

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1E3B1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1E3B1) contains.

<b>Hex(D1E3B1)</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(D1E3B1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D1E3B1
RGB	209, 227, 177
RGB Percent	82%, 89%, 69%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1098, 0.3059
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.22, 0.11
HSL	82°, 47%, 79%
HSV	82°, 22%, 89%
XYZ	61.6994, 71.6678, 52.1763
YIQ	215.9180, 5.3220, -19.3660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

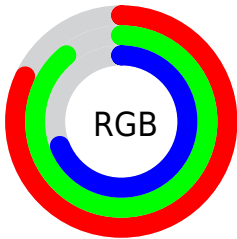
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">177, 227, 195</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13755313</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.81, -14.52, 22.47</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">88, 26.756, 122.868</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">71.6678, 0.3325, 0.3863</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291945393</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD1E3B1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">215.9180, -19.1866, -6.0671</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">84.6568, -18.0555, 22.7177</a>

# Details

The Hex color **D1E3B1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **C3B1E3**, and the grayscale version is **D8D8D8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE9**, and **9AAC7C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C9E39A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D9E3C8**.

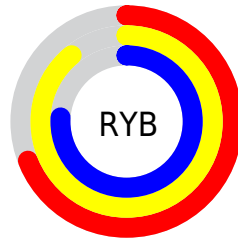
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (89%)

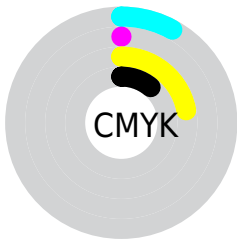
Blue (69%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (76%)

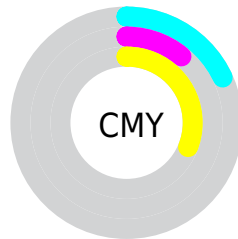


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1E3B1 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 D1E3B1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1E3B1

FFFFFF

 FFFFE9

 D1E3B1

 B5C796

 9AAC7C

 809163

 67774B

 4E5F34

 37471E

 203007

 061C00

 000000

 D1E3B1

 D1E3B1

 C9E39A

 D9E3C8

 C1E384

 E1E3DE

 B8E36D

 EAE3F5

 B0E356

 F2E3FF

 A8E340

 FAE3FF

 A0E329

 FFE3FF

 98E312

 91E300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EDDBA9



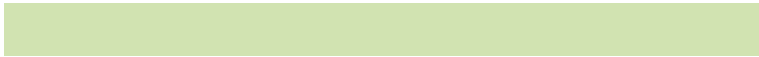
D1E3B1



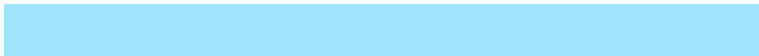
B4E8C4

# Triad

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



D1E3B1



A3E5FF



FFCADB

# Complementary

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



D1E3B1



C3B1E3

# Split Complementary

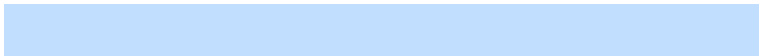
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFCDF4



D1E3B1



C1DEFF

# Square

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



D1E3B1



94EAF7



E4D5FF



FFCC2

# Rectangle

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



D1E3B1



A3EAD5



E4D5FF



FFCBE3



# Sweetspot

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



D1E3B1



F9FFED



E3C3B1



7C8075



000000

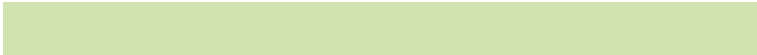


808080

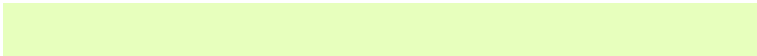


# Same Dimension

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



D1E3B1



E7FFBD



B9E3B1



6F7367



72B300



213300



# Inverse Universe

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



C3B1E3



D5BDFF



DBB1E3



6B6773



4000B3

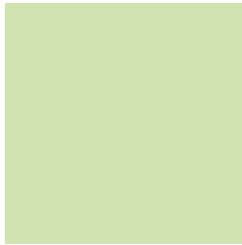


120033



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1E3B1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

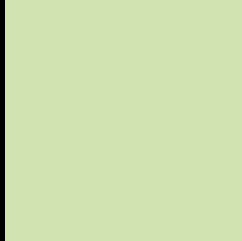
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1E3B1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

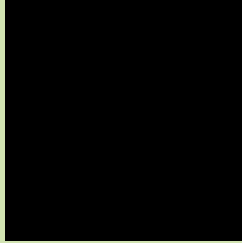
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

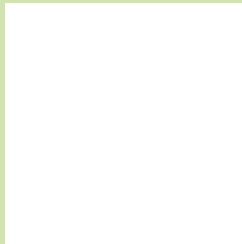
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1E3B1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1E3B1.

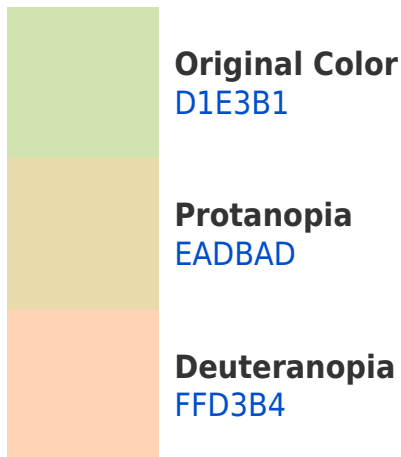


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1E3B1.

# 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

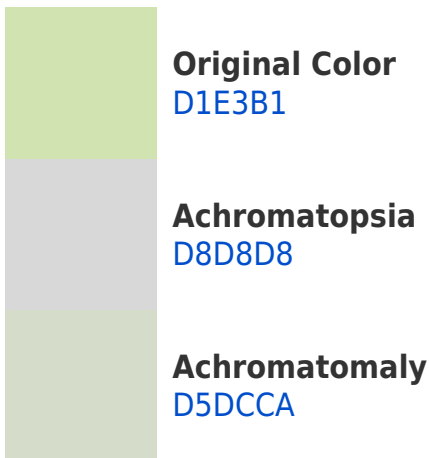




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1E3B1 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 #D1E3B1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1E3B1  
}
```

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 #D1E3B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1E3B1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1E3B1 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
#D1E3B1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1E3B1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1E3B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1E3B1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1E3B1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1E3B1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1E3B1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1E3B1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1E3B1 }
```

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