

# Converting Colors

Hex(DDFCBD)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(DDFCBD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DDFCBD
RGB	221, 252, 189
RGB Percent	87%, 99%, 74%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0118, 0.2588
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.25, 0.01
HSL	90°, 91%, 86%
HSV	90°, 25%, 99%
XYZ	73.8145, 88.6671, 61.3681
YIQ	235.5490, 1.7470, -26.1650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

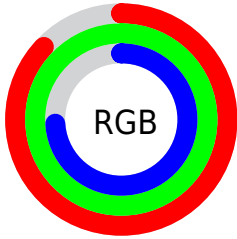
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">189, 252, 220</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14548157</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.44, -20.76, 26.93</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 34.006, 127.622</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">88.6671, 0.3298, 0.3961</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292738237 (0xFFDDFCBD)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">235.5490, -22.9487, -12.7595</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.1632, -24.8595, 27.2737</a>

# Details

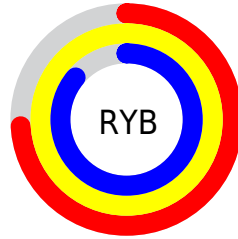
The Hex color **DDFCBD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **DCBDFC**, and the grayscale version is **ECECEC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF6**, and **A5C387** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D1FCA4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E9FCD6**.

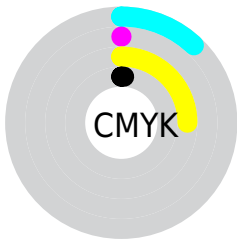
# Distribution



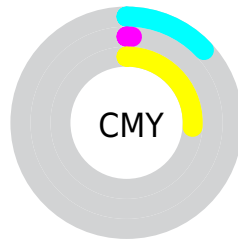
- Red (87%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 DDFCBD

FFFFFFF

 FFFFFF6

 DDFCBD

 C1DFA2

 A5C387

 8BA86E

 718E55

 57743D

 3F5B26

 284410

 132D00

 001B00

 DDFCBD

 DDFCBD

 D1FCA4

 E9FCD6

 C4FC8B

 F6FCEF

 B8FC71

 FFFCFF

 ABFC58

 9FFC3F

 93FC26

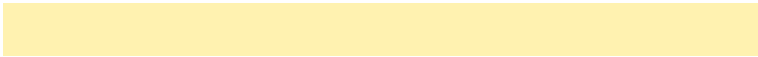
 86FC0D

 80FC00

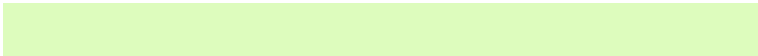
# Harmonies

## Analogous

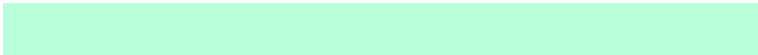
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF2B0



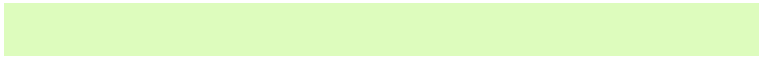
DDFCBD



B7FFD8

# Triad

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



DDFCBD



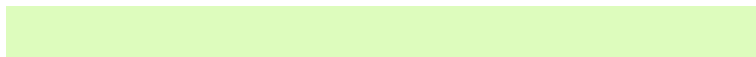
A9FCFF



FFDAEB

# Complementary

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



DDFCBD



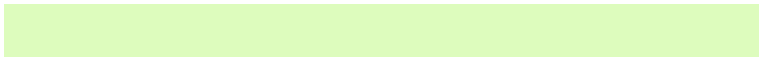
DCBDFC

# Split Complementary

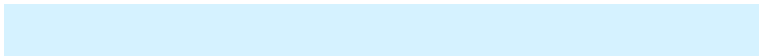
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFDDFF



