

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1E4F6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1E4F6) contains.

<b>Hex(D1E4F6)</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(D1E4F6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1E4F6
RGB	209, 228, 246
RGB Percent	82%, 89%, 96%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1059, 0.0353
CMYK	0.15, 0.07, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	209°, 67%, 89%
HSV	209°, 15%, 96%
XYZ	70.6725, 75.6959, 98.0747
YIQ	224.3710, -17.1020, 1.5700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

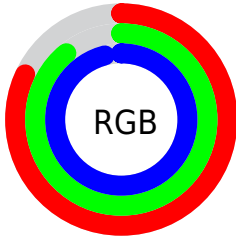
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	209, 222, 246
Decimal	13755638
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.72, -2.71, -10.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 11.210, 256.029
Yxy	75.6959, 0.2891, 0.3097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291945718 (0xFFD1E4F6)
YUV	224.3710, 10.6631, -13.4804
Hunter-Lab	87.0034, -7.2613, -5.9323

# Details

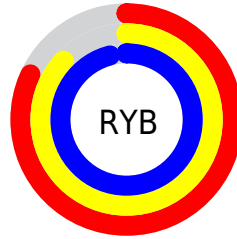
The Hex color **D1E4F6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **F6E3D1**, and the grayscale version is **E0E0E0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9AADBE** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B8D8F6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EAF0F6**.

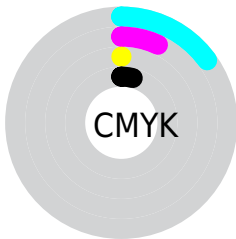
# Distribution



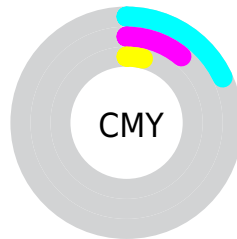
- Red (82%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1E4F6 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 D1E4F6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1E4F6

 D1E4F6

FFFFFF

 B5C8DA

 9AADBE

 8092A3

 677888

 4E606F

 374857

 20323F

 0A1D29

 000115

 D1E4F6

 D1E4F6

 B8D8F6

 EAF0F6

 A0CCF6

 FFFCF6

 87C0F6

 FFFFF6

 6FB4F6

 56A8F6

 3D9CF6

 2590F6

 0C84F6

 007EF6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C9E7F1



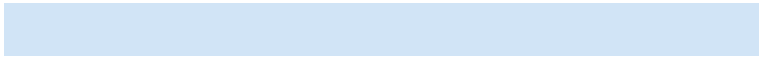
D1E4F6



DEE0F6

# Triad

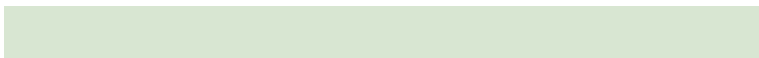
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D1E4F6



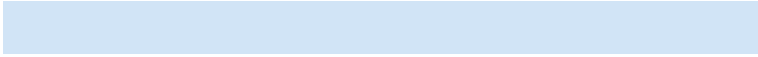
F9DADC



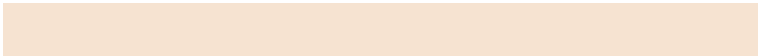
D8E6D2

# Complementary

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



D1E4F6



F6E3D1

# 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.



E4E3CD



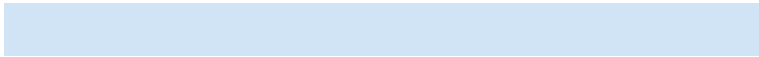
D1E4F6



F7DCD3

# Square

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



D1E4F6



F5DBE7



F0DFCD



CDE8DC

# Rectangle

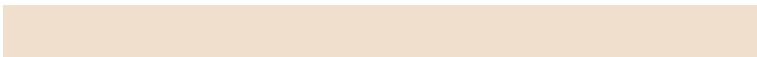
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



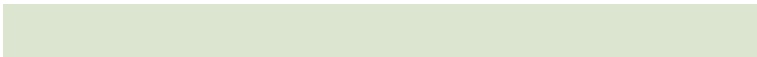
D1E4F6



E7DEF3



F0DFCD



DCE5D0

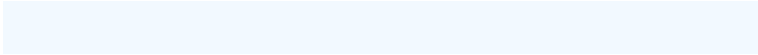


# Sweetspot

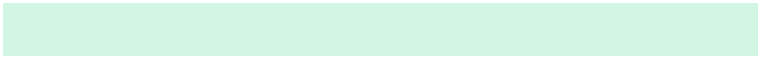
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D1E4F6



