

Converting Colors

Hex(D1DBF1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(D1DBF1) contains.

Hex(D1DBF1)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

Hex(D1DBF1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1DBF1
RGB	209, 219, 241
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 95%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1412, 0.0549
CMYK	0.13, 0.09, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	221°, 53%, 88%
HSV	221°, 13%, 95%
XYZ	67.5032, 70.5692, 93.2825
YIQ	218.5180, -13.0220, 4.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

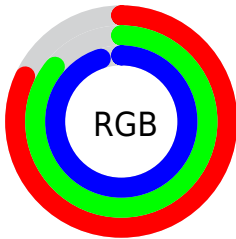
Format	Color
R _{YB}	209, 217, 241
Decimal	13753329
CIE Lab	87.28, 0.95, -11.89
CIE LCh	87, 11.929, 274.556
Yxy	70.5692, 0.2918, 0.3050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291943409 (0xFFD1DBF1)
YUV	218.5180, 11.0836, -8.3473
Hunter-Lab	84.0055, -3.5747, -7.0338

Details

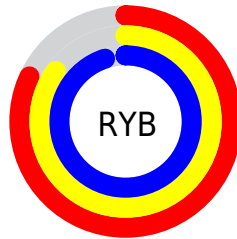
The Hex color **D1DBF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **F1E7D1**, and the grayscale version is **DADADA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9AA4B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B9CAF1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E9ECF1**.

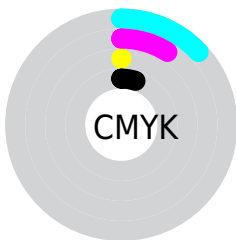
Distribution



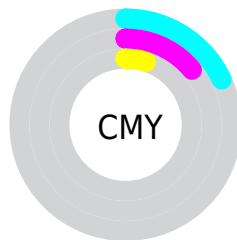
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1DBF1 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 D1DBF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ D1DBF1

FFFFFF

■ D1DBF1

■ B5BFD5

■ 9AA4B9

■ 808A9E

■ 677084

■ 4F586B

■ 374152

■ 212B3B

■ 0C1626

■ 000110

 D1DBF1

 D1DBF1

 B9CAF1

 E9ECF1

 A1BAF1

 FFFCF1

 89A9F1

 FFFFF1

 7199F1

 5988F1

 4078F1

 2867F1

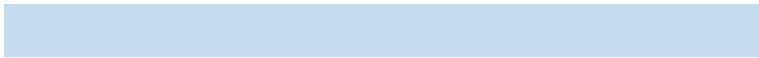
 1056F1

 004BF1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



C5DEEF



D1DBF1



DFD7ED

Triad

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



D1DBF1



F3D4CE



C9E0D1

Complementary

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



D1DBF1



F1E7D1

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.



D5DEC8



D1DBF1



EDD7C7

Square

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



D1DBF1



F2D3D9



E2DAC4



C0E2DC

Rectangle

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



D1DBF1



E8D5E8



E2DAC4



CDE0CD

Sweetspot

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



D1DBF1



F5F8FF



D1F1E7



797B80



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



D1DBF1



D6E3FF



D7D1F1



6C7078



0039B8



001238

Inverse Universe

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



F1D1DB



FFD6E3



EBF1D1



786C70



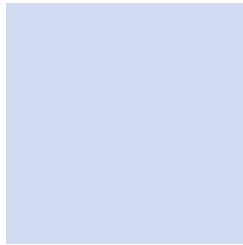
B80039



380012

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1DBF1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

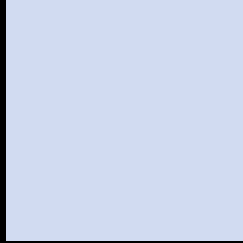
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1DBF1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

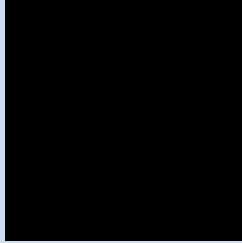
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 D1DBF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBF1.

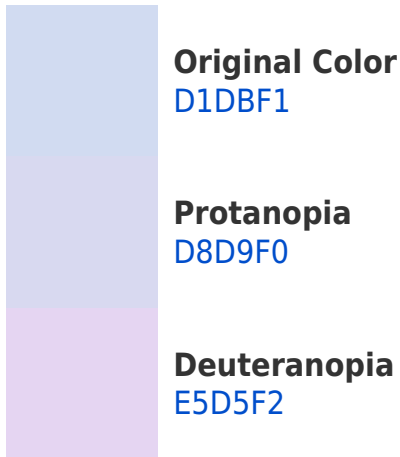


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBF1.

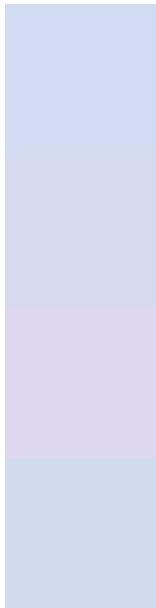
Color Blindness Simulation

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



Trichromacy



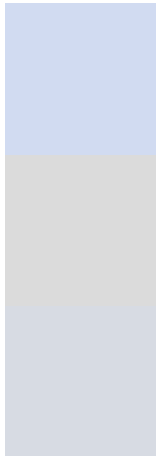
Original Color
D1DBF1

Protanomaly
D5DAF0

Deuteranomaly
DED7F2

Tritanomaly
D0DCEE

Monochromacy



Original Color
D1DBF1

Achromatopsia
DBDBDB

Achromatomaly
D7DBE3

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1DBF1 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 #D1DBF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1DBF1  
}
```

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 #D1DBF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1DBF1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1DBF1 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
#D1DBF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1DBF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1DBF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1DBF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBF1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1DBF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1DBF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1DBF1 }
```

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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