

# Converting Colors

Hex(83D1DB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(83D1DB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(83D1DB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83D1DB
RGB	131, 209, 219
RGB Percent	51%, 82%, 86%
CMY	0.4863, 0.1804, 0.1412
CMYK	0.40, 0.05, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	187°, 55%, 69%
HSV	187°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	44.9467, 55.5407, 75.3693
YIQ	186.8180, -49.6980, -13.4260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

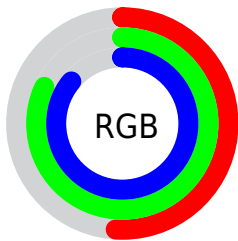
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">131, 172, 219</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8638939</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">79.35, -21.45, -12.52</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">79, 24.840, 210.265</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">55.5407, 0.2556, 0.3158</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286829019</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF83D1DB</a> )
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">186.8180, 15.8657, -48.9524</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">74.5256, -22.7658, -7.7933</a>

# Details

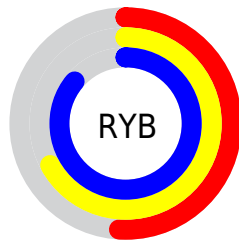
The Hex color **83D1DB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DB8D83**, and the grayscale version is **BBBBBB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **BCFFFF**, and **4B9AA4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **6DCFDB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99D3DB**.

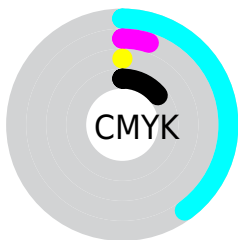
# Distribution



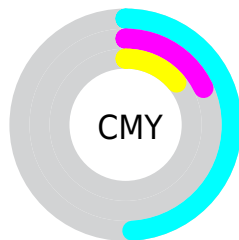
- Red (51%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 83D1DB 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 83D1DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 83D1DB

 83D1DB

FFFFFF

 67B5BF

 BCFFFF

 4B9AA4

 D9FFFF

 2D808A

 F6FFFF

 006770

 004F58

 003741

 00222B

 000117

 000000

 83D1DB

 83D1DB

 6DCFDB

 99D3DB

 57CCDB

 AFD6DB

 41CADB

 C5D8DB

 2BC7DB

 DBDBDB

 15C5DB

 F1DDDB

 00C2DB

 FFE0DB

 FFE2DB

 FFE5DB

 FFE7DB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8CD2C4



83D1DB



8ECDEC

# Triad

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



83D1DB



E3B8DC



D6C396

# Complementary

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



83D1DB



DB8D83

# 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.



E9BB9D



83D1DB



F2B4C5

# Square

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



83D1DB



C9BFEC



F4B6AE



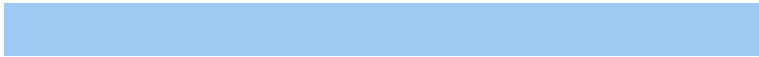
BDCA9C

# Rectangle

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



83D1DB



9FC9F2



F4B6AE



DDC097

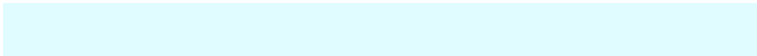


# Sweetspot

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



83D1DB



E0FCFF



83DB8C



6E7D80



000000



808080

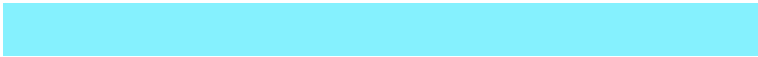


# Same Dimension

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



83D1DB



85F1FF



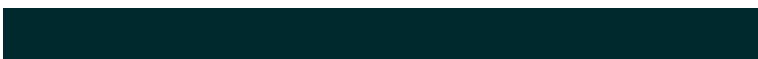
83A6DB



636C6E



009AAD



00292E



# Inverse Universe

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



DB83D1



FF85F1



DBB883



6E636C



AD009A

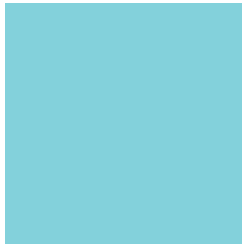


2E0029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 83D1DB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

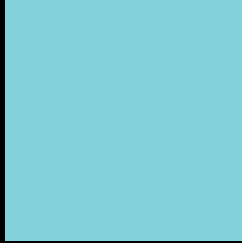
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 83D1DB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

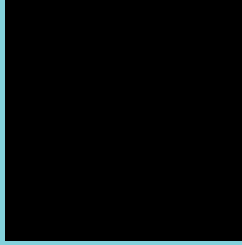
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 83D1DB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 83D1DB.

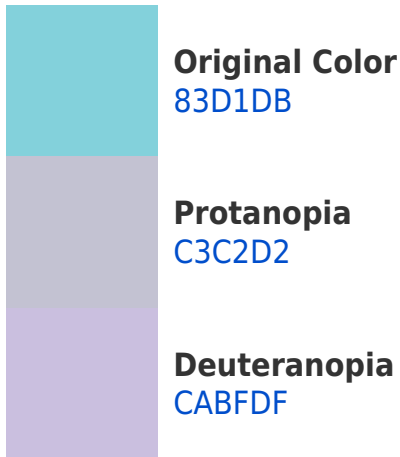


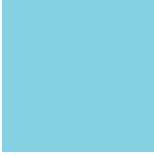
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 83D1DB.

# 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**  
85D0E1

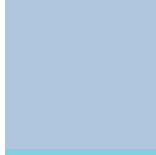
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
83D1DB



**Protanomaly**  
ACC7D5



**Deuteranomaly**  
B0C6DE

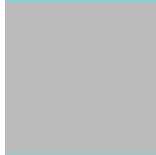


**Tritanomaly**  
84D0DF

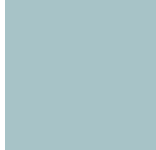
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
83D1DB



**Achromatopsia**  
BBBBBB



**Achromatomaly**  
A7C3C7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 83D1DB 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 #83D1DB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#83D1DB  
}
```

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 #83D1DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #83D1DB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 83D1DB 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
#83D1DB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#83D1DB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #83D1DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #83D1DB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #83D1DB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #83D1DB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 83D1DB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#83D1DB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#83D1DB }
```

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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