

# Converting Colors

Hex(D588D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D588D1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D588D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D588D1
RGB	213, 136, 209
RGB Percent	84%, 53%, 82%
CMY	0.1647, 0.4667, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.02, 0.16
HSL	303°, 48%, 68%
HSV	303°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	47.7534, 36.3579, 64.8225
YIQ	167.3450, 22.4590, 39.0270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

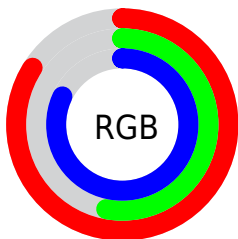
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	213, 136, 209
Decimal	13994193
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.79, 40.62, -25.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 47.967, 327.881
Yxy	36.3579, 0.3206, 0.2441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292184273 (0xFFD588D1)
YUV	167.3450, 20.5359, 40.0394
Hunter-Lab	60.2975, 35.8446, -21.5311

# Details

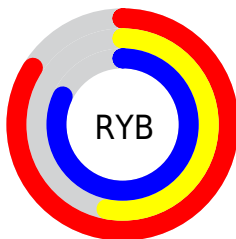
The Hex color **D588D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **88D58C**, and the grayscale version is **A7A7A7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBFFF**, and **9D549A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D573D0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D59DD2**.

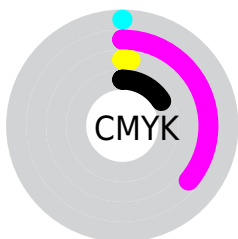
# Distribution



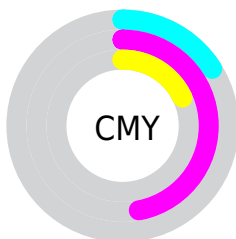
- Red (84%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D588D1 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 D588D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D588D1

 D588D1

FFFFFF

 B96EB5

 FFBFFF

 9D549A

 FFD8FF

 823B80

 FFF8FF

 682267

 4E044F

 350037

 1F0022

 000007

 000000

 D588D1

 D588D1

 D573D0

 D59DD2

 D55DCF

 D5B3D3

 D548CE

 D5C8D4

 D533CD

 D5DDD5

 D51ECB

 D5F3D7

 D508CA

 D5FFD8

 D500CA

 D5FFD9

 D5FFDA

 D5FFDB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A198EF



D588D1



F07EA7

# Triad

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



D588D1



BF9F4A



00B8C9

# Complementary

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



D588D1



88D58C

# 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.



00B89E



D588D1



94AC53

# Square

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



D588D1



E08F5A



5EB473



00B3EB

# Rectangle

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



D588D1



F47F8A



5EB473



00B8BC



# Sweetspot

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



D588D1



FFE3FE



8C88D5



806F7F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D588D1



FF91F9



D588AB



6B606B



AB00A2



2B0029



# Inverse Universe

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



D588D1



FF91F9



88D5B2



6B606B



AB00A2



2B0029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D588D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

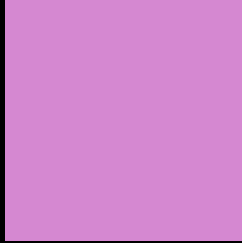
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D588D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

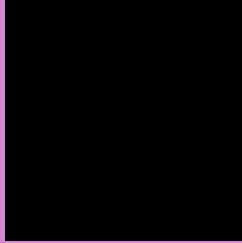
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex D588D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D588D1.

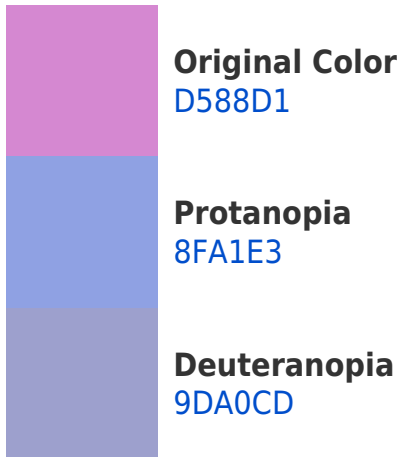


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D588D1.

# 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



**Original Color**  
D588D1



**Protanomaly**  
A898DC



**Deuteranomaly**  
B197CE

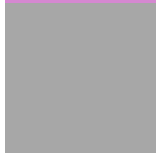


**Tritanomaly**  
D18EB1

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D588D1



**Achromatopsia**  
A7A7A7



**Achromatomaly**  
B89CB6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D588D1 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 #D588D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D588D1  
}
```

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 #D588D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D588D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D588D1 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
#D588D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D588D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D588D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D588D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D588D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D588D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D588D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D588D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D588D1 }
```

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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