

# Converting Colors

Hex(DBCFDB)

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

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

# **Color**

**Hex(DBCFDB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DBC <span style="color: #0070C0;">FDB</span>
RGB	<span style="color: #0070C0;">219, 207, 219</span>
RGB Percent	<span style="color: #0070C0;">86%, 81%, 86%</span>
CMY	<span style="color: #0070C0;">0.1412, 0.1882, 0.1412</span>
CMYK	<span style="color: #0070C0;">0.00, 0.05, 0.00, 0.14</span>
HSL	<span style="color: #0070C0;">300°, 14%, 84%</span>
HSV	<span style="color: #0070C0;">300°, 5%, 86%</span>
XYZ	<span style="color: #0070C0;">64.3124, 64.8002, 76.1359</span>
YIQ	<span style="color: #0070C0;">211.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760</span>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

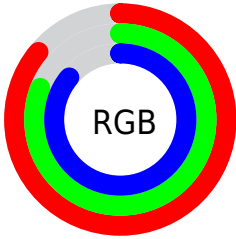
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 207, 219
Decimal	14405595
CIE Lab	84.38, 6.28, -4.45
CIE LCh	84, 7.697, 324.706
Yxy	64.8002, 0.3133, 0.3157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292595675 (0xFFDBC9DB)
YUV	211.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776
Hunter-Lab	80.4986, 1.7359, 0.2723

# Details

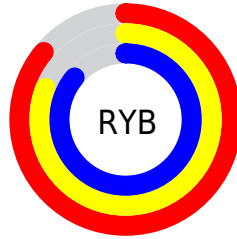
The Hex color **DBCADB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CFDBCF**, and the grayscale version is **D4D4D4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A499A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DBB9DB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DBE5DB**.

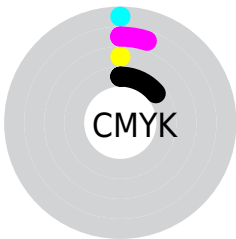
# Distribution



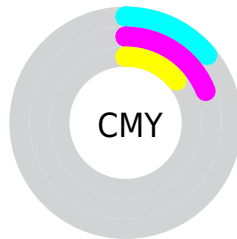
- Red (86%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 DBCFDB

FFFFFF

 DBCFDB

 BFB3BF

 A499A4

 8A7F8A

 706670

 584E58

 413741

 2A222B

 160B16

 000000

 DBCFDB

 DBCFDB

 DBB9DB

 DBE5DB

 DBA3DB

 DBFBDB

 DB8DDB

 DBFFDB

 DB77DB

 DB62DB

 DB4CDB

 DB36DB

 DB20DB

 DB0ADB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D3D1E0



DBCADB



E1CED4

# Triad

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



DBCADB



DAD2C4



C1D7D8

# Complementary

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



DBCADB



CFDABC

# 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.



C3D7D1



DBCADB



D2D4C5

# Square

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



DBCADB



E0CFC7



CAD6CA



C3D6DE

# Rectangle

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



DBCADB



E3CECF



CAD6CA



C1D7D6



# Sweetspot

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



DBCADB



FFFAFF



CFCADB



807D80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DBCADB



FFEDFF



DBCAD5



6E656E



AD00AD



2E002E



# Inverse Universe

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



DBCADB



FFEDFF



CFDBD5



6E656E



AD00AD

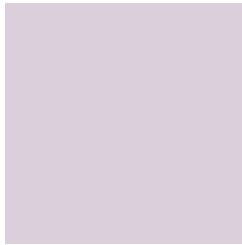


2E002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DBC9DB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

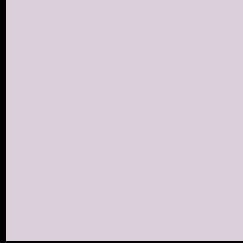
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DBCFDB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

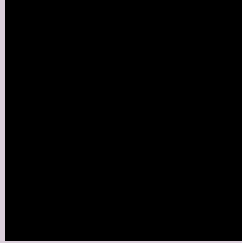
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex DBCFDB Background



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

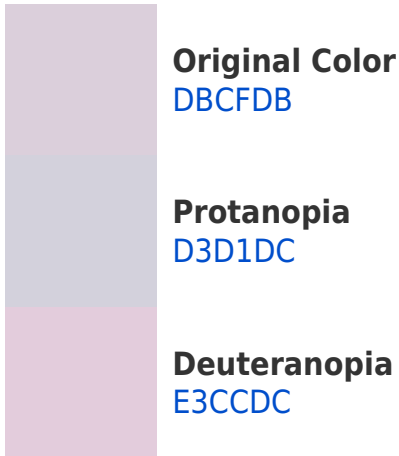


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DBCFDB.

# 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**

DBCFDB

**Protanomaly**

D6D0DC

**Deuteranomaly**

E0CDDC

**Tritanomaly**

DCCEDE

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

DBCFDB

**Achromatopsia**

D4D4D4

**Achromatomaly**

D7D2D7

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #DBCADB colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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