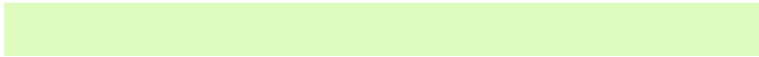
DDFCBD



D5F2FF

# Square

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



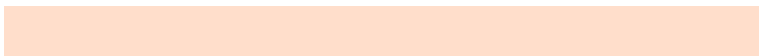
DDFCBD



90FFFF



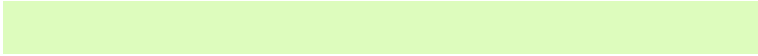
FFE7FF



FFDECB

# Rectangle

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



DDFCBD



A1FFEE



FFE7FF

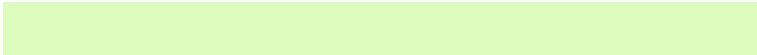


FFDAF6



# Sweetspot

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



DDFCBD



F5FFEB



FCDBBD



798073



000000

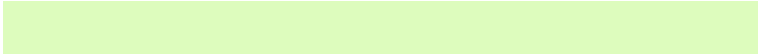


808080

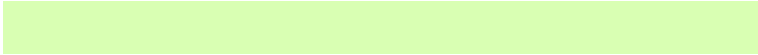


# Same Dimension

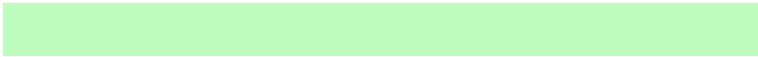
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DDFCBD



D9FFB3



BEFCBD



777D70



60BD00



1F3D00



# Inverse Universe

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



DCBDFC



D8B3FF



FBBDFC



77707D



5D00BD

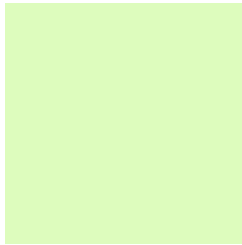


1E003D



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

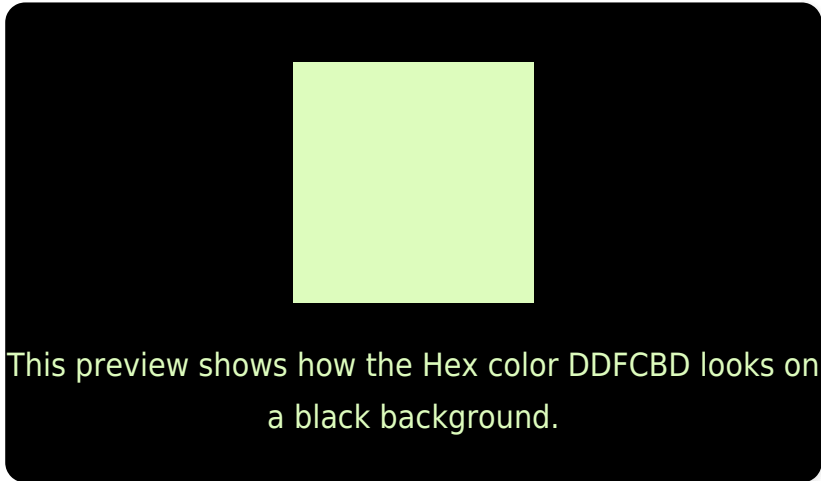
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

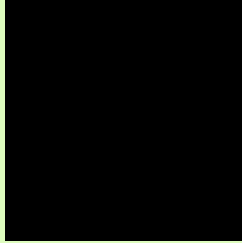
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

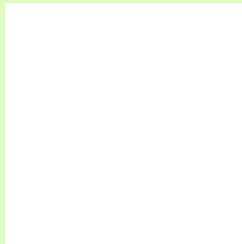
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DDFCBD Background



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

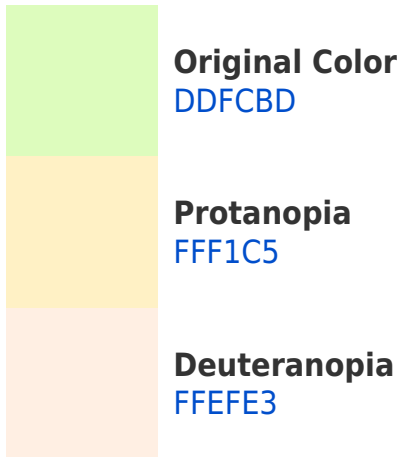


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DDFCBD.

# 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



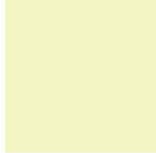


**Tritanopia**  
EBF2FF

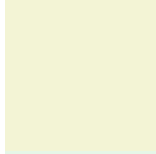
# Trichromacy



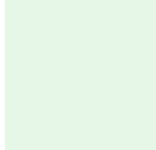
**Original Color**  
DDFCBD



**Protanomaly**  
F3F5C2



**Deuteranomaly**  
F3F4D5

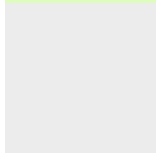


**Tritanomaly**  
E6F6E7

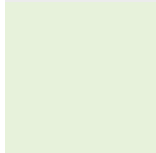
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DDFCBD



**Achromatopsia**  
ECECEC



**Achromatomaly**  
E7F2DB

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #DDFCBD colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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