

Converting Colors

Hex(DCCDDB)

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

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Color

Hex(DCCDDB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCDDB
RGB	220, 205, 219
RGB Percent	86%, 80%, 86%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1961, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	304°, 18%, 83%
HSV	304°, 7%, 86%
XYZ	64.1327, 63.9928, 75.9895
YIQ	211.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

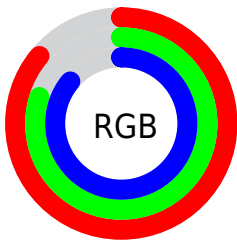
Format	Color
R_YB	220, 205, 219
Decimal	14470619
CIE Lab	83.96, 7.68, -5.05
CIE LCh	84, 9.192, 326.638
Yxy	63.9928, 0.3142, 0.3135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660699 (0xFFDCCDDB)
YUV	211.0810, 3.9041, 7.8220
Hunter-Lab	79.9955, 3.1121, -0.3241

Details

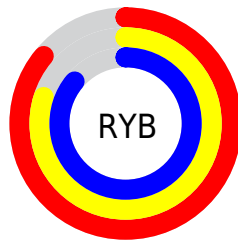
The Hex color **DCCDDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CDDCCE**, and the grayscale version is **D3D3D3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A597A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DCB7DA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DCE3DC**.

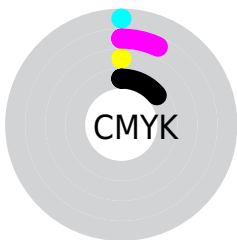
Distribution



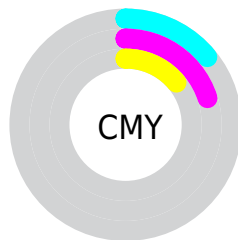
- Red (86%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (86%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 DCCDDB

FFFFFF

 DCCDDB

 C0B2BF

 A597A4

 8B7D8A

 716470

 594C58

 413541

 2B202B

 170916

 000000

 DCCDDB

 DCCDDB

 DCB7DA

 DCE3DC

 DCA1D8

 DCF9DE

 DC8BD7

 DCFFDF

 DC75D5

 DCFFE1

 DC5FD4

 DCFFE2

 DC49D2

 DCFFE4

 DC33D1

 DCFFE5

 DC1DCF

 DCFFE7

 DC07CE

 DCFFE8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D2CFE1



DCCDDB



E3CCD3

Triad

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



DCCDDB



DAD0C0



BCD6D9

Complementary

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



DCCDDB



CDDCCE

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.



BFD7D0



DCCDDB



D0D3C2

Square

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



DCCDDB



E1CEC3



C6D5C8



BFD5DF

Rectangle

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



DCCDDB



E4CCCD



C6D5C8



BCD7D6

Sweetspot

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



DCCDDB



FFFAFF



CECDC



807D7F



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



DCCDDB



FFEBFE



DCCDD4



6E636D



AD00A2



2E002B

Inverse Universe

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



DCCDDB



FFEBFE



CDDCD6



6E636D



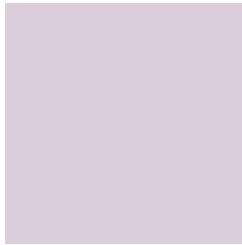
AD00A2



2E002B

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DCCDDB 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 DCCDDDB looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

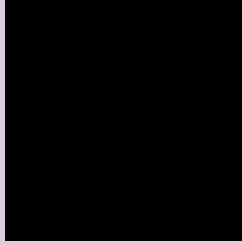
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

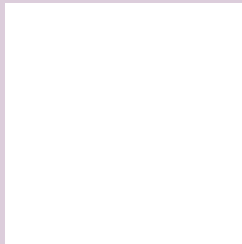
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DCCDDDB Background



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

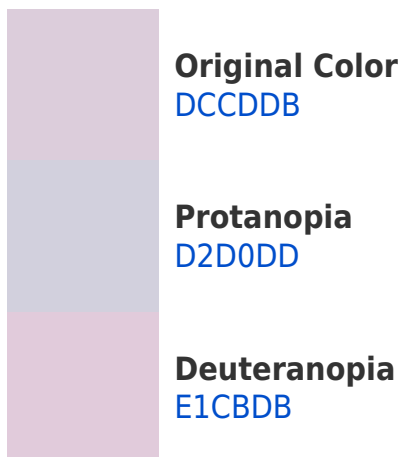


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCCDDB.

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



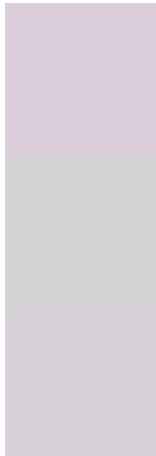
Original Color
DCCDDB

Protanomaly
D6CFDC

Deuteranomaly
DFCCDB

Tritanomaly
DCCDDC

Monochromacy



Original Color
DCCDDB

Achromatopsia
D3D3D3

Achromatomaly
D6D1D6

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #DCCDDDB colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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