

# Converting Colors

Hex(D8EFFF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D8EFFF) contains.

<b>Hex(D8EFFF)</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(D8EFFF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8EFFF
RGB	216, 239, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0627, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	205°, 100%, 92%
HSV	205°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	77.2354, 83.5519, 106.6641
YIQ	233.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

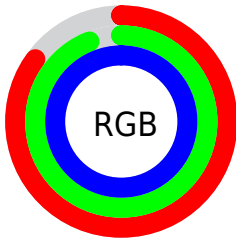
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 230, 255
Decimal	14217215
CIE Lab	93.26, -4.35, -10.26
CIE LCh	93, 11.143, 247.046
Yxy	83.5519, 0.2888, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292407295 (0xFFD8EFFF)
YUV	233.9470, 10.3791, -15.7395
Hunter-Lab	91.4067, -9.1357, -5.2018

# Details

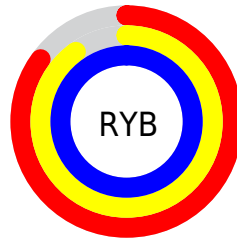
The Hex color **D8EFFF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFE8D8**, and the grayscale version is **EAEAEA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A1B7C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BF55FF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F2F9FF**.

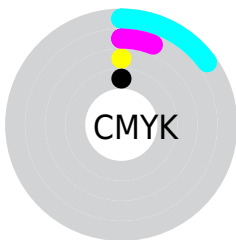
# Distribution



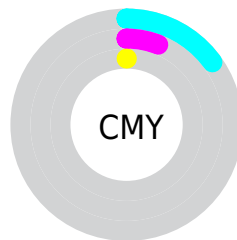
- Red (85%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D8EFFF 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 D8EFFF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D8EFFF

FFFFFF

 D8EFFF

 BCD3E2

 A1B7C6

 869CAB

 6D8290

 546977

 3C515E

 253A46

 0F2430

 000F1B

 D8EFFF

 D8EFFF

 BFE5FF

 F2F9FF

 A5DAFF

FFFFFF

 8CD0FF


 72C5FF

 59BBFF

 3FB0FF

 25A6FF

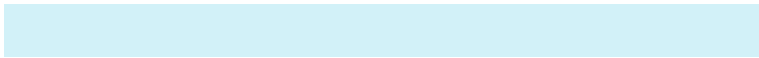
 0C9BFF

 0096FF

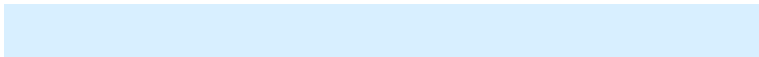
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D2F1F8



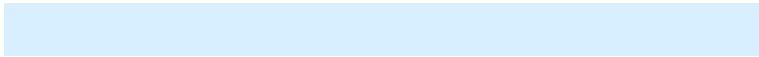
D8EFFF



E4ECFF

# Triad

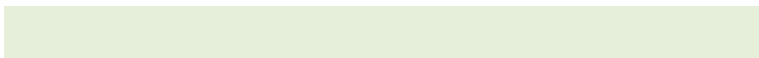
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D8EFFF



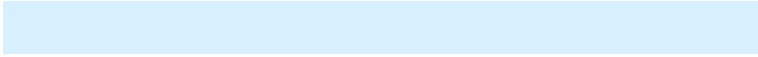
FFE4E9



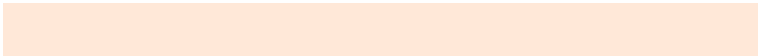
E6EFDA

# Complementary

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



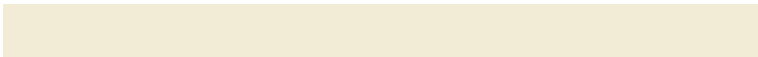
D8EFFF



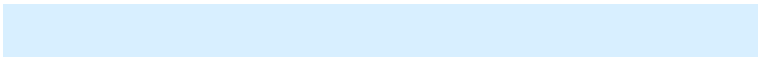
FFE8D8

# Split Complementary

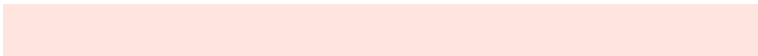
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F2ECD6



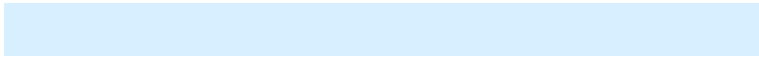
D8EFFF



FFE5DF

# Square

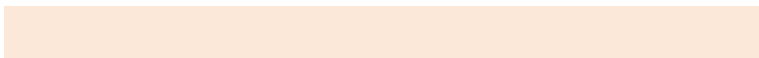
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



