

# Converting Colors

Hex(DBFAC2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DBFAC2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DBFAC2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBFAC2
RGB	219, 250, 194
RGB Percent	86%, 98%, 76%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0196, 0.2392
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.22, 0.02
HSL	93°, 85%, 87%
HSV	93°, 22%, 98%
XYZ	73.1366, 87.3263, 64.0399
YIQ	234.3470, -0.5000, -23.9880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

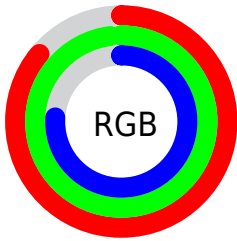
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 250, 225</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14416578</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">94.88, -19.74, 23.60</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 30.763, 129.909</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">87.3263, 0.3258, 0.3890</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292606658</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFDBFAC2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">234.3470, -19.8911, -13.4593</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">93.4486, -23.8336, 24.7828</a>

# Details

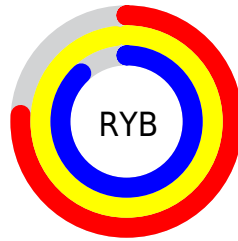
The Hex color **DBFAC2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **E1C2FA**, and the grayscale version is **EBEBEB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFFB**, and **A4C18C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CDFAA9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E9FADB**.

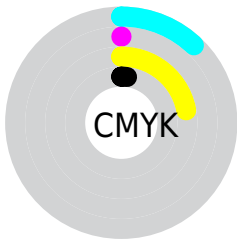
# Distribution



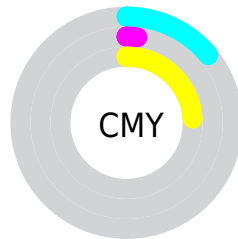
- Red (86%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DBFAC2 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 DBFAC2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DBFAC2

FFFFFFF

 FFFFFFFB

 DBFAC2

 BFDDA7

 A4C18C

 89A672

 6F8C5A

 567242

 3E5A2B

 274215

 122C00

 001900

 DBFAC2

 DBFAC2

 CDFAA9

 E9FADB

 BFFA90

 F7FAF4

 B1FA77

 FFFAFF

 A4FA5E

 96FA45

 88FA2C

 7AFA13

 70FA00

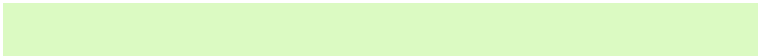
# Harmonies

## Analogous

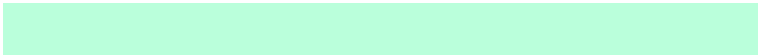
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FCF2B6



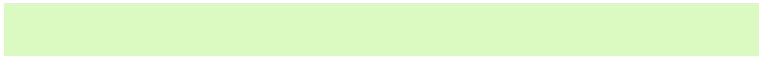
DBFAC2



BAFFDB

# Triad

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



DBFAC2



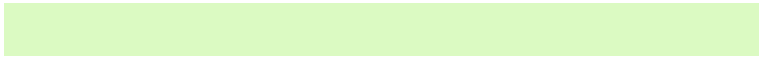
B3F9FF



FFDBE7

# Complementary

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



DBFAC2



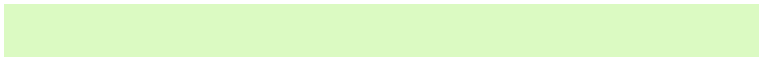
E1C2FA

# Split Complementary

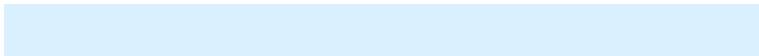
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFDDFF



