

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1A1A2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1A1A2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D1A1A2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1A1A2
RGB	209, 161, 162
RGB Percent	82%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.1804, 0.3686, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.22, 0.18
HSL	359°, 34%, 73%
HSV	359°, 23%, 82%
XYZ	45.5610, 41.6537, 39.8211
YIQ	175.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

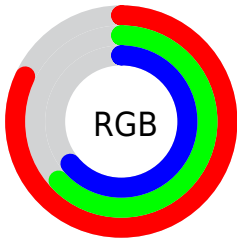
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	209, 161, 162
Decimal	13738402
CIE Lab	70.63, 17.90, 6.34
CIE LCh	71, 18.988, 19.502
Yxy	41.6537, 0.3586, 0.3279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291928482 (0xFFD1A1A2)
YUV	175.4660, -6.6387, 29.4093
Hunter-Lab	64.5397, 13.0654, 8.5958

# Details

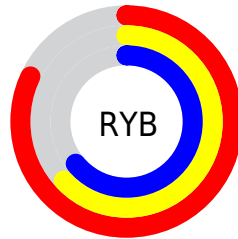
The Hex color **D1A1A2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **A1D1D0**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFD8D9**, and **9A6D6E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D18C8E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D1B6B6**.

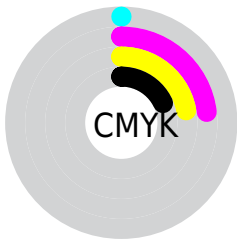
# Distribution



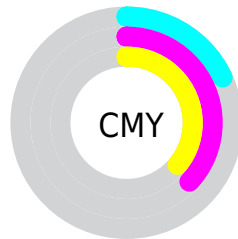
- Red (82%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1A1A2 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 D1A1A2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1A1A2

 D1A1A2

FFFFFF

 B58788

 FFD8D9

 9A6D6E

 FFF4F5

 7F5556

 653D3F

 4C2729

 341215

 210000

 000000

 D1A1A2

 D1A1A2

 D18C8E

 D1B6B6

 D17779

 D1CBCB

 D16265

 D1E0DF

 D14D50

 D1F5F4

 D1393C

 D1FFFF

 D12427

 D10F13

 D10004

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CCA1B4



D1A1A2



CDA493

# Triad

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



D1A1A2



9AB496



92B0CE

# Complementary

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



D1A1A2



A1D1D0

# 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.



82B5C6



D1A1A2



89B6A6

# Square

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



D1A1A2



A8AF8C



7FB7B8



A8AACD

# Rectangle

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



D1A1A2



C5A88D



7FB7B8



8BB2CD



# Sweetspot

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



D1A1A2



FFEDEE



CFA1D1



807576



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D1A1A2



FFB8B9



D1B7A1



695E5E



A80004



290001



# Inverse Universe

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



D1A1A2



FFB8B9



A1BBD1



695E5E



A80004

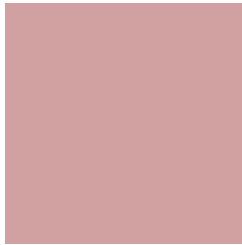


290001



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1A1A2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

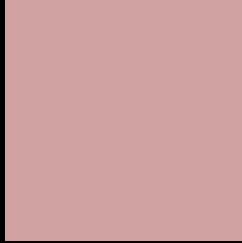
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1A1A2 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 D1A1A2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1A1A2.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1A1A2.

# 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**  
D1A1A2

**Protanopia**  
B1ACA8

**Deuteranopia**  
C2A7A1



**Tritanopia**  
D29FAC

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
D1A1A2

**Protanomaly**  
BDA8A6

**Deuteranomaly**  
C7A5A1

**Tritanomaly**  
D2A0A8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D1A1A2

**Achromatopsia**  
AFAFAF

**Achromatomaly**  
BBAAAA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1A1A2 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 #D1A1A2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1A1A2  
}
```

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 #D1A1A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1A1A2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1A1A2 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
#D1A1A2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1A1A2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1A1A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1A1A2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1A1A2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1A1A2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1A1A2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1A1A2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1A1A2 }
```

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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