

Converting Colors

Hex(DDDFB1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(DDDFB1) contains.

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Color

Hex(DDDFB1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDDFB1
RGB	221, 223, 177
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 69%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1255, 0.3059
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.21, 0.13
HSL	63°, 42%, 78%
HSV	63°, 21%, 87%
XYZ	64.1423, 71.3218, 51.9808
YIQ	217.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

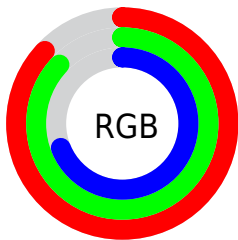
Format	Color
RYB	177, 223, 179
Decimal	14540721
CIELab	87.64, -8.16, 22.38
CIELCh	88, 23.821, 110.031
Yxy	71.3218, 0.3422, 0.3805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292730801 (0xFFDDDFB1)
YUV	217.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694
Hunter-Lab	84.4523, -12.2190, 22.6233

Details

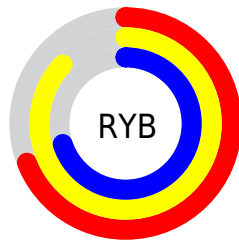
The Hex color **DDDFB1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **B3B1DF**, and the grayscale version is **D9D9D9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE9**, and **A6A87C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DCDF9B**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DEDFC7**.

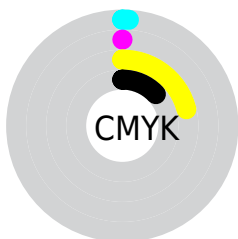
Distribution



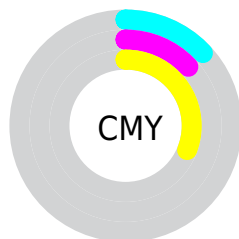
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DDDFB1 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 DDDFB1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 DDDFB1

FFFFFF


 FFFFE9

 DDDFB1

 C1C396

 A6A87C

 8B8E63

 71744B

 585B34

 40441E

 2A2E07

 131900

 000000

 DDDFB1

 DDDFB1

 DCDF9B

 DEDFC7

 DBDF84

 DFDFFE

 DADF6E

 E0DFF4

 D9DF58

 E1DFFF

 D8DF42

 E2DFFF

 D7DF2B

 E3DFFF

 D6DF15

 E4DFFF

 D5DF00

 E5DFFF

 E6DFFF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



F4D8B0



DDDFB1



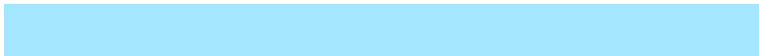
C3E5BE

Triad

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



DDDFB1



A3E6FE



FFCCE4

Complementary

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



DDDFB1



B3B1DF

Split Complementary

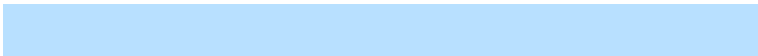
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F2D1F9



DDDFB1



B8E0FF

Square

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



DDDFB1



9EE9EA



D6D9FF



FFCCCD

Rectangle

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



DDDFB1



B3E7CC



D6D9FF



FFCEEC

Sweetspot

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



DDDFB1



FEFFF0



DFB3B1



7F8077



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



DDDFB1



FCFFBF



C6DFB1



707065



A8B000



2E3000

Inverse Universe

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



B3B1DF



C2BFFF



CAB1DF



656570



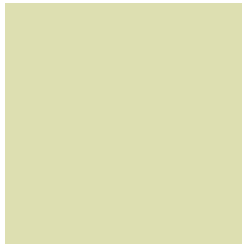
0800B0



020030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DDDFB1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

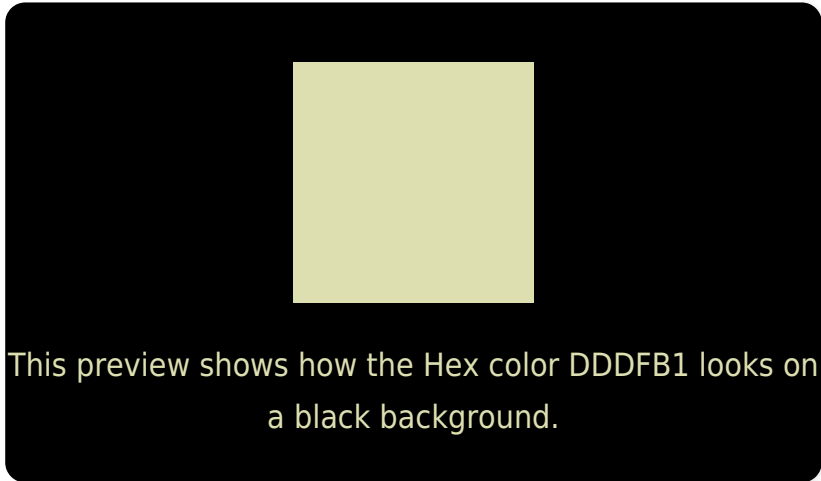
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

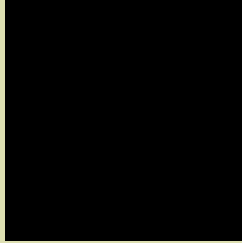
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

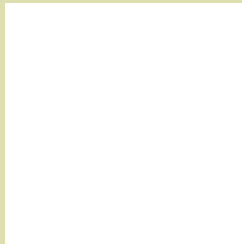
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DDDFB1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DDDFB1.

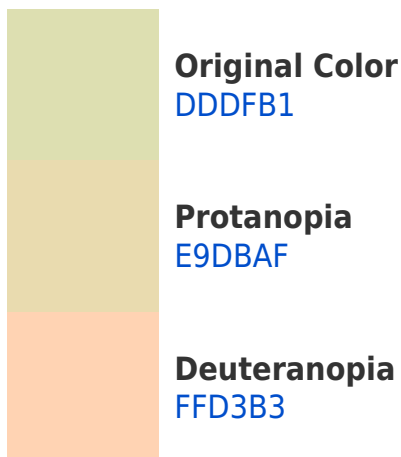


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DDDFB1.

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](#).

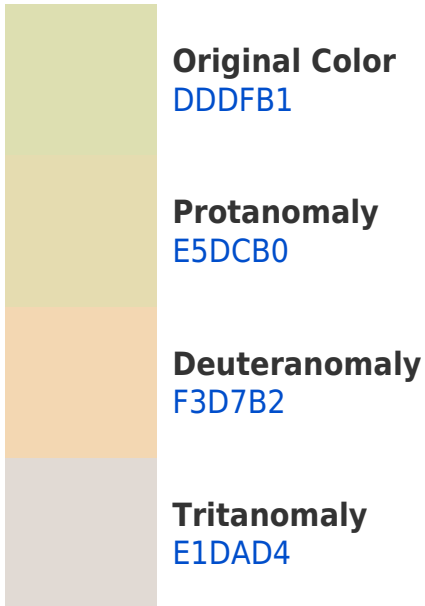
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
E4D7E8

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DDDFB1 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 #DDDFB1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DDDFB1  
}
```

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 #DDDFB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DDDFB1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DDDFB1 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
#DDDFB1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DDDFB1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DDDFB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDDFB1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DDDFB1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DDDFB1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DDDFB1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DDDFB1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DDDFB1 }
```

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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