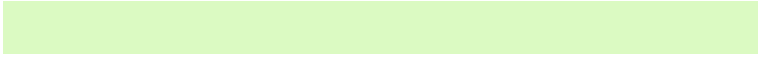
DBFAC2



DAF0FF

# Square

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



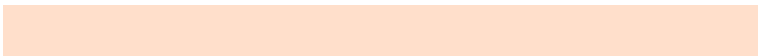
DBFAC2



9CFFFF



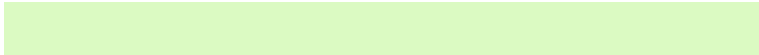
FFE5FF



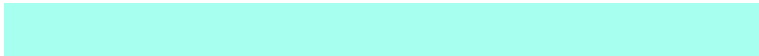
FFDFCB

# Rectangle

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



DBFAC2



A7FFE5



FFE5FF

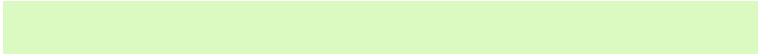


FFDBF1



# Sweetspot

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



DBFAC2



F5FFED



FAE1C2



7A8075



000000

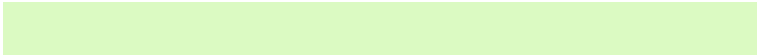


808080

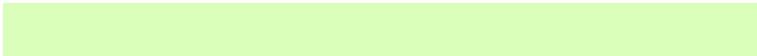


# Same Dimension

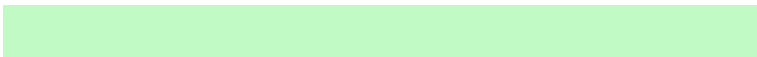
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DBFAC2



D9FFBA



C2FAC5



767D70



54BD00



1B3D00



# Inverse Universe

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



E1C2FA



E0BAFF



FAC2F7



77707D



6800BD

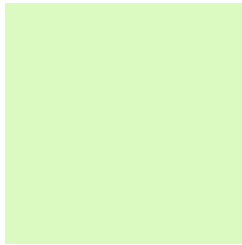


22003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DBFAC2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

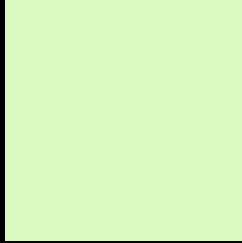
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DBFAC2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

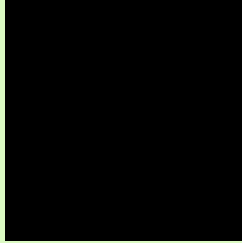
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

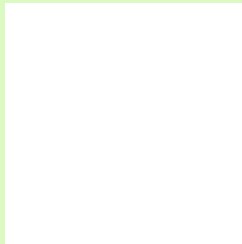
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DBFAC2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DBFAC2.

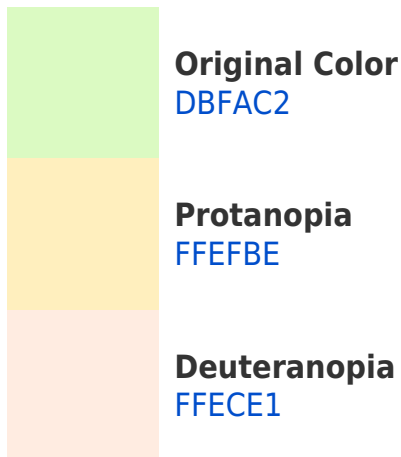


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DBFAC2.

# 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



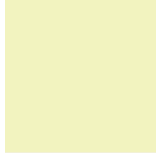


**Tritanopia**  
E8F1FF

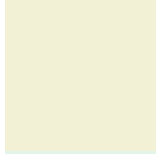
# Trichromacy



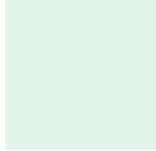
**Original Color**  
DBFAC2



**Protanomaly**  
F2F3BF



**Deuteranomaly**  
F2F1D6

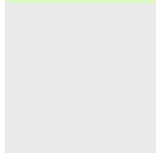


**Tritanomaly**  
E3F4E9

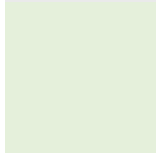
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DBFAC2



**Achromatopsia**  
EAEAEA



**Achromatomaly**  
E5F0DB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DBFAC2 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 #DBFAC2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DBFAC2  
}
```

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 #DBFAC2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DBFAC2  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DBFAC2 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  
#DBFAC2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DBFAC2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DBFAC2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DBFAC2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DBFAC2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DBFAC2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DBFAC2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DBFAC2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DBFAC2 }
```

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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