

# Converting Colors

Hex(DBCFB8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DBCFB8) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DBCFB8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBCFB8
RGB	219, 207, 184
RGB Percent	86%, 81%, 72%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1882, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.16, 0.14
HSL	39°, 33%, 79%
HSV	39°, 16%, 86%
XYZ	60.1780, 63.1464, 54.3642
YIQ	207.9660, 14.5350, -4.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

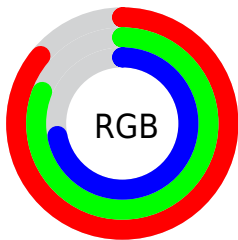
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 219, 184
Decimal	14405560
CIE Lab	83.52, 0.38, 12.92
CIE LCh	84, 12.926, 88.320
Yxy	63.1464, 0.3387, 0.3554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292595640 (0xFFDBCFB8)
YUV	207.9660, -11.8152, 9.6768
Hunter-Lab	79.4647, -3.8867, 15.0633

# Details

The Hex color **DBCFB8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **B8C4DB**, and the grayscale version is **D0D0D0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFF0**, and **A49983** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DBC7A2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DBD7CE**.

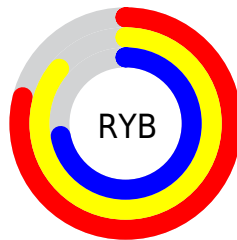
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (81%)

Blue (72%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (72%)

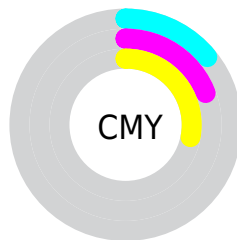


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DBCFB8 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 DBCFB8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DBCFB8

FFFFFFF

 FFFFFF0

 DBCFB8

 BFB39D

 A49983

 897F6A

 706652

 574E3A

 3F3725

 292210

 130C00

 000000

 DBCFB8

 DBCFB8

 DBC7A2

 DBD7CE

 DBC08C

 DBDEE4

 DBB876

 DBE6FA

 DBB160

 DBEDFF

 DBA94B

 DBF5FF

 DBA235

 DBFCFF

 DB9A1F

 DBFFFF

 DB9309

 DB9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E5CBBC



DBCFB8



CDD3BB

# Triad

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



DBCFB8



B2D7DB



E0CADD

# Complementary

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



DBCFB8



B8C4DB

# 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.



D2CDE5



DBCFB8



B6D5E4

# Square

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



DBCFB8



B5D7CF



C3D1E8



E8C8D1

# Rectangle

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



DBCFB8



C4D5C0



C3D1E8



DBCBE0



# Sweetspot

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



DBCFB8



FFFBF2



DBB8C4



807D78



000000



808080

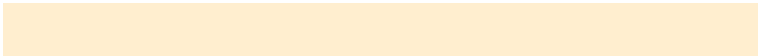


# Same Dimension

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



DBCFB8



FFEECF



D6DBB8



6E6A63



AD7200



2E1E00



# Inverse Universe

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



B8C4DB



CFDFFF



BDB8DB



63666E



003BAD

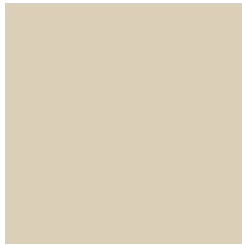


00102E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DBCFB8 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 DBCFB8 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

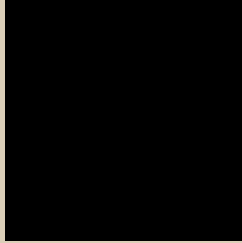
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

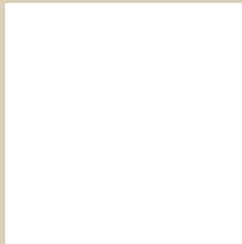
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DBCFB8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DBCFB8.

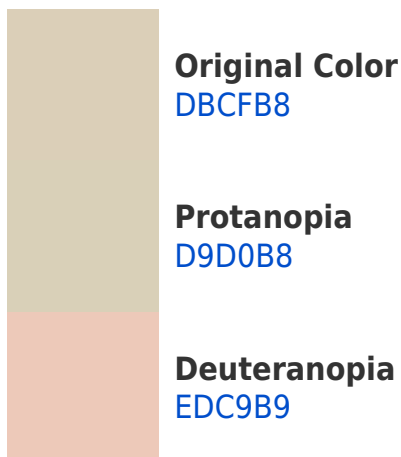


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DBCFB8.

# Color Blindness Simulation

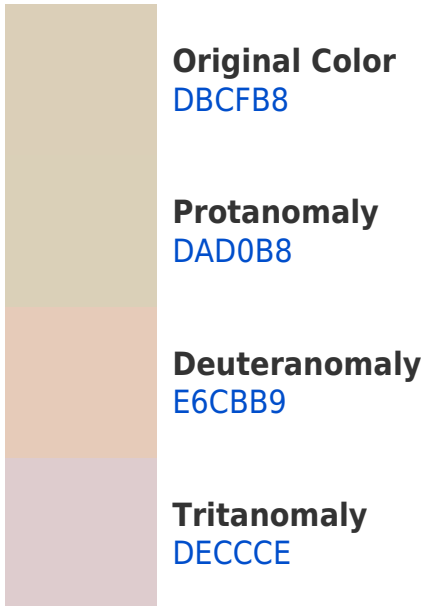
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

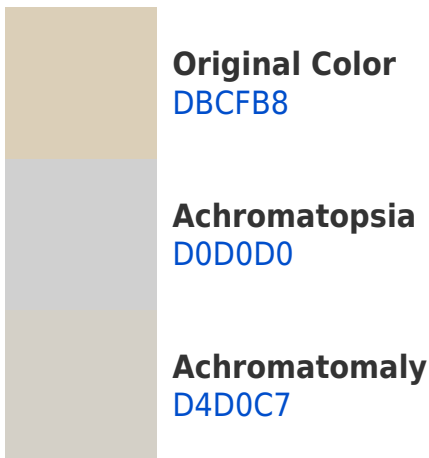




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DBCFB8 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 #DBCFB8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DBCFB8  
}
```

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 #DBCFB8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DBCFB8 }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DBCFB8 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 #DBCFB8 }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DBCFB8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DBCFB8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DBCFB8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DBCFB8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DBCFB8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DBCFB8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DBCFB8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DBCFB8 }
```

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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