F2F9FF



D1F6E3



787C80



000000



808080

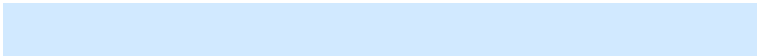


# Same Dimension

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



D1E4F6



D1E9FF



D1D2F6



6E747A



0060BA



001E3B



# Inverse Universe

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



F6D1E4



FFD1E9



F6F5D1



7A6E74



BA0060

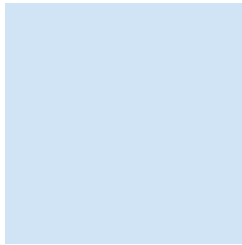


3B001E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1E4F6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

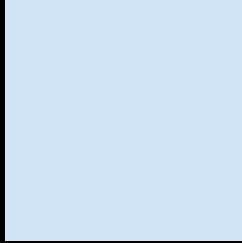
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1E4F6 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

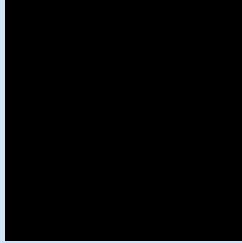
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

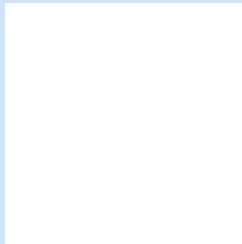
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1E4F6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1E4F6.

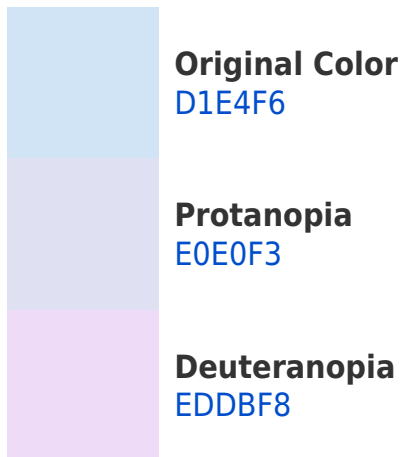


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1E4F6.

# 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](#).

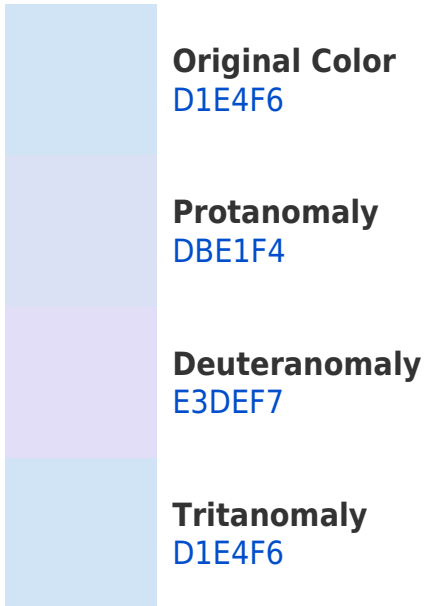
## Dichromacy



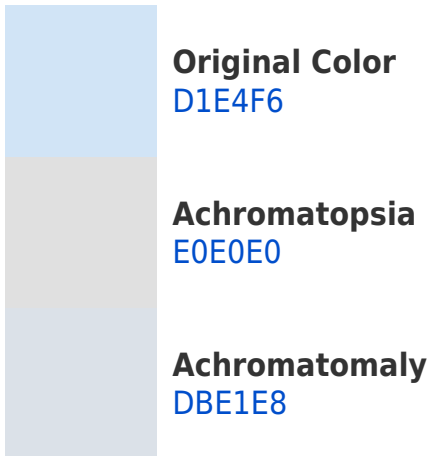


**Tritanopia**  
D1E4F6

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1E4F6 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 #D1E4F6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1E4F6  
}
```

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 #D1E4F6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1E4F6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1E4F6 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
#D1E4F6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1E4F6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1E4F6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1E4F6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1E4F6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1E4F6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1E4F6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1E4F6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1E4F6 }
```

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