

# Converting Colors

Hex(DFCCF1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DFCCF1) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(DFCCF1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFCCF1
RGB	223, 204, 241
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 95%
CMY	0.1255, 0.2000, 0.0549
CMYK	0.07, 0.15, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	271°, 57%, 87%
HSV	271°, 15%, 95%
XYZ	67.9015, 65.2246, 92.2299
YIQ	213.8990, -0.5530, 15.5350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

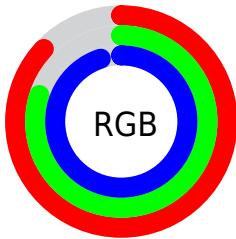
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	223, 204, 241
Decimal	14666993
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.60, 13.36, -15.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 20.680, 310.234
Yxy	65.2246, 0.3013, 0.2894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292857073 (0xFFDFCCF1)
YUV	213.8990, 13.3608, 7.9816
Hunter-Lab	80.7617, 8.7431, -11.1760

# Details

The Hex color **DFCCF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **DEF1CC**, and the grayscale version is **D6D6D6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A896B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D3B4F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EBE4F1**.

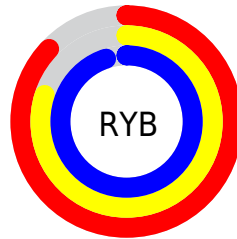
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (80%)

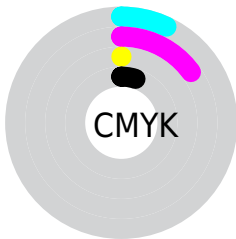
Blue (95%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (95%)

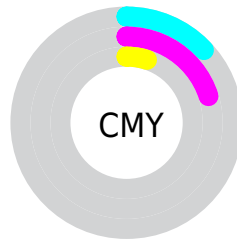


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DFCCF1 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 DFCCF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



DFCCF1

DFCCF1

FFFFFF

C3B1D5

A896B9

8D7C9E

736384

5B4B6B

433452

2C1F3B

180825

00010F

 DFCCF1

 DFCCF1

 D3B4F1

 EBE4F1

 C89CF1

 F6FCF1

 BC84F1


 FFFFF1

 B06CF1

 A454F1

 993BF1

 8D23F1

 810BF1

 7C00F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C6D3F9



DFCCF1



F2C7E1

# Triad

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



DFCCF1



EECEAF



A2DFD9

# Complementary

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



DFCCF1



DEF1CC

# 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.



B0DDC5



DFCCF1



DCD4AD

# Square

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



DFCCF1



FAC8BB



C5DAB5



A0DDEC

# Rectangle

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



DFCCF1



FAC6D4



C5DAB5



A5DFD3



# Sweetspot

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



DFCCF1



F9F2FF



CCDEF1



7C7880



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DFCCF1



E9D1FF



F1CCF1



726C78



5E00B8



1D0038



# Inverse Universe

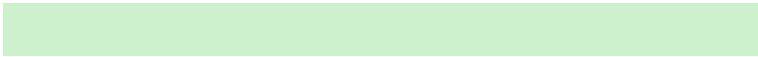
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F1CCDE



FFD1E7



CCF1CC



786C72



B80059



38001B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DFCCF1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

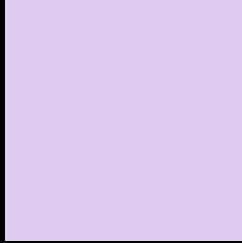
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DFCCF1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

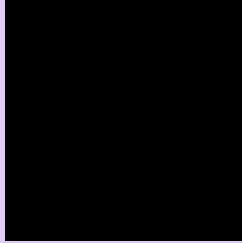
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex DFCCF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DFCCF1.

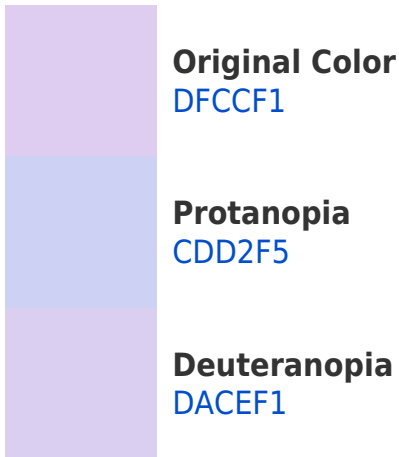


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DFCCF1.

# Color Blindness Simulation

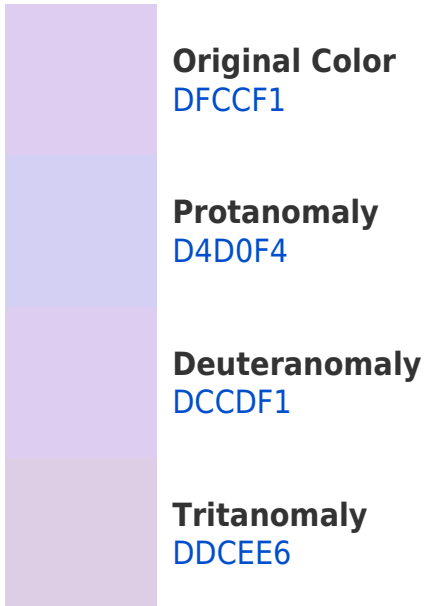
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DFCCF1 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 #DFCCF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DFCCF1  
}
```

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 #DFCCF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DFCCF1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DFCCF1 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
#DFCCF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DFCCF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DFCCF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFCCF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DFCCF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFCCF1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DFCCF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DFCCF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DFCCF1 }
```

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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