

# Converting Colors

Hex(DFF0DB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DFF0DB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(DFF0DB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFF0DB
RGB	223, 240, 219
RGB Percent	87%, 94%, 86%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0588, 0.1412
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.09, 0.06
HSL	109°, 41%, 90%
HSV	109°, 9%, 94%
XYZ	74.3777, 83.1226, 79.1420
YIQ	232.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

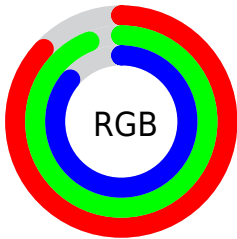
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	219, 240, 236
Decimal	14676187
CIE Lab	93.07, -9.36, 8.23
CIE LCh	93, 12.464, 138.706
Yxy	83.1226, 0.3143, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292866267 (0xFFDFF0DB)
YUV	232.5230, -6.6668, -8.3517
Hunter-Lab	91.1716, -13.9302, 12.3531

# Details

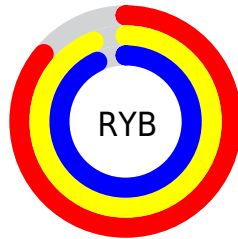
The Hex color **DFF0DB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **ECDBF0**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A8B8A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CCF0C3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2F0F3**.

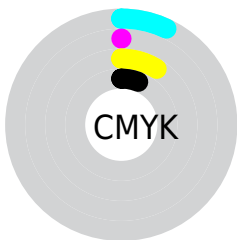
# Distribution



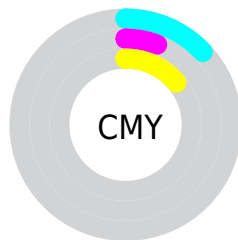
- Red (87%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DFF0DB 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 DFF0DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DFF0DB

FFFFFF

 DFF0DB

 C3D4BF

 A8B8A4

 8D9D8A

 748370

 5B6A58

 435241

 2D3B2B

 182516

 001100

 DFF0DB

 DFF0DB

 CCF0C3

 F2F0F3

 B8F0AB

 FFF0FF

 A5F093

 91F07B

 7EF063

 6AF04B

 57F033

 44F01B

 30F003

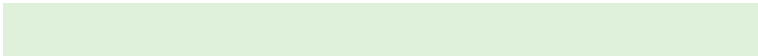
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EDEDD4



DFF0DB



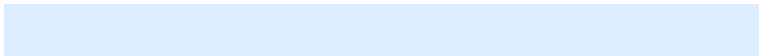
D3F2E6

# Triad

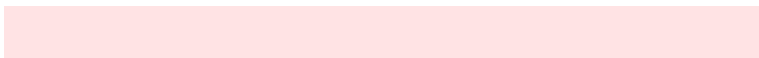
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



DFF0DB



DAEEFF



FFE3E4

# Complementary

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



DFF0DB



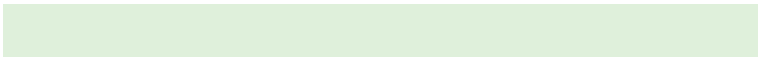
ECDBF0

# 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.



FFE3F0



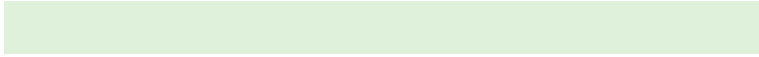
DFF0DB



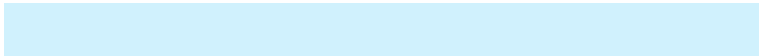
E8EAFF

# Square

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



DFF0DB



D0F1FD



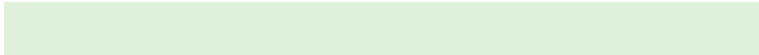
F6E6FB



FFE5DA

# Rectangle

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



DFF0DB



CFF2EE



F6E6FB

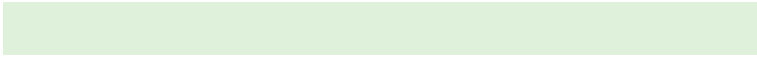


FFE3E8



# Sweetspot

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



DFF0DB



F9FFF7



F0ECDB



7B807A



000000



808080

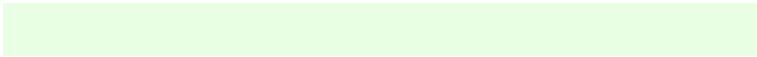


# Same Dimension

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



DFF0DB



E8FFE3



DBF0E1



6E786C



23B800



0B3800



# Inverse Universe

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



ECDBF0



FAE3FF



F0DBEA



766C78



9500B8

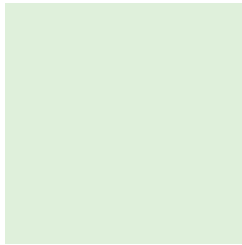


2D0038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DFF0DB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

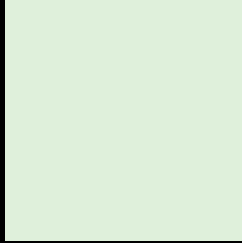
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DFF0DB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

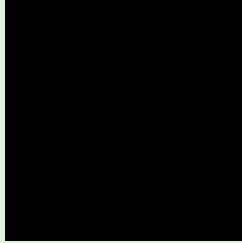
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

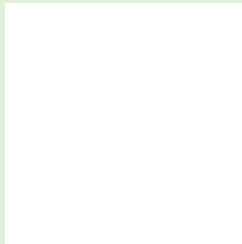
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DFF0DB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DFF0DB.

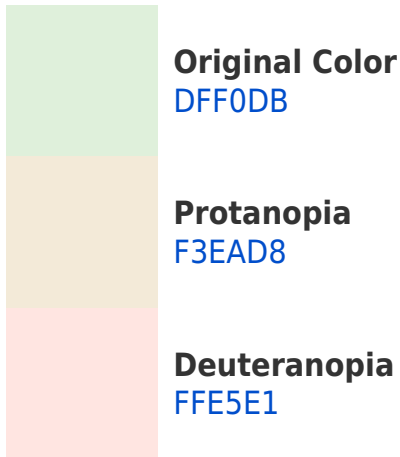


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DFF0DB.

# 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](#).

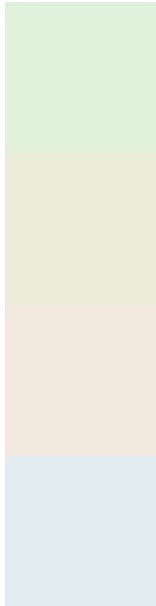
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
E4EBFE

# Trichromacy



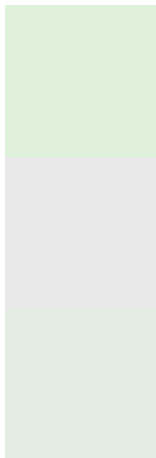
**Original Color**  
DFF0DB

**Protanomaly**  
ECECD9

**Deuteranomaly**  
F3E9DF

**Tritanomaly**  
E2EDF1

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
DFF0DB

**Achromatopsia**  
E9E9E9

**Achromatomaly**  
E5ECE4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DFF0DB 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 #DFF0DB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DFF0DB  
}
```

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 #DFF0DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DFF0DB }
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DFF0DB 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 #DFF0DB }
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DFF0DB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DFF0DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFF0DB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DFF0DB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFF0DB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DFF0DB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DFF0DB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DFF0DB }
```

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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