

# Converting Colors

Hex(DCD1FF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DCD1FF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DCD1FF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD1FF
RGB	220, 209, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 82%, 100%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1804, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.18, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	254°, 100%, 91%
HSV	254°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	70.3657, 68.0366, 104.0314
YIQ	217.5330, -8.2100, 16.6380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

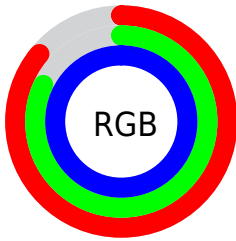
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 209, 255
Decimal	14471679
CIE Lab	86.02, 12.56, -21.08
CIE LCh	86, 24.536, 300.781
Yxy	68.0366, 0.2902, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292661759 (0xFFDCD1FF)
YUV	217.5330, 18.4712, 2.1636
Hunter-Lab	82.4843, 7.9272, -17.0392

# Details

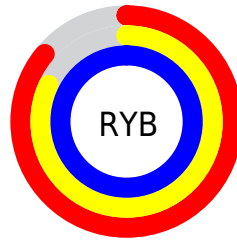
The Hex color **DCD1FF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **F4FFD1**, and the grayscale version is **D9D9D9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A59BC6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C9B7FF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EFEBFF**.

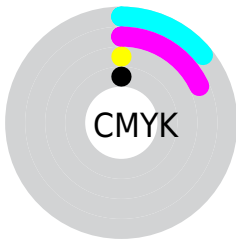
# Distribution



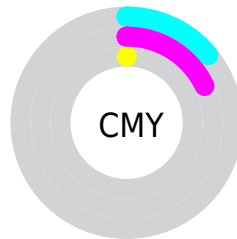
- Red (86%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DCD1FF 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 DCD1FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ DCD1FF

FFFFFF

■ DCD1FF

■ C0B5E2

■ A59BC6

■ 8A81AB

■ 706890

■ 574F76

■ 3F395E

■ 282346

■ 130E2F

■ 00011A

 DCD1FF

 DCD1FF

 C9B7FF

 EFEBFF

 B59EFF

FFFFFF

 A284FF

 8E6BFF

 7B52FF

 6838FF

 541EFF

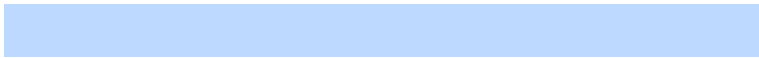
 4105FF

 3D00FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BDD9FF



DCD1FF



F6CAEE

# Triad

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



DCD1FF



FCCEAF



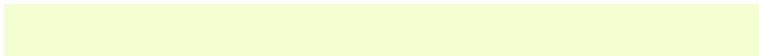
9FE5D7

# Complementary

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



DCD1FF



F4FFD1

# 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.



B5E2C0



DCD1FF



E8D6A9

# Square

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



DCD1FF



FFC8C0



CFDDAF



97E4EE

# Rectangle

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



DCD1FF



FFC7DF



CFDDAF



A5E4CF



# Sweetspot

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



DCD1FF



F5F2FF



D1F4FF



7A7880



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DCD1FF



D4C7FF



F3D1FF



767380



2E00BF



0F0040



# Inverse Universe

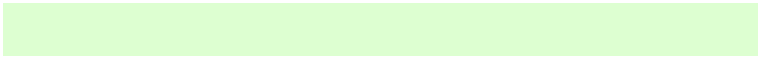
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFD1F4



FFC7F2



DDFFD1



80737C



BF0092

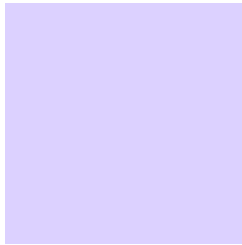


400031



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DCD1FF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

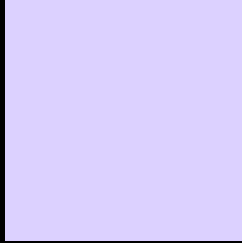
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DCD1FF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

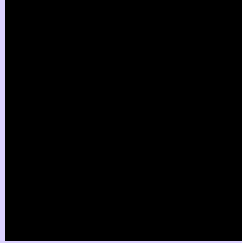
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex DCD1FF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DCD1FF.

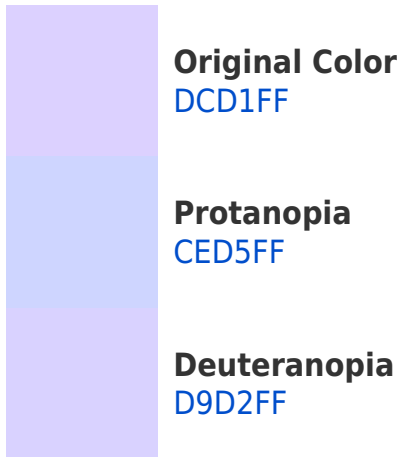


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCD1FF.

# 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**  
D8D5E6

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
DCD1FF

**Protanomaly**  
D3D4FF

**Deuteranomaly**  
DAD2FF

**Tritanomaly**  
D9D4EF

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DCD1FF

**Achromatopsia**  
DADADA

**Achromatomaly**  
DBD7E7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DCD1FF 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 #DCD1FF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DCD1FF  
}
```

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 #DCD1FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DCD1FF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DCD1FF 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
#DCD1FF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DCD1FF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DCD1FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DCD1FF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DCD1FF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DCD1FF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DCD1FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DCD1FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DCD1FF }
```

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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