

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1DBFA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1DBFA) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D1DBFA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1DBFA
RGB	209, 219, 250
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 98%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1412, 0.0196
CMYK	0.16, 0.12, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	225°, 80%, 90%
HSV	225°, 16%, 98%
XYZ	68.8813, 71.1205, 100.5397
YIQ	219.5440, -15.9110, 7.5210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

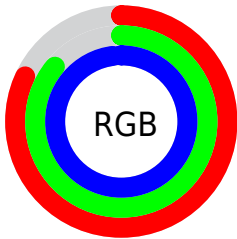
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 217, 250
Decimal	13753338
CIE Lab	87.54, 2.81, -16.23
CIE LCh	88, 16.473, 279.811
Yxy	71.1205, 0.2864, 0.2957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291943418 (0xFFD1DBFA)
YUV	219.5440, 15.0148, -9.2471
Hunter-Lab	84.3330, -1.7877, -11.6510

# Details

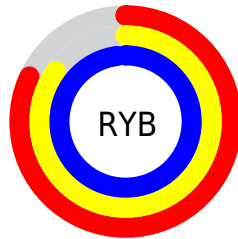
The Hex color **D1DBFA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **FAF0D1**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9AA4C1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B8C8FA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EAEFEA**.

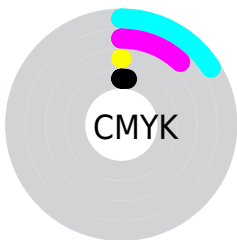
# Distribution



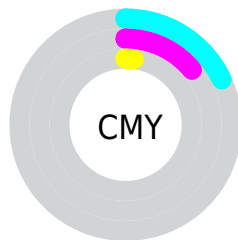
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1DBFA 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 D1DBFA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ D1DBFA

FFFFFF

■ D1DBFA

■ B5BFDD

■ 9AA4C1

■ 808AA6

■ 67708C

■ 4E5872

■ 36415A

■ 202B42

■ 09172C

■ 000118

 D1DBFA

 D1DBFA

 B8C8FA

 EAEEFA

 9FB5FA

 FFFFFA

 86A2FA

 6D8FFA

 547CFA

 3B6AFA

 2257FA

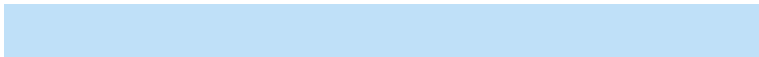
 0944FA

 003DFA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BFE0F8



D1DBFA



E5D6F4

# Triad

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



D1DBFA



FBD3C8



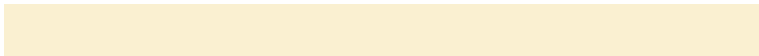
C0E4D0

# Complementary

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



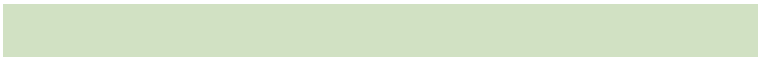
D1DBFA



FAF0D1

# 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.



D1E1C3



D1DBFA



F2D7BE

# Square

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



D1DBFA



FCD1D7



E3DCBD



B5E5E0

# Rectangle

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



D1DBFA



F0D3EB



E3DCBD



C5E3CB



# Sweetspot

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



D1DBFA



F2F5FF



D1FAF0



787A80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D1DBFA



CCD8FF



DBD1FA



70747D



002EBD



000F3D



# Inverse Universe

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



FAD1DB



FFCCD8



F0FAD1



7D7074



BD002E

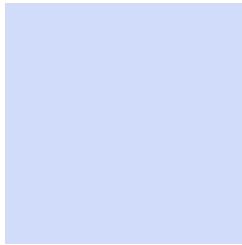


3D000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1DBFA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

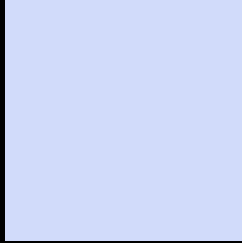
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1DBFA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

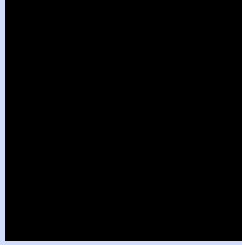
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

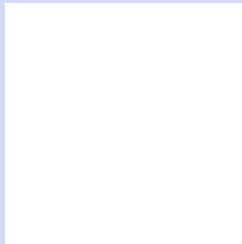
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1DBFA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBFA.

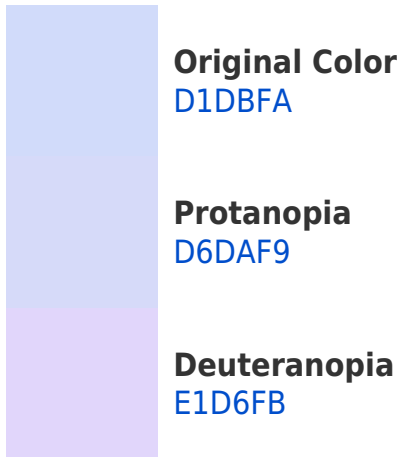


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1DBFA.

# 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



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1DBFA 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 #D1DBFA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#D1DBFA  
}
```

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 #D1DBFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1DBFA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1DBFA 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
#D1DBFA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1DBFA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1DBFA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBFA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1DBFA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1DBFA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1DBFA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1DBFA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1DBFA }
```

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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