

# Converting Colors

Hex(DBDCFC)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(DBDCFC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBDCFC
RGB	219, 220, 252
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 99%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1373, 0.0118
CMYK	0.13, 0.13, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	238°, 85%, 92%
HSV	238°, 13%, 99%
XYZ	72.3773, 73.2747, 102.4242
YIQ	223.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

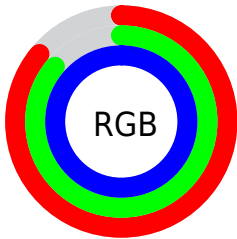
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	219, 220, 252
Decimal	14408956
CIE Lab	88.58, 5.82, -15.66
CIE LCh	89, 16.703, 290.386
Yxy	73.2747, 0.2918, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292599036 (0xFFDBDCFC)
YUV	223.3490, 14.1249, -3.8141
Hunter-Lab	85.6007, 1.1246, -11.0221

# Details

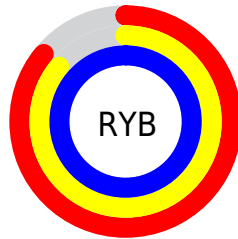
The Hex color **DBDCFC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **FCBDB**, and the grayscale version is **DFDFDF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A4A5C3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C2C4FC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F4F4FC**.

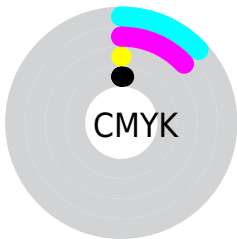
# Distribution



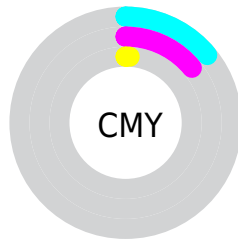
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (99%)



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



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 DBDCFC

FFFFFF

 DBDCFC

 BFC0DF

 A4A5C3


 898BA8

 70718E

 575974

 3F425B

 292C44

 13172D

 000119

 DBDCFC

 DBDCFC

 C2C4FC

 F4F4FC

 A9ABFC

 FFFFFC


 8F93FC

 767AFC

 5D62FC

 4449FC

 2B31FC

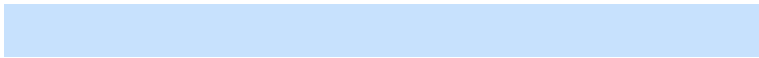
 1119FC

 0008FC

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C7E1FD



DBDCFC



EED7F3

# Triad

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



DBDCFC



FCD7C6



BEE7D8

# Complementary

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



DBDCFC



FCFBDB

# 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.



CDE5CA



DBDCFC



F0DBBF

# Square

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



DBDCFC



FFD4D4



DFE1C0



B6E8E9

# Rectangle

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



DBDCFC



F8D5E9



DFE1C0



C2E7D3



# Sweetspot

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



DBDCFC



F5F5FF



DBFCFB



797980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DBDCFC



D6D7FF



EADBFC



70717D



0006BD



00023D



# Inverse Universe

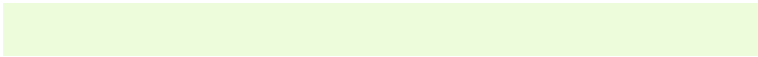
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FCDBDC



FFD6D7



EDFCDB



7D7071



BD0006

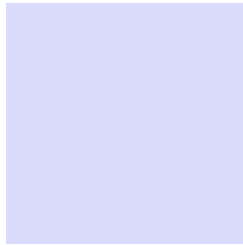


3D0002



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

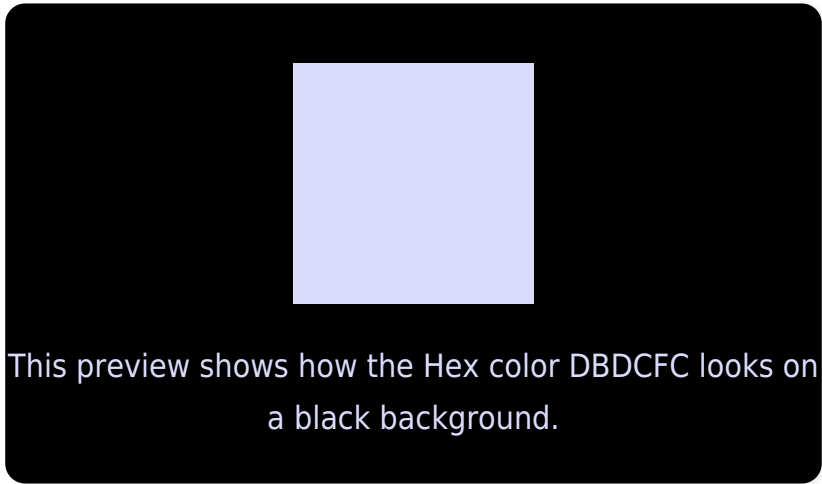
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

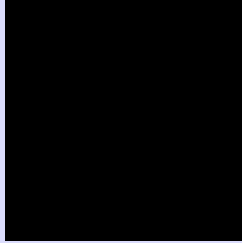
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex DBDCFC Background



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

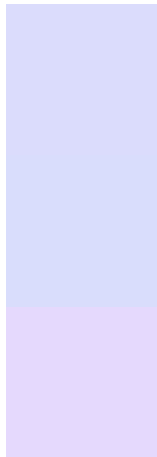


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DBDCFC.

# 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



**Original Color**  
DBDCFC

**Protanopia**  
D9DDFC

**Deuteranopia**  
E5D9FD



**Tritanopia**  
D9DEF0

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #DBDCFC colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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