ A3A6A4

■ 898C8A

■ 707270

■ 575A58

■ 404241

■ 2A2C2B

■ 161816

■ 000000

 DADDDDB

 DADDDDB

 C4DDCC

 F0DDEA

 AEDDBE

 FFDDF8

 98DDAF

 FFDDFF

 82DDA0

 6BDD91

 55DD83

 3FDD74

 29DD65

 13DD56

Harmonies

Analogous

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



DCDDDA



DADDDB



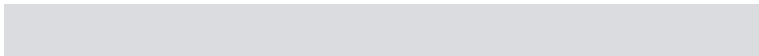
D9DDDC

Triad

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



DADDDB



DBDCDF



DFDBDB

Complementary

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



DADDDB



DDDADC

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.



DFDBDC



DADDDB



DDCDF

Square

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



DADDDB



DADDDF



DEDBDD



DFDCDA

Rectangle

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



DADDDB



D9DDDD



DEDBDD



DFDBDB

Sweetspot

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



DADDDB

FFFFFF



DCDDDA



808080



000000

Same Dimension

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



DADDDB



FAFFFC



DADDDC



6B6E6C



00AD3A



002E0F

Inverse Universe

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



DDDADC



FFFAFD



DDDADB



6E6B6D



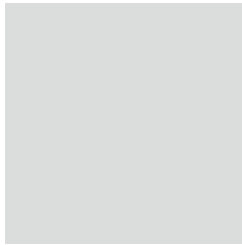
AD0074



2E001F

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

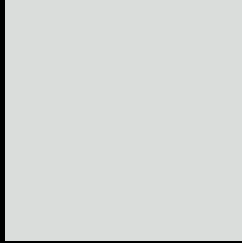
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DADDDB looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

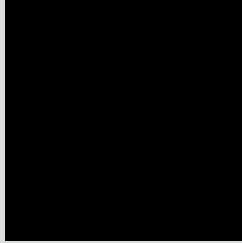
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

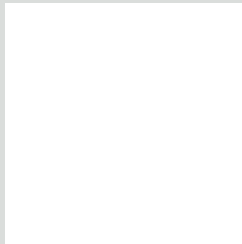
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DADDDDB Background



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

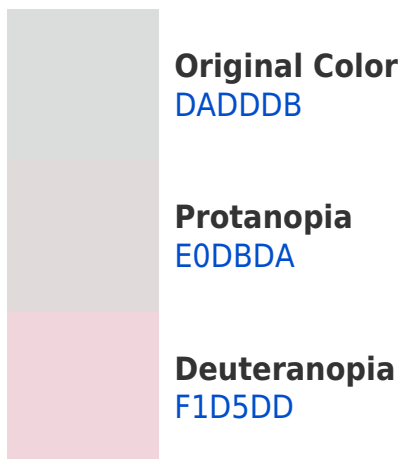


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DADDDDB.

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



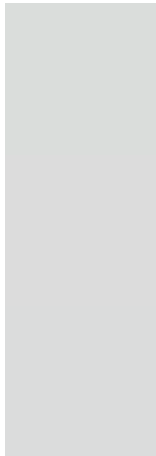
Original Color
DADDDB

Protanomaly
DEDCDA

Deuteranomaly
E9D8DC

Tritanomaly
DCDBE6

Monochromacy



Original Color
DADDDB

Achromatopsia
DCDCDC

Achromatomaly
DBDCDC

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #DADDDDB colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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