

Converting Colors

Hex(DBDDDB)

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

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Color

Hex(DBDDDB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBDDDB
RGB	219, 221, 219
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1333, 0.1412
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	120°, 3%, 86%
HSV	120°, 1%, 87%
XYZ	67.8561, 71.8874, 77.3171
YIQ	220.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

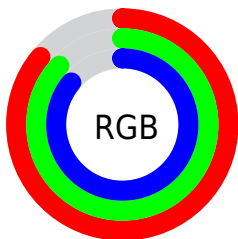
Format	Color
R _Y B	219, 221, 221
Decimal	14409179
CIE Lab	87.91, -1.03, 0.73
CIE LCh	88, 1.265, 144.612
Yxy	71.8874, 0.3126, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292599259 (0xFFDBDDDB)
YUV	220.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296
Hunter-Lab	84.7865, -5.5197, 5.2837

Details

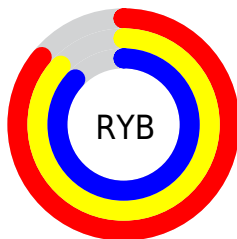
The Hex color **DBDDDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DDDBDD**, and the grayscale version is **DCDCDC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A4A6A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C5DDC5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1DDF1**.

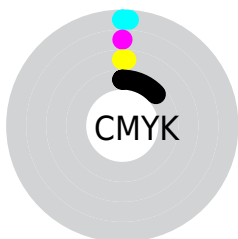
Distribution



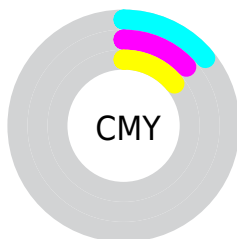
- Red (86%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (86%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

■ DBDDDB

FFFFFF

■ DBDDDB

■ BFC1BF

■ A4A6A4

■ 8A8C8A

■ 707270

■ 585A58

■ 414241

■ 2B2C2B

■ 161816

■ 000000

 DBDDDB

 DBDDDB

 C5DDC5

 F1DDF1

 AFDDAF

 FFDDFF

 99DD99

 83DD83

 6CDD6C

 56DD56

 40DD40

 2ADD2A

 14DD14

Harmonies

Analogous

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



DCDDDA



DBDDDB



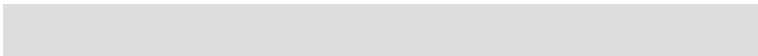
DADDDC

Triad

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



DBDDDB



DBDDDF



DFDCDB

Complementary

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



DBDDDB



DDDBDD

Split Complementary

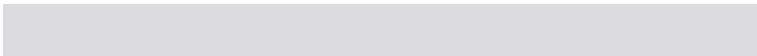
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



DFDCDD



DBDDDB



DCDCDF

Square

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



DBDDDB



DADDDE



DEDCDE



DFDCDB

Rectangle

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



DBDDDB



DADDDD



DEDCDE



DFDCDC

Sweetspot

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



DBDDDB

FFFFFF



DDDDDB



808080



000000

Same Dimension

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



DBDDDB



FCFFFC



DBDDDC



6D6E6D



00AD00



002E00

Inverse Universe

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



DDDBDD



FFCFF



DDDBDC



6E6D6E



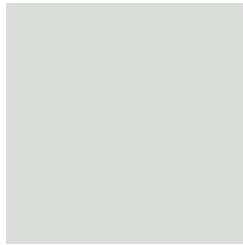
AD00AD



2E002E

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

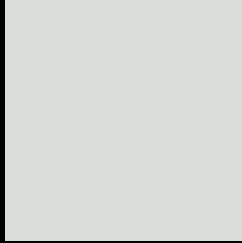
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DBDDDB looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

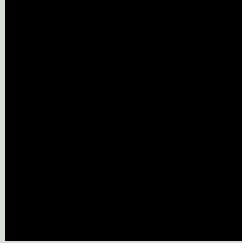
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

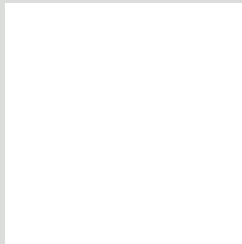
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DBDDDB Background



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

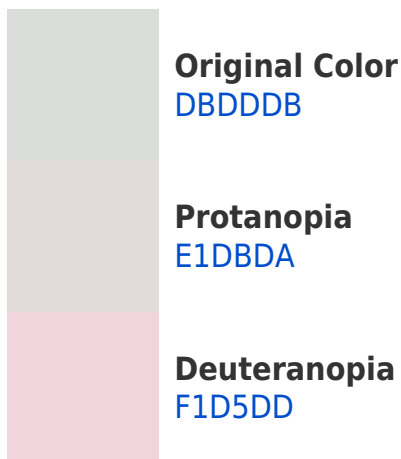


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DBDDDB.

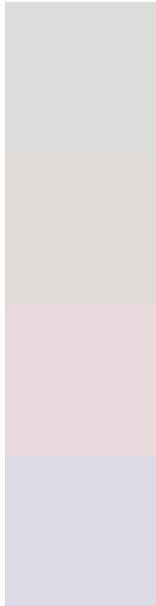
Color Blindness Simulation

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



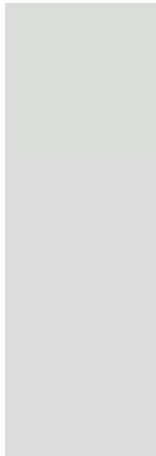
Original Color
DBDDDB

Protanomaly
DFDCDA

Deuteranomaly
E9D8DC

Tritanomaly
DDDBE6

Monochromacy



Original Color
DBDDDB

Achromatopsia
DCDCDC

Achromatomaly
DCDCDC

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #DBDDDB colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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