

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1A0F2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1A0F2) contains.

<b>Hex(D1A0F2)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(D1A0F2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1A0F2
RGB	209, 160, 242
RGB Percent	82%, 63%, 95%
CMY	0.1804, 0.3725, 0.0510
CMYK	0.14, 0.34, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	276°, 76%, 79%
HSV	276°, 34%, 95%
XYZ	54.8923, 45.1077, 89.8179
YIQ	183.9990, 2.8820, 35.8900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

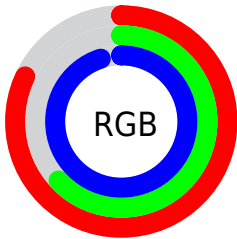
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 160, 242
Decimal	13738226
CIE Lab	72.96, 32.92, -34.19
CIE LCh	73, 47.463, 313.923
Yxy	45.1077, 0.2892, 0.2376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291928306 (0xFFD1A0F2)
YUV	183.9990, 28.5945, 21.9259
Hunter-Lab	67.1623, 28.3556, -32.2765

# Details

The Hex color **D1A0F2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **C1F2A0**, and the grayscale version is **B8B8B8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFD7FF**, and **996CBA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C788F2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DBB8F2**.

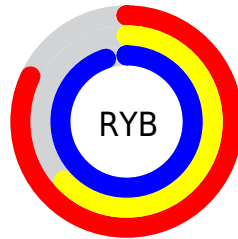
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (63%)

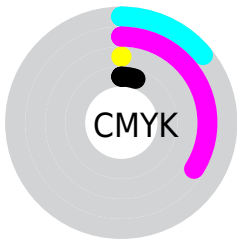
Blue (95%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (95%)

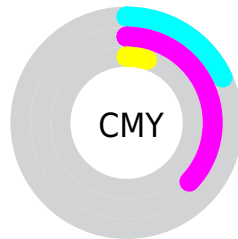


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1A0F2 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 D1A0F2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1A0F2

 D1A0F2

FFFFFF

 B585D5

 FFD7FF

 996CBA

 FFF4FF

 7F539E

 653B84

 4B246A

 320C52

 1C003A

 000024

 00000C

 D1A0F2

 D1A0F2

 C788F2

 DBB8F2

 BE70F2

 E4D0F2

 B457F2

 EEE9F2

 AA3FF2

 F8FFF2

 A027F2

 FFFFF2

 970FF2

 9100F2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92B1FF



D1A0F2



F893CC

# Triad

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



D1A0F2



E2A85F



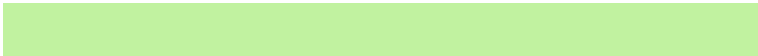
00CAC7

# Complementary

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



D1A0F2



C1F2A0

# 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.



4BC89A



D1A0F2



BAB75C

# Square

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



D1A0F2



FD9979



8AC273



00C7EE

# Rectangle

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



D1A0F2



FF8FAF



8AC273



00CAB8



# Sweetspot

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



D1A0F2



F5E6FF



A0C2F2



797080



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D1A0F2



D596FF



F2A0EB



736C78



6E00B8



220038



# Inverse Universe

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



F2A0C1



FF96C1



A0F2A7



786C71



B8004A



380017



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1A0F2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

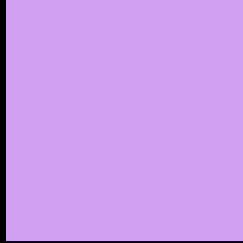
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1A0F2 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 D1A0F2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1A0F2.

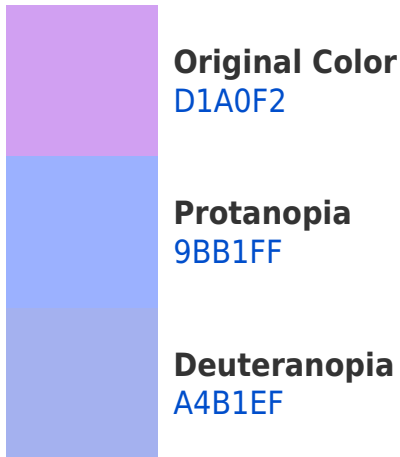


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1A0F2.

# 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](#).

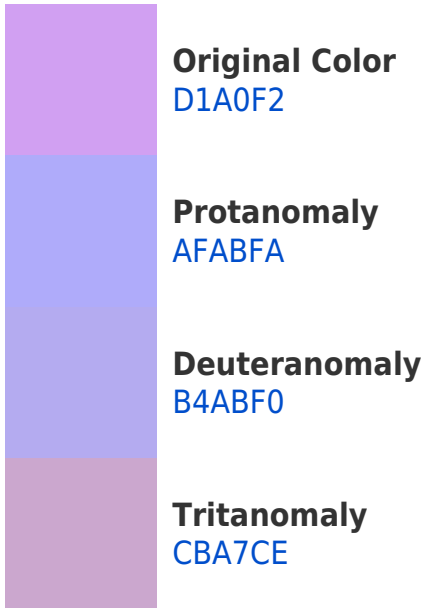
## Dichromacy



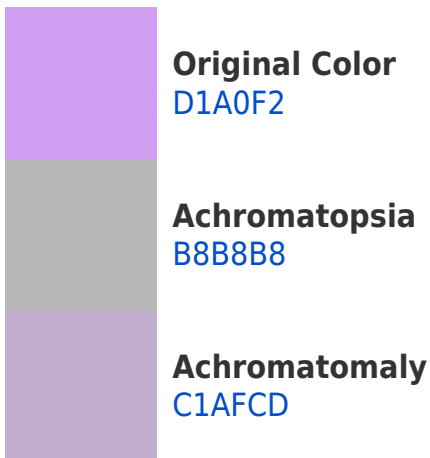


**Tritanopia**  
C8ABB9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1A0F2 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 #D1A0F2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#D1A0F2  
}
```

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 #D1A0F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1A0F2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1A0F2 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
#D1A0F2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1A0F2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1A0F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1A0F2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1A0F2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1A0F2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1A0F2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1A0F2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1A0F2 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor