

Converting Colors

Hex(DFCFDB)

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

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Color

Hex(DFCFDB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFCFDB
RGB	223, 207, 219
RGB Percent	87%, 81%, 86%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1882, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.02, 0.13
HSL	315°, 20%, 84%
HSV	315°, 7%, 87%
XYZ	65.5304, 65.4281, 76.1929
YIQ	213.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

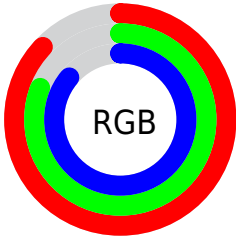
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 207, 219
Decimal	14667739
CIE Lab	84.70, 7.64, -3.93
CIE LCh	85, 8.596, 332.764
Yxy	65.4281, 0.3163, 0.3158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292857819 (0xFFDFCFDB)
YUV	213.1520, 2.8831, 8.6367
Hunter-Lab	80.8876, 3.0569, 0.7726

Details

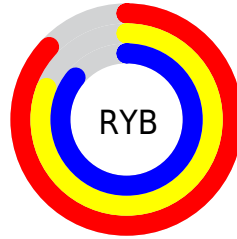
The Hex color **DFCFDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CFDFD3**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A899A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DFB9D5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DFE5E1**.

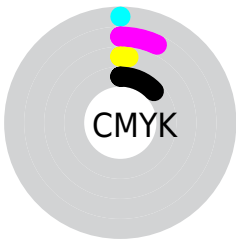
Distribution



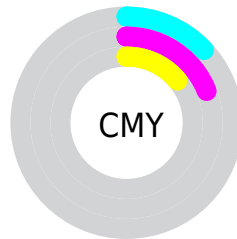
- Red (87%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DF^{CF}DB 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 DF^{CF}DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 DFCFDB

FFFFFF

 DFCFDB

 C3B3BF

 A899A4

 8D7F8A

 746670

 5B4E58

 443741

 2D222B

 190C16

 000000

 DFCFDB

 DFCFDB

 DFB9D5

 DFE5E1

 DFA2D0

 DFFCE6

 DF8CCA

 DFFFEC

 DF76C5

 DFFFF1

 DF60BF

 DFFFF7

 DF49BA

 DFFFFC

 DF33B4

 DFFFFF

 DF1DAE

 DF06A9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D6D1E1



DFCFDB



E4CED3

Triad

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



D4CFDB



DAD3C3



C0D8DC

Complementary

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



DFCFDB



CFDFD3

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.



C1D8D4



DFCFDB



D0D6C6

Square

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



DFCFDB



E1D0C5



C7D8CC



C4D6E2

Rectangle

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



DFCFDB



E5CECD



C7D8CC



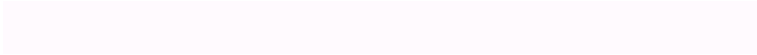
C0D8D9

Sweetspot

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



DFCFDB



FFFAFE



D3CFDF



807D7F



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



DFCFDB



FFE8F9



DFCFD3



70656D



B00084



300024

Inverse Universe

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



DFCFDB



FFE8F9



CFDFDB



70656D



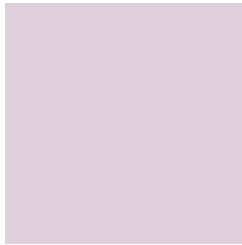
B00084



300024

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

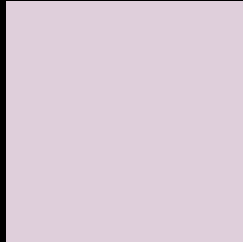
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DFCFDB looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

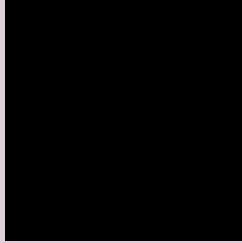
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

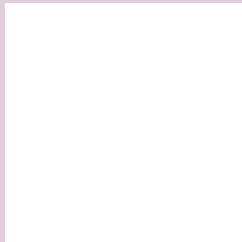
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DFCFDB Background



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

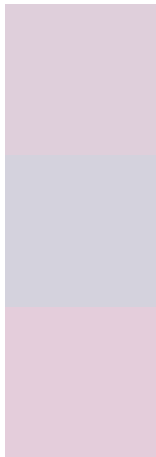


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DFCFDB.

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



Original Color
DFCFDB

Protanopia
D4D2DD

Deuteranopia
E4CDDB

Trichromacy



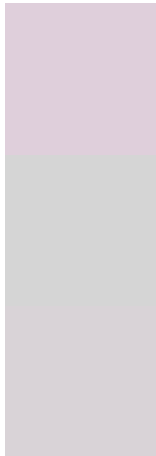
Original Color
DFCFDB

Protanomaly
D8D1DC

Deuteranomaly
E2CEDB

Tritanomaly
E0CEDE

Monochromacy



Original Color
DFCFDB

Achromatopsia
D5D5D5

Achromatomaly
D9D3D7

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #DFCFDB colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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