

Converting Colors

Hex(DCCCCDA)

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

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Color

Hex(DCCCCDA)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCDA
RGB	220, 204, 218
RGB Percent	86%, 80%, 85%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2000, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.01, 0.14
HSL	308°, 19%, 83%
HSV	308°, 7%, 86%
XYZ	63.7630, 63.4633, 75.2186
YIQ	210.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

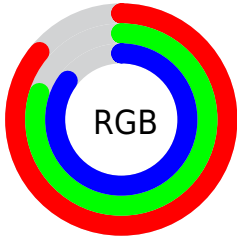
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 204, 218
Decimal	14470362
CIE Lab	83.69, 8.02, -4.93
CIE LCh	84, 9.418, 328.437
Yxy	63.4633, 0.3150, 0.3135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660442 (0xFFDCCDA)
YUV	210.3800, 3.7567, 8.4367
Hunter-Lab	79.6639, 3.4596, -0.2169

Details

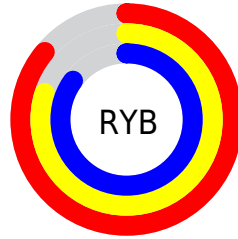
The Hex color **DCCCCA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCDCCE**, and the grayscale version is **D2D2D2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A596A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DCB6D7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DCE2DD**.

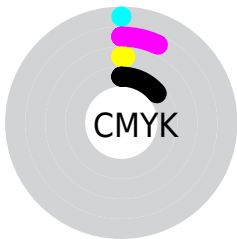
Distribution



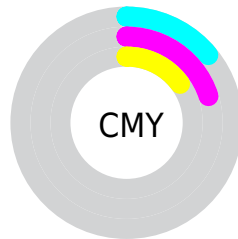
- Red (86%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 DCCCCA


FFFFFF

 DCCCCA

 C0B1BE

 A596A3

 8B7C89

 716370

 594B57

 413540

 2B1F2A

 170816

 000000

 DCCDA

 DCCDA

 DCB6D7

 DCE2DD

 DCA0D4

 DCF8E0

 DC8AD2

 DCFFE2

 DC74CF

 DCFFE5

 DC5ECC

 DCFFE8

 DC48C9

 DCFFEB

 DC32C7

 DCFFED

 DC1CC4

 DCFFF0

 DC06C1

 DCFFF3

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D2CEE0



DCCDA



E3CBD1

Triad

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



DCCDA



D9D0BF



BBD6D9

Complementary

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



DCCDA



CCDCCE

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.



BDD6D0



DCCDA



CFD3C1

Square

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



DCCDA



E0DC2



C5D5C7



BED4DF

Rectangle

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



DCCDA



E4BCB



C5D5C7



BBD6D6

Sweetspot

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



DCCDA



FFFAFE



CECCDC



807D7F



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



DCCDA



FFE8FC



DCCD2



6E636C



AD0098



2E0028

Inverse Universe

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



DCCDA



FFE8FC



CCDCD6



6E636C



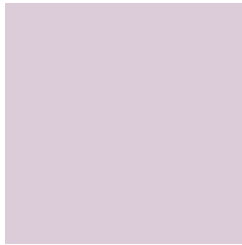
AD0098



2E0028

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

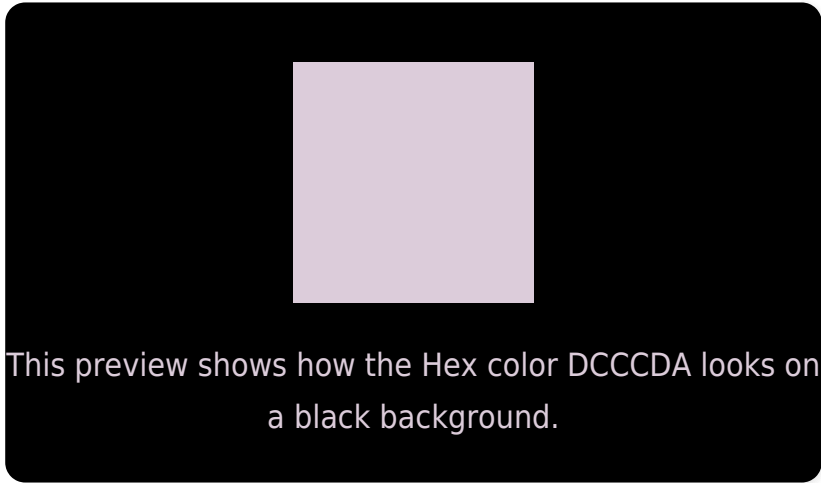
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

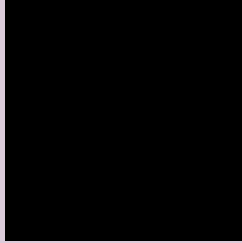
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

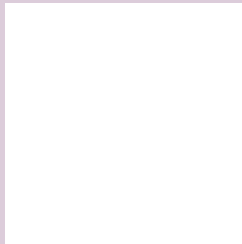
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DCCDA Background



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


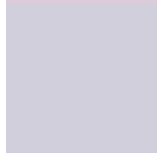



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCCDA.

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 DCCCDA
	Protanopia D1CFDC
	Deuteranopia E0CADA

Trichromacy



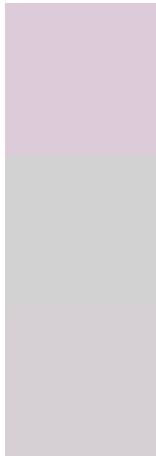
Original Color
DCCDA

Protanomaly
D5CEDB

Deuteranomaly
DFCBDA

Tritanomaly
DCCDB

Monochromacy



Original Color
DCCDA

Achromatopsia
D2D2D2

Achromatomaly
D6D0D5

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DCCCD A  
}
```

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 #DCCDDA colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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