

# Converting Colors

Hex(DCD0C0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DCD0C0) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DCD0C0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD0C0
RGB	220, 208, 192
RGB Percent	86%, 82%, 75%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1843, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.13, 0.14
HSL	34°, 29%, 81%
HSV	34°, 13%, 86%
XYZ	61.5855, 64.1332, 59.0022
YIQ	209.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

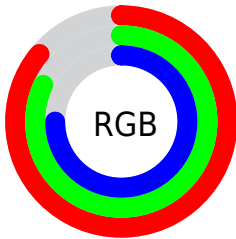
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 220, 192
Decimal	14471360
CIE Lab	84.04, 1.48, 9.42
CIE LCh	84, 9.535, 81.085
Yxy	64.1332, 0.3334, 0.3472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292661440 (0xFFDCD0C0)
YUV	209.7640, -8.7577, 8.9770
Hunter-Lab	80.0832, -2.8757, 12.3756

# Details

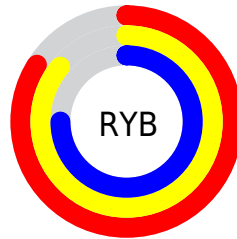
The Hex color **DCD0C0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C0CCDC**, and the grayscale version is **D2D2D2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF8**, and **A59A8B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DCC7AA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DCD9D6**.

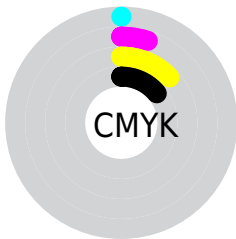
# Distribution



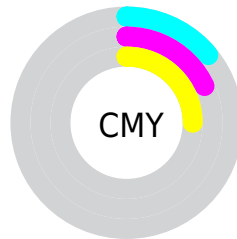
- Red (86%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DCD0C0 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 DCD0C0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DCD0C0

FFFFFF

 FFFFF8

 DCD0C0

 C0B4A5

 A59A8B

 8A8071

 716759

 584F41

 41382B

 2A2317

 160D00

 000000

 DCD0C0

 DCD0C0

 DCC7AA

 DCD9D6

 DCBD94

 DCE3EC

 DCB47E

 DCECFE

 DCAA68

 DCF6FF

 DCA152

 DCFEFC

 DC973C

 DC8E26

 DC8510

 DC7E00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E3CDC4



DCD0C0



D2D3C1

# Triad

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



DCD0C0



BCD7D8



DBCDDD

# Complementary

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



DCD0C0



C0CCDC

# 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.



D0D0E2



DCD0C0



BED6DF

# Square

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



DCD0C0



BFD7CE



C5D3E3



E3CCD5

# Rectangle

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



DCD0C0



CBD5C4



C5D3E3



D8CEDF



# Sweetspot

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



DCD0C0



FFBF5



DCC0CC



807D79



000000



808080

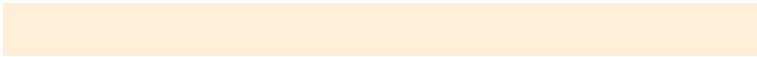


# Same Dimension

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



DCD0C0



FFEFD9



DADCC0



6E6963



AD6300



2E1A00

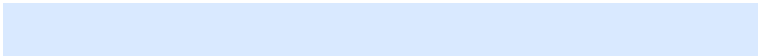


# Inverse Universe

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



C0CCDC



D9E9FF



C2C0DC



63676E



004AAD

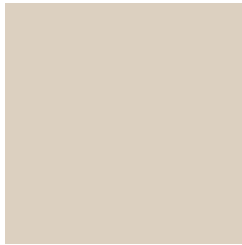


00142E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DCD0C0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

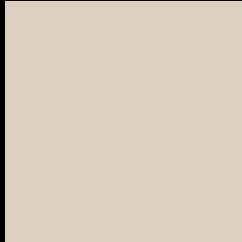
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DCD0C0 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

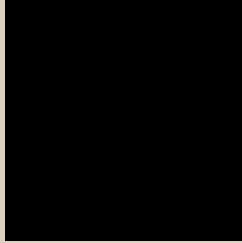
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

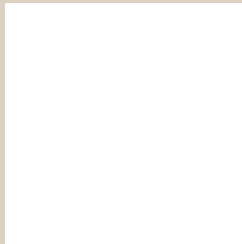
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DCD0C0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DCD0C0.

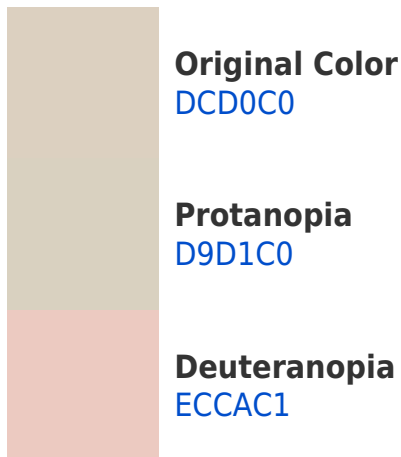


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCD0C0.

# Color Blindness Simulation

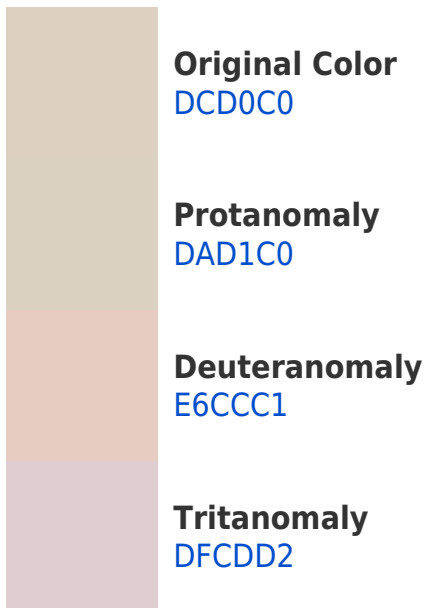
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DCD0C0 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 #DCD0C0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DCD0C0  
}
```

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 #DCD0C0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DCD0C0
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DCD0C0 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
#DCD0C0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DCD0C0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DCD0C0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DCD0C0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DCD0C0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DCD0C0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DCD0C0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DCD0C0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DCD0C0 }
```

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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