

Converting Colors

Hex(D3DEFB)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(D3DEFB) contains.

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Color

Hex(D3DEFB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3DEFB
RGB	211, 222, 251
RGB Percent	83%, 87%, 98%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1294, 0.0157
CMYK	0.16, 0.12, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	223°, 83%, 91%
HSV	223°, 16%, 98%
XYZ	70.3978, 73.0565, 101.6577
YIQ	222.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

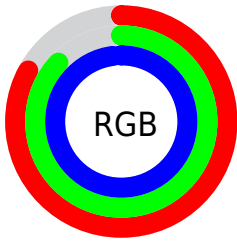
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 220, 251
Decimal	13885179
CIE Lab	88.47, 2.07, -15.35
CIE LCh	88, 15.484, 277.666
Yxy	73.0565, 0.2872, 0.2981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292075259 (0xFFD3DEFB)
YUV	222.0170, 14.2886, -9.6619
Hunter-Lab	85.4731, -2.5607, -10.6856

Details

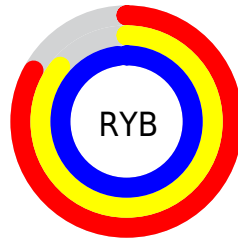
The Hex color **D3DEFB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **FBF0D3**, and the grayscale version is **DEDEDE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9CA7C2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BACCFB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **ECF0FB**.

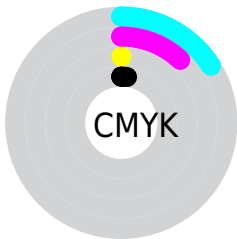
Distribution



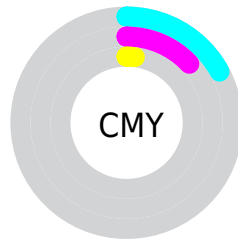
- Red (83%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (98%)



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



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D3DEFB 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 D3DEFB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 D3DEFB

FFFFFF

 D3DEFB

 B7C2DE

 9CA7C2

 828DA7

 68738D

 505B73

 38435B

 212D43

 0B192D

 000118

 D3DEFB

 D3DEFB

 BACCFB

 ECF0FB

 A1BAFB

 FFFFFB

 88A7FB

 6F95FB

 5683FB

 3C71FB

 235FFB

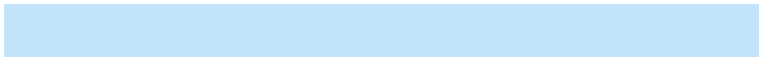
 0A4CFB

 0045FB

Harmonies

Analogous

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



C2E3F9



D3DEFB



E6D9F5

Triad

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



D3DEFB



FDD6CD



C5E6D2

Complementary

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



D3DEFB



FBF0D3

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.



D5E3C6



D3DEFB



F4D9C3

Square

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



D3DEFB



FDD4DB



E6DEC1



BBE7E1

Rectangle

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



D3DEFB



F0D6EE



E6DEC1



CAE5CE

Sweetspot

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



D3DEFB



F2F6FF



D3FBF0



787A80



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



D3DEFB



CFDCFF



DCD3FB



70747D



0034BD



00113D

Inverse Universe

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



FBD3DE



FFCFDC



F2FBD3



7D7074



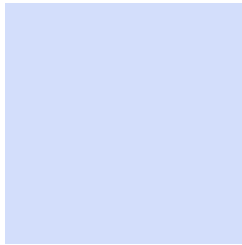
BD0034



3D0011

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D3DEFB looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

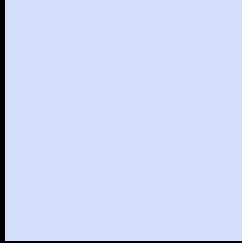
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D3DEFB 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 D3DEFB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D3DEFB.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D3DEFB.

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](#).

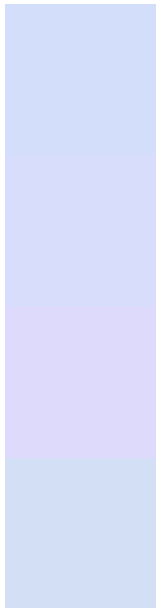
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
D1E0F1

Trichromacy



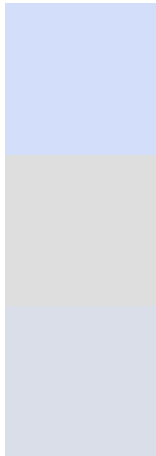
Original Color
D3DEFB

Protanomaly
D7DDFA

Deuteranomaly
DEDAFC

Tritanomaly
D2DFF5

Monochromacy



Original Color
D3DEFB

Achromatopsia
DEDEDE

Achromatomaly
DADEE9

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D3DEFB 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 #D3DEFB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D3DEFB  
}
```

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 #D3DEFB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D3DEFB
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D3DEFB 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
#D3DEFB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D3DEFB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D3DEFB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D3DEFB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D3DEFB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D3DEFB }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D3DEFB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D3DEFB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D3DEFB }
```

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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