

# Converting Colors

Hex(DCDBDF)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(DCDBDF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCDBDF
RGB	220, 219, 223
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 87%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1412, 0.1255
CMYK	0.01, 0.02, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	255°, 6%, 87%
HSV	255°, 2%, 87%
XYZ	68.1660, 71.2064, 79.9635
YIQ	219.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

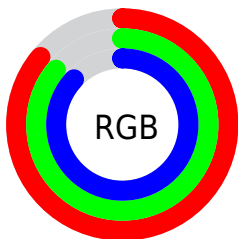
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 219, 223
Decimal	14474207
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	87.59, 1.07, -1.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 2.134, 300.005
Y <sub>xy</sub>	71.2064, 0.3108, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664287 (0xFFDCDBDF)
YUV	219.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149
Hunter-Lab	84.3839, -3.4780, 2.8846

# Details

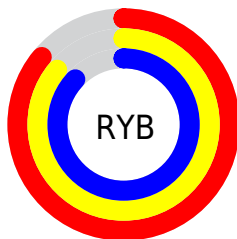
The Hex color **DCDBDF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DEDFDB**, and the grayscale version is **DCDCDC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A5A4A8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CBC5DF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EDF1DF**.

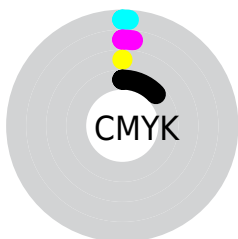
# Distribution



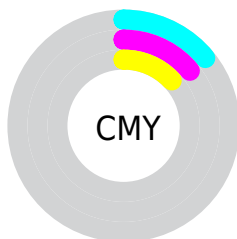
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



■ DCDBDF

FFFFFF

■ DCDBDF

■ C0BFC3

■ A5A4A8

■ 8B8A8D

■ 717074

■ 59585B

■ 424144

■ 2B2B2E

■ 171619

■ 000000

 DCDBDF

 DCDBDF

 CBC5DF

 EDF1DF

 BBAEDF

 FDFDFD

 AA98DF

 FFFFDF

 9982DF

 886BDF

 7855DF

 673FDF

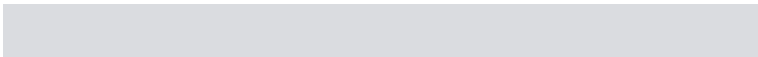
 5629DF

 4512DF

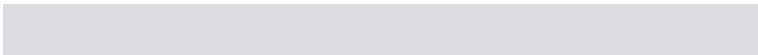
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DADCE0



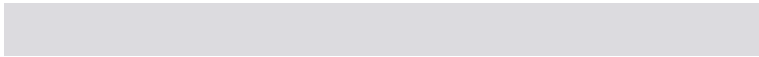
DCDBDF



DEDADE

# Triad

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



DCDBDF



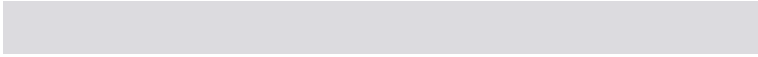
DFDBD8



D7DDDB

# Complementary

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



DCDBDF



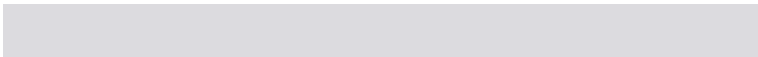
DEDFDB

# 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.



D9DDD9



DCDBDF



DDDBD7

# Square

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



DCDBDF



E0DADA



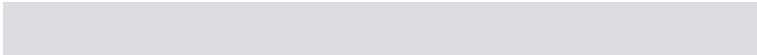
DBDCD8



D7DDDD

# Rectangle

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



DCDBDF



DFDADC



DBDCD8

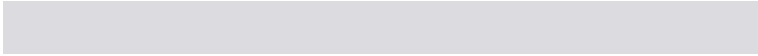


D8DDDB



# Sweetspot

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



DCDBDF



FDFCFF



DBDEDF



7F7E80



000000

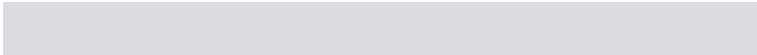


808080

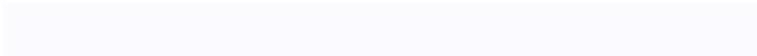


# Same Dimension

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



DCDBDF



FBFAFF



DEDBDF



6F6E70



2C00B0



0C0030



# Inverse Universe

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



DFDBDE



FFFAFE



DCDFDB



706E70



B00084

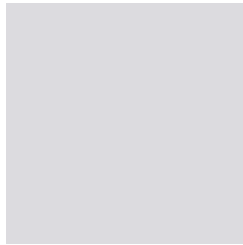


300024



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

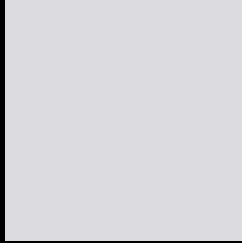
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DCDBDF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

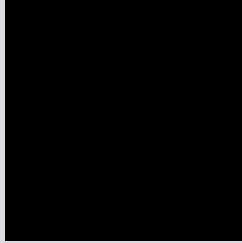
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

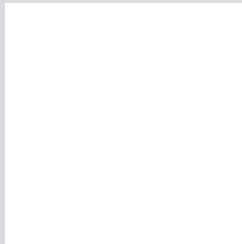
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DCDBDF Background



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

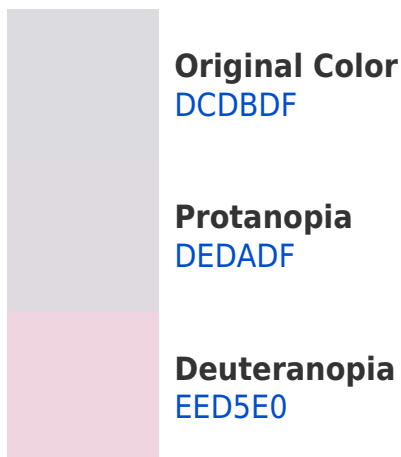


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCDBDF.

# 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](#).

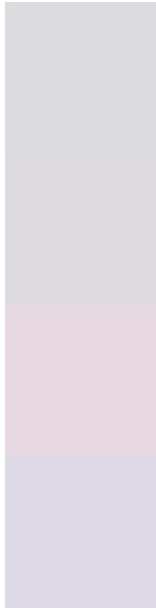
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
DED9EA

# Trichromacy



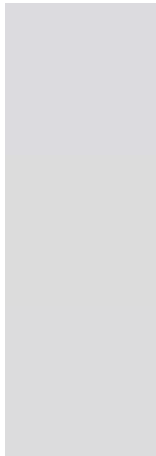
**Original Color**  
DCDBDF

**Protanomaly**  
DDDADF

**Deuteranomaly**  
E7D7E0

**Tritanomaly**  
DDDAE6

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DCDBDF

**Achromatopsia**  
DCDCDC

**Achromatomaly**  
DCDCDD

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #DCDBDF colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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