

# Converting Colors

Hex(DDB0E2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DDB0E2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DDB0E2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDB0E2
RGB	221, 176, 226
RGB Percent	87%, 69%, 89%
CMY	0.1333, 0.3098, 0.1137
CMYK	0.02, 0.22, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	294°, 46%, 79%
HSV	294°, 22%, 89%
XYZ	59.0716, 51.9138, 78.8585
YIQ	195.1550, 10.7700, 25.0900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

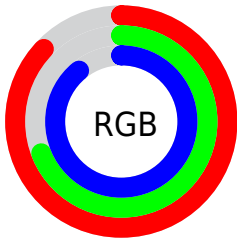
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 176, 226
Decimal	14528738
CIE Lab	77.23, 24.84, -18.87
CIE LCh	77, 31.197, 322.785
Yxy	51.9138, 0.3112, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292718818 (0xFFDDB0E2)
YUV	195.1550, 15.2066, 22.6661
Hunter-Lab	72.0512, 20.2545, -14.4557

# Details

The Hex color **DDB0E2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **B5E2B0**, and the grayscale version is **C3C3C3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE8FF**, and **A57BAB** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DB99E2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DFC7E2**.

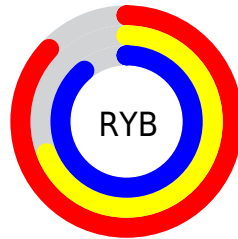
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (69%)

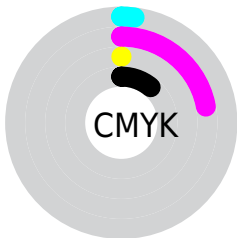
Blue (89%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (89%)

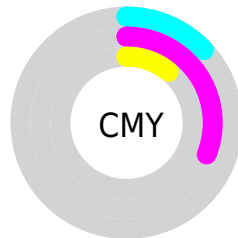


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DDB0E2 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 DDB0E2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DDB0E2

FFFFFF


 FFE8FF

 DDB0E2

 C195C6

 A57BAB

 8B6290

 714A76

 58325D

 401C46

 29062F

 10001A

 000000

 DDB0E2

 DDB0E2

 DB99E2

 DFC7E2

 D883E2

 E2DDE2

 D66CE2

 E4F4E2

 D456E2

 E6FFE2

 D23FE2

 E8FFE2

 CF28E2

 EBFFE2

 CD12E2

 EDFFE2

 CB00E2

 EFFE2

 F1FFE2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B9BAF4



DDB0E2



F3AAC7

# Triad

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



DDB0E2



DABA86



65CED4

# Complementary

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



DDB0E2



B5E2B0

# 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.



7BCEB6



DDB0E2



BCC489

# Square

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



DDB0E2



EFB192



9BCB9B



6DCBEC

# Rectangle

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



DDB0E2



F9A9B3



9BCB9B



6ACFCA



# Sweetspot

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



DDB0E2



FDEDFD



B0B5E2



7E7580



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DDB0E2



F8BAFF



E2B0CE



6F6570



9E00B0



2C0030



# Inverse Universe

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



E2B0B5



FFBAC1



B0E2C4



706566



B00012

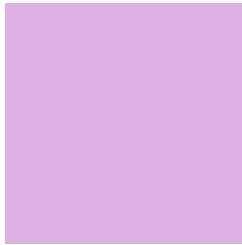


300005



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DDB0E2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

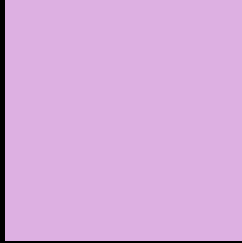
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DDB0E2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

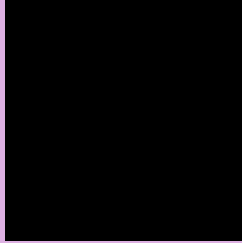
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex DDB0E2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DDB0E2.

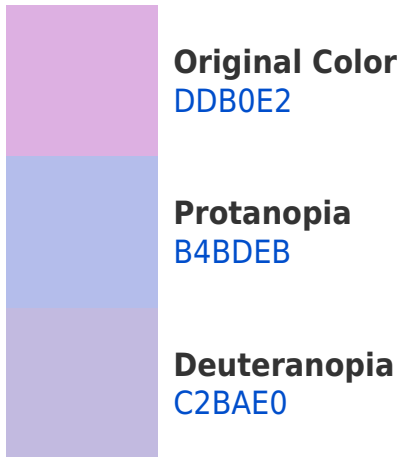


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DDB0E2.

# 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](#).

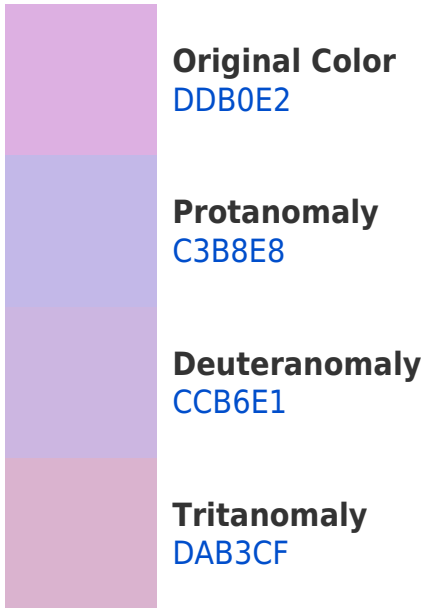
## Dichromacy



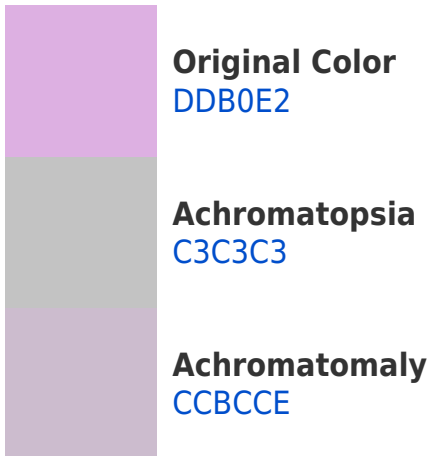


**Tritanopia**  
D9B5C4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DDB0E2 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 #DDB0E2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DDB0E2  
}
```

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 #DDB0E2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DDB0E2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DDB0E2 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
#DDB0E2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DDB0E2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DDB0E2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDB0E2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DDB0E2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDB0E2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DDB0E2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DDB0E2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DDB0E2 }
```

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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