

# Converting Colors

Hex(D7E7F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D7E7F1) contains.

<b>Hex(D7E7F1)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(D7E7F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7E7F1
RGB	215, 231, 241
RGB Percent	84%, 91%, 95%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0941, 0.0549
CMYK	0.11, 0.04, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	203°, 48%, 89%
HSV	203°, 11%, 95%
XYZ	72.4774, 77.9498, 94.4449
YIQ	227.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

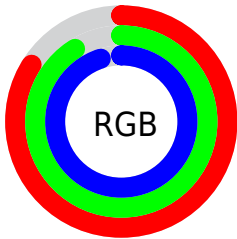
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 225, 241
Decimal	14149617
CIE Lab	90.76, -3.36, -6.67
CIE LCh	91, 7.472, 243.271
Yxy	77.9498, 0.2960, 0.3183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292339697 (0xFFD7E7F1)
YUV	227.3560, 6.7265, -10.8362
Hunter-Lab	88.2892, -7.9737, -1.6214

# Details

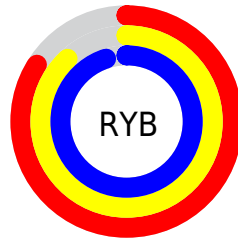
The Hex color **D7E7F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **F1E1D7**, and the grayscale version is **E3E3E3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A0AFB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BFDEF1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EFF0F1**.

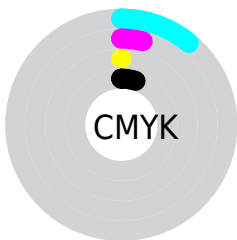
# Distribution



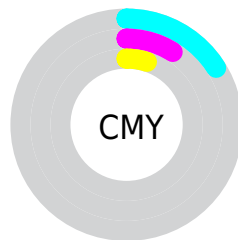
- Red (84%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D7E7F1 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 D7E7F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D7E7F1

FFFFFF

 D7E7F1

 BBCBD5

 A0AFB9

 86959E

 6C7B84

 54626B

 3D4A53

 26343C

 111F26

 000611

 D7E7F1

 D7E7F1

 BFDEF1

 EFF0F1

 A7D4F1

 FFFAF1

 8FCBF1

 FFFFF1

 77C2F1

 5FB9F1

 46AFF1

 2EA6F1

 169DF1

 0094F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D3E8EC



D7E7F1



DEE5F3

# Triad

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



D7E7F1



F4E0E4



E2E6D8

# Complementary

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



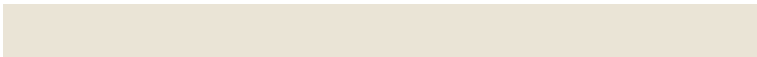
D7E7F1



F1E1D7

# Split Complementary

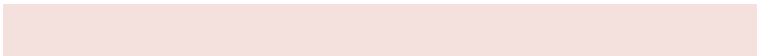
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



EAE4D6



D7E7F1



F4E0DD

# Square

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



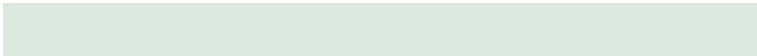
D7E7F1



EFE1EB



F1E2D8



DAE8DE

# Rectangle

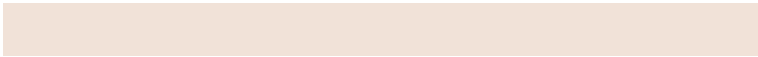
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



D7E7F1



E4E3F2



F1E2D8



E4E6D7



# Sweetspot

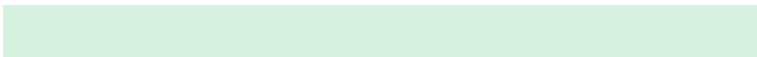
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D7E7F1



F7FCFF



D7F1E1



7A7E80



000000



808080

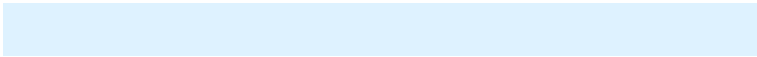


# Same Dimension

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



D7E7F1



DEF2FF



D7DAF1



6C7378



0071B8



002338



# Inverse Universe

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



F1D7E7



FFDEF2



F1EED7



786C73



B80071

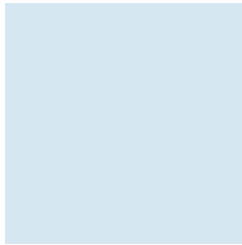


380023



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D7E7F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

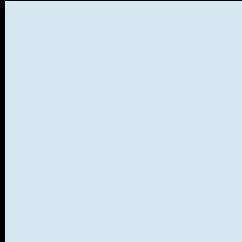
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D7E7F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

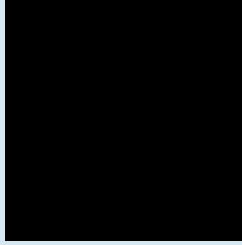
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

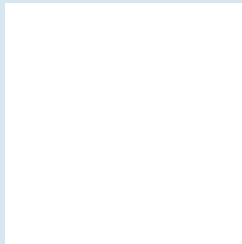
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D7E7F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D7E7F1.

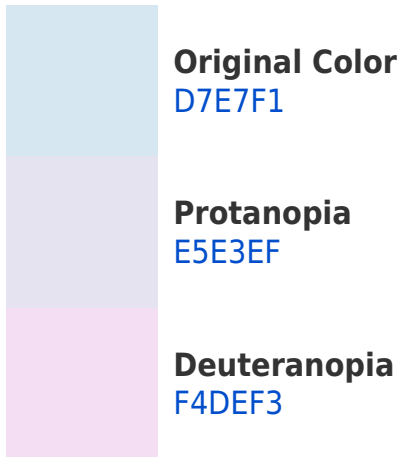


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D7E7F1.

# 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](#).

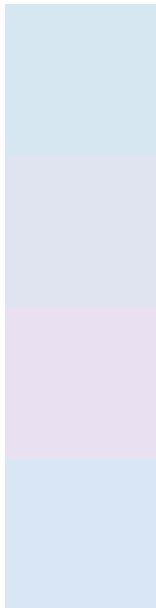
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
D8E6F8

# Trichromacy



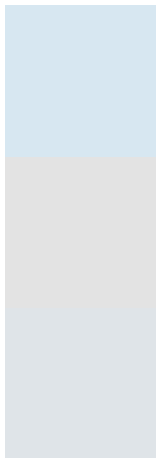
**Original Color**  
D7E7F1

**Protanomaly**  
E0E4F0

**Deuteranomaly**  
E9E1F2

**Tritanomaly**  
D8E6F5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D7E7F1

**Achromatopsia**  
E3E3E3

**Achromatomaly**  
DFE4E8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D7E7F1 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 #D7E7F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D7E7F1  
}
```

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 #D7E7F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D7E7F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D7E7F1 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
#D7E7F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D7E7F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D7E7F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7E7F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D7E7F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7E7F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D7E7F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D7E7F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D7E7F1 }
```

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