

# Converting Colors

Hex(D48BF1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D48BF1) contains.

<b>Hex(D48BF1)</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(D48BF1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D48BF1
RGB	212, 139, 241
RGB Percent	83%, 55%, 95%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4549, 0.0549
CMYK	0.12, 0.42, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	283°, 78%, 75%
HSV	283°, 42%, 95%
XYZ	52.2612, 38.8132, 87.9563
YIQ	172.4550, 10.7660, 47.1980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

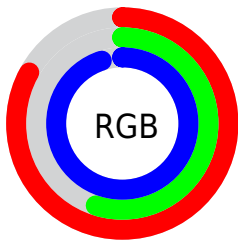
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 139, 241
Decimal	13929457
CIE Lab	68.62, 44.90, -40.38
CIE LCh	69, 60.384, 318.036
Yxy	38.8132, 0.2919, 0.2168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292119537 (0xFFD48BF1)
YUV	172.4550, 33.7927, 34.6810
Hunter-Lab	62.3002, 40.7112, -40.0963

# Details

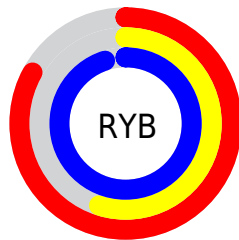
The Hex color **D48BF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **A8F18B**, and the grayscale version is **ACACAC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC2FF**, and **9C57B8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CD73F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DBA3F1**.

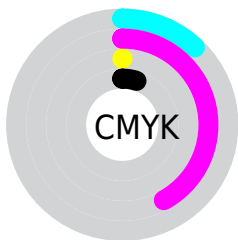
# Distribution



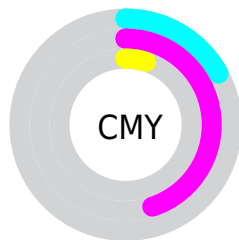
- Red (83%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D48BF1 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 D48BF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D48BF1

 D48BF1

FFFFFF

 B771D4

 FFC2FF

 9C57B8

 FFDEFF

 803D9D

 FFFBFF

 662483

 4C0569

 320050

 1C0039

 000222

 000009

 D48BF1

 D48BF1

 CD73F1

 DBA3F1

 C65BF1

 E2BBF1

 BF43F1

 E9D3F1

 B92BF1

 EFEBF1

 B212F1

 F6FFF1

 AC00F1

 FDFFF1

 FFFFF1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82A2FF



D48BF1



FF79C0

# Triad

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



D48BF1



D79D37



00C2C8

# Complementary

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



D48BF1



A8F18B

# 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.



00C18F



D48BF1



A5AF37

# Square

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



D48BF1



FC8758



65BA5B



00BEF7

# Rectangle

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



D48BF1



FF759B



65BA5B



00C2B5



# Sweetspot

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



D48BF1



F6DEFF



8BAAF1



7A6B80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D48BF1



DA7DFF



F18BDD



746C78



8300B8



280038



# Inverse Universe

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



F18BA8



FF7DA2



8BF19F



786C6F



B80034

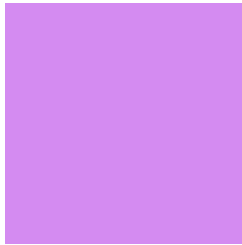


380010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D48BF1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

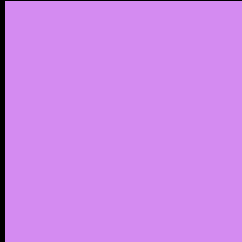
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D48BF1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

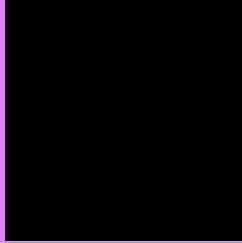
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex D48BF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D48BF1.

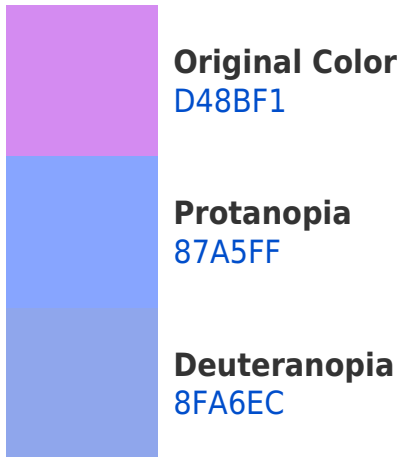


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D48BF1.

# 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](#).

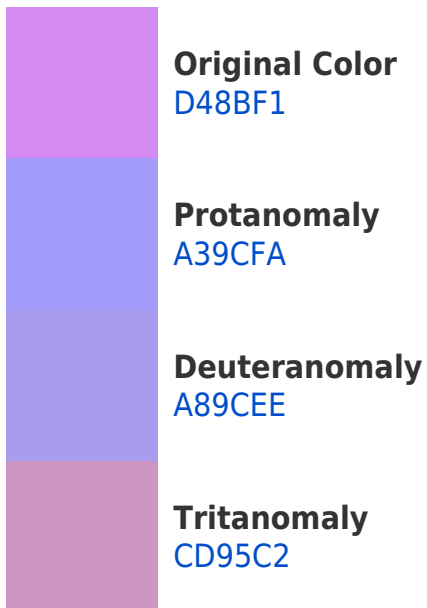
## Dichromacy



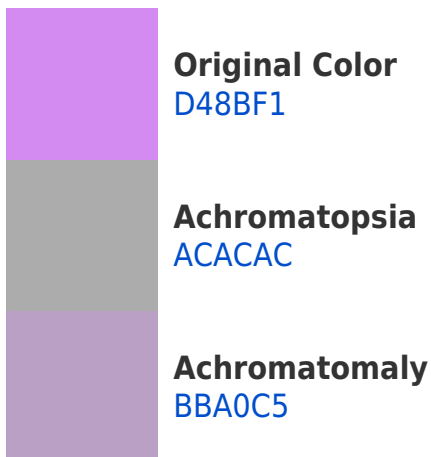


**Tritanopia**  
C99BA7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D48BF1 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 #D48BF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D48BF1  
}
```

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 #D48BF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D48BF1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D48BF1 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
#D48BF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D48BF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D48BF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D48BF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D48BF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D48BF1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D48BF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D48BF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D48BF1 }
```

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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