

# Converting Colors

Hex(D89DA1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D89DA1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D89DA1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D89DA1
RGB	216, 157, 161
RGB Percent	85%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3843, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.25, 0.15
HSL	356°, 43%, 73%
HSV	356°, 27%, 85%
XYZ	46.8089, 41.2861, 39.2201
YIQ	175.0970, 33.8800, 13.7520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

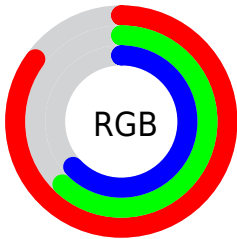
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 157, 161
Decimal	14196129
CIE Lab	70.38, 22.54, 6.62
CIE LCh	70, 23.494, 16.370
Yxy	41.2861, 0.3677, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292386209 (0xFFD89DA1)
YUV	175.0970, -6.9498, 35.8719
Hunter-Lab	64.2542, 17.5914, 8.7880

# Details

The Hex color **D89DA1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **9DD8D4**, and the grayscale version is **AFAFAF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFD4D8**, and **A0696E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D8878D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D8B3B5**.

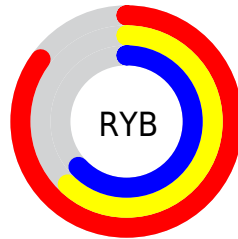
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (62%)

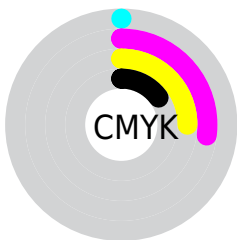
Blue (63%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

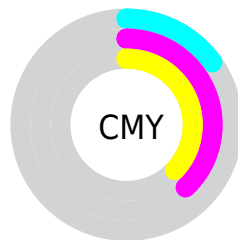


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D89DA1 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 D89DA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D89DA1

 D89DA1

FFFFFF

 BC8387


 FFD4D8

 A0696E

 FFF0F4

 855155

 6B393E

 512228

 390C14

 250001

 000000

 D89DA1

 D89DA1

 D8878D

 D8B3B5

 D87279

 D8C8C9

 D85C65

 D8DEDD

 D84750

 D8F3F2

 D8313C

 D8FFFF

 D81B28

 D80614

 D8000F

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D19EB7



D89DA1



D3A18E

# Triad

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



D89DA1



98B48E



86B1D5

# Complementary

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



D89DA1



9DD8D4

# 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.



72B6CA



D89DA1



80B8A1

# Square

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



D89DA1



B0AE83



71B8B7



A3AAD5

# Rectangle

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



D89DA1



CBA586



71B8B7



7EB3D3

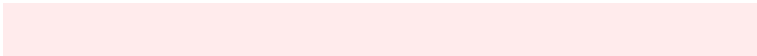


# Sweetspot

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



D89DA1



FFEDEC



D39DD8



807374



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



D89DA1



FFABB1



D8B69D



6B6061



AB000C



2B0003



# Inverse Universe

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



D89DA1



FFABB1



9DBFD8



6B6061



AB000C

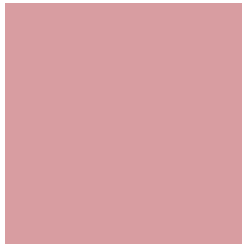


2B0003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D89DA1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

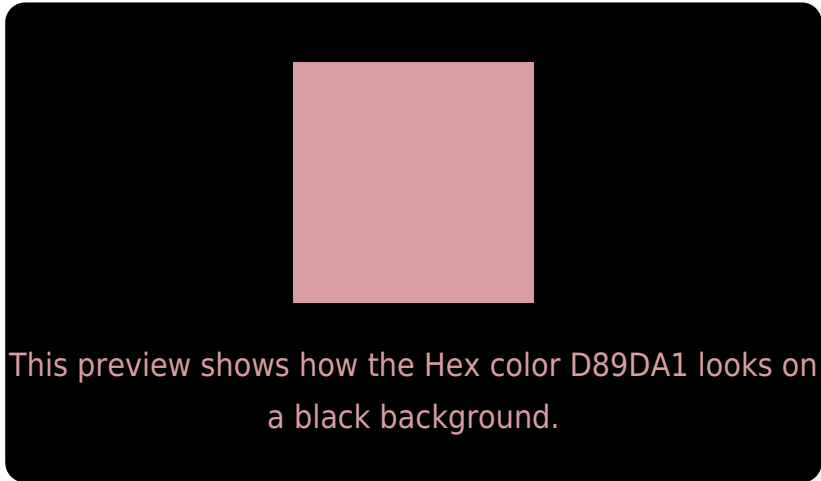
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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 D89DA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D89DA1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D89DA1.

# 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



**Original Color**  
D89DA1

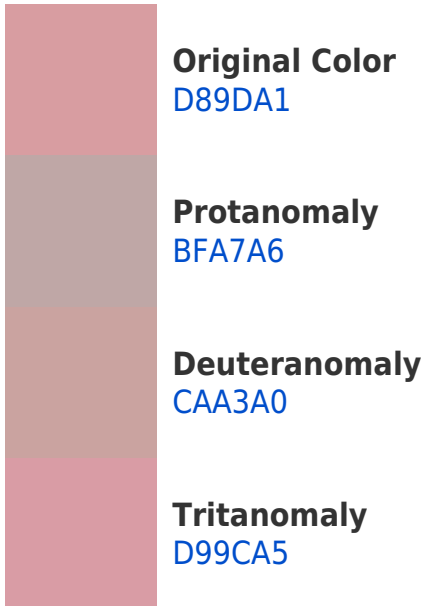
**Protanopia**  
B0ACA9

**Deuteranopia**  
C2A69F

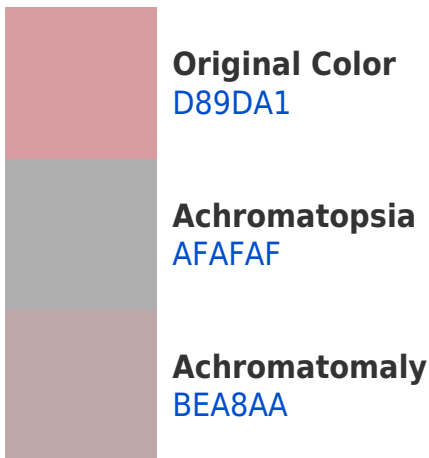


**Tritanopia**  
D99CA8

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D89DA1 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 #D89DA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D89DA1  
}
```

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 #D89DA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D89DA1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D89DA1 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
#D89DA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D89DA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D89DA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D89DA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D89DA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D89DA1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D89DA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D89DA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D89DA1 }
```

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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