

# Converting Colors

Hex(DFCB95)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DFCB95) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DFCB95)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFCB95
RGB	223, 203, 149
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 58%
CMY	0.1255, 0.2039, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.33, 0.13
HSL	44°, 54%, 73%
HSV	44°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	57.2122, 60.5698, 37.1095
YIQ	202.8240, 29.2540, -12.5540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

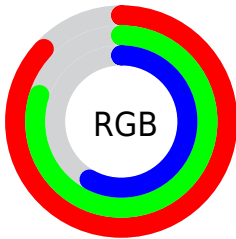
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	176, 223, 149
Decimal	14666645
CIE Lab	82.15, -0.88, 29.52
CIE LCh	82, 29.529, 91.703
Yxy	60.5698, 0.3694, 0.3910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292856725 (0xFFDFCB95)
YUV	202.8240, -26.5352, 17.6944
Hunter-Lab	77.8266, -4.9769, 26.2078

# Details

The Hex color **DFCB95** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **95A9DF**, and the grayscale version is **CBCBCB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF9CB**, and **A79562** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DFC57F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DFD1AB**.

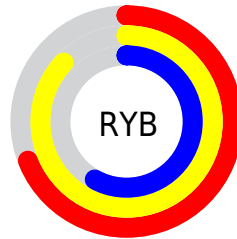
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (80%)

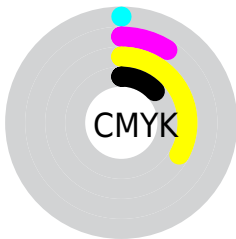
Blue (58%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (58%)

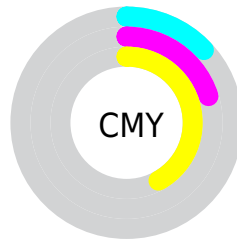


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DFCE95 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 DFCE95 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DFCB95

FFFFFF

 FFFFCB


 FFFF E8

 DFCB95

 C3B07B

 A79562

 8C7B49

 716332

 584B1B

 3F3403

 281F00

 0A0800

 000000

 DF CB95

 DF CB95

 DF C57F

 DF D1AB

 DF BF68

 DF D7C2

 DF B952

 DF DDD8

 DF B33C

 DF E3EE

 DF AD26

 DF E9FF

 DF A70F

 DF EFFF

 DF A300

 DF F5FF

 DF FBFF

 DF FFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F7C29C



DFCB95



C1D39D

# Triad

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



DFCB95



7ADBE8



F1BCE7

# Complementary

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



DFCB95



95A9DF

# 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.



D3C5FB



DFCB95



89D6FC

# Square

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



DFCB95



86DCCD



ACCEFF



FFB8CC

# Rectangle

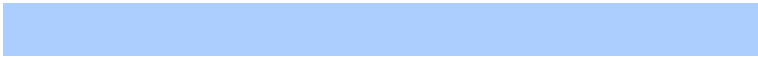
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



DFCB95



ACD8A9



ACCEFF



E8BFEF



# Sweetspot

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



DFCB95



FFF8E6



DF95AA



807B70



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DFCB95



FFE399



CFDF95



706D65



B08000



302300



# Inverse Universe

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



95A9DF



99B5FF



A595DF



656870



0030B0



000D30



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color `DFCB95` looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

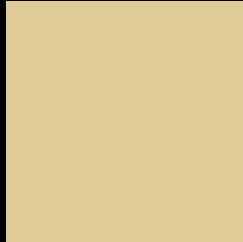
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DFCB95 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

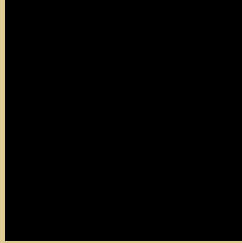
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

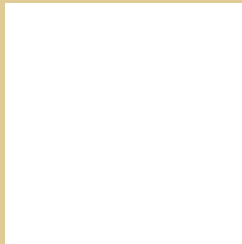
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DFCE95 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DFCE95.

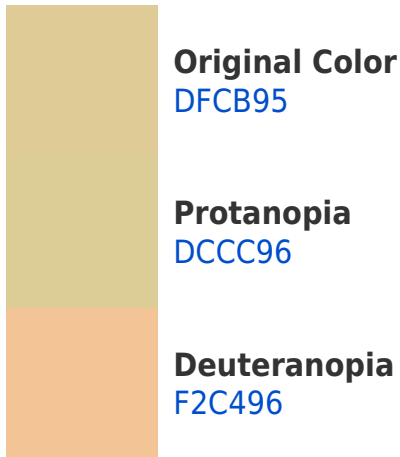


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DFCE95.

# 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**  
E6C3D2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DFCB95 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 #DFCB95 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DFCB95  
}
```

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 #DFCB95 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DFCB95
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DFCB95 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
#DFCB95 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DFCB95 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DFCB95 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFCB95; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DFCB95; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFCB95 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DFCB95 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DFCB95 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DFCB95 }
```

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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