

# Converting Colors

Hex(DCCFFA)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(DCCFFA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | DCCFFA                     |
| RGB         | 220, 207, 250              |
| RGB Percent | 86%, 81%, 98%              |
| CMY         | 0.1373, 0.1882, 0.0196     |
| CMYK        | 0.12, 0.17, 0.00, 0.02     |
| HSL         | 258°, 81%, 90%             |
| HSV         | 258°, 17%, 98%             |
| XYZ         | 69.0833, 66.7434, 99.6842  |
| YIQ         | 215.7890, -6.0550, 16.1290 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

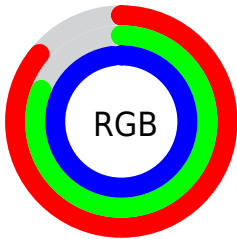
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 220, 207, 250                |
| Decimal                             | 14471162                     |
| CIE Lab                             | 85.37, 12.60, -19.42         |
| CIE LCh                             | 85, 23.146, 302.970          |
| Yxy                                 | 66.7434, 0.2933,<br>0.2834   |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4292661242<br>(0xFFDCCFFA)   |
| YUV                                 | 215.7890, 16.8660,<br>3.6930 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 81.6966, 7.9719,<br>-15.1565 |

# Details

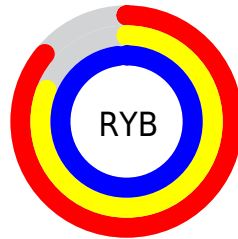
The Hex color **DCCFFA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **EDFACF**, and the grayscale version is **D8D8D8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A599C1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CBB6FA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EDE8FA**.

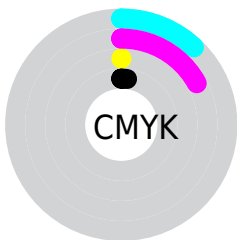
# Distribution



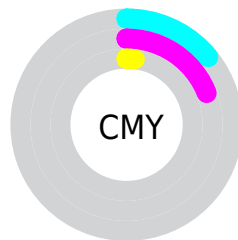
- Red (86%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 DCCFFA

FFFFFF

 DCCFFA

 C0B3DD

 A599C1

 8A7FA6

 70668C

 584E72

 40375A

 292142

 140C2C

 000117

 DCCFFA

 DCCFFA

 CBB6FA

 EDE8FA

 B99DFA

 FFFFFA

 A884FA

 966BFA

 8552FA

 7339FA

 6220FA

 5007FA

 4C00FA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BFD7FF



DCCFFA



F4C9EA

# Triad

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



DCCFFA



F7CDAF



A0E2D7

# Complementary

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



DCCFFA



EDFACF

# 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.



B3E0C1



DCCFFA



E4D5AA

# Square

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



DCCFFA



FFC8BE



CCDBB0



9AE1EC

# Rectangle

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



DCCFFA



FEC6DB



CCDBB0



A5E2CF



# Sweetspot

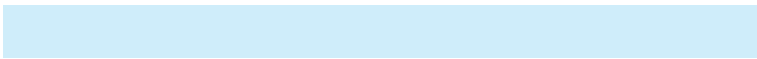
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



DCCFFA



F6F2FF



CFEDFA



7A7880



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DCCFFA



DAC9FF



F1CFFA



74707D



3900BD



13003D



# Inverse Universe

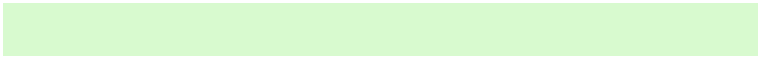
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FACFED



FFC9EF



D8FACF



7D7079



BD0084

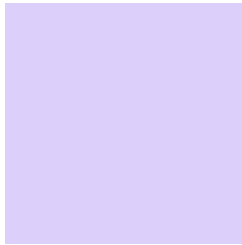


3D002B



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

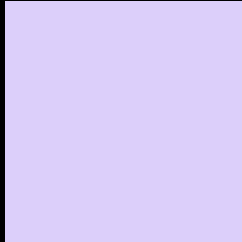
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DCCFFA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

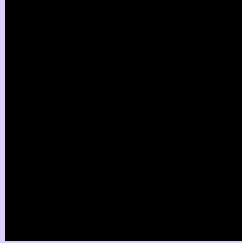
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex DCCFFA Background



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

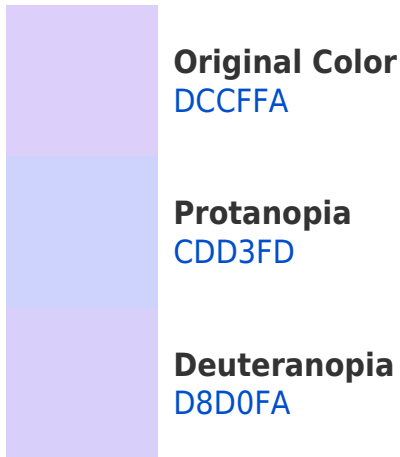


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCCFFA.

# 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](#).

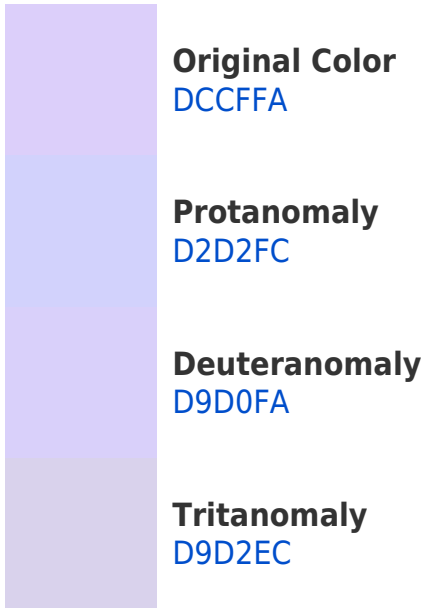
## Dichromacy



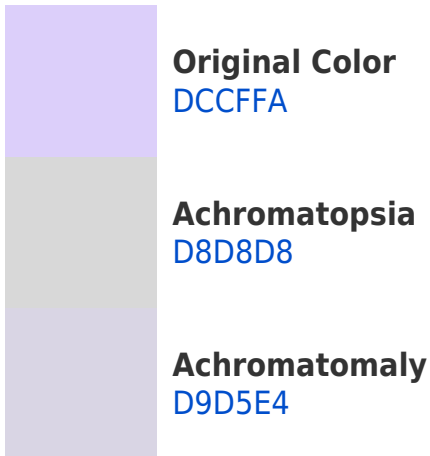


**Tritanopia**  
D8D3E4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #DCCFFA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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