D8EFFF



FCE5F4



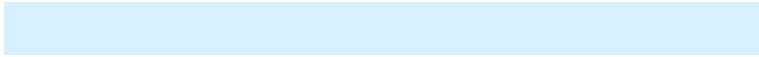
FCE8D8



DAF1E3

# Rectangle

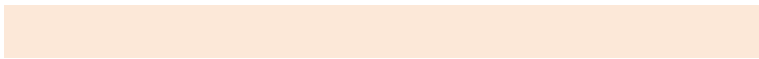
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



D8EFFF



EDE9FF



FCE8D8

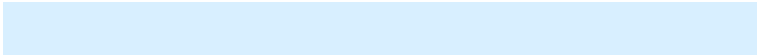


EAEED8



# Sweetspot

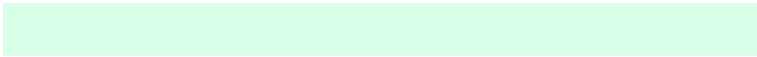
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D8EFFF



F2FAFF



D8FFE8



787C80



000000

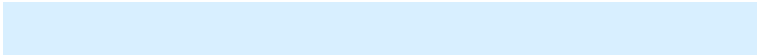


808080

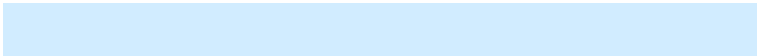


# Same Dimension

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



D8EFFF



D1ECFF



D8DCFF



737A80



0071BF



002640



# Inverse Universe

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



FFD8EF



FFD1EC



FFFBD8



80737A



BF0071

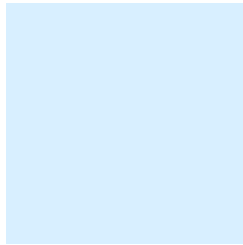


400026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D8EFFF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

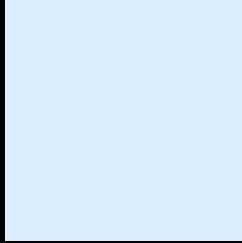
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D8EFFF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

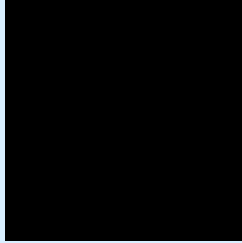
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

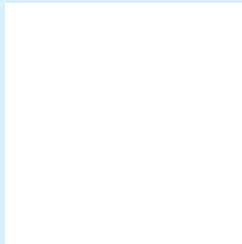
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D8EFFF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D8EFFF.

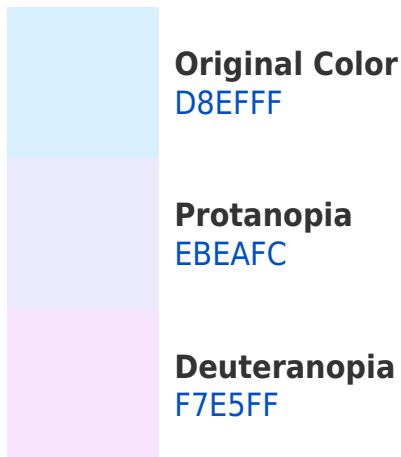


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D8EFFF.

# Color Blindness Simulation

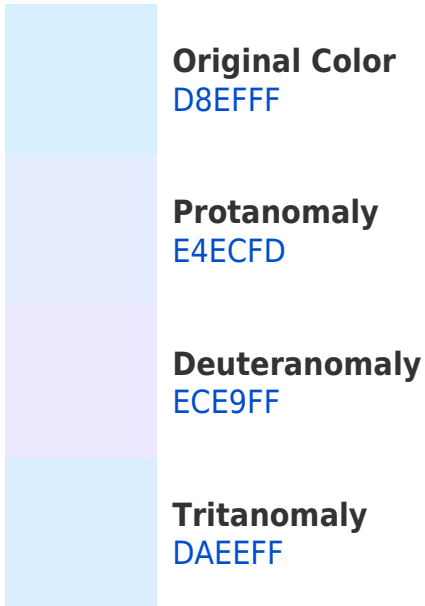
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D8EFFF 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 #D8EFFF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D8EFFF  
}
```

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 #D8EFFF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D8EFFF }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D8EFFF 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 #D8EFFF }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D8EFFF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D8EFFF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D8EFFF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D8EFFF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D8EFFF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D8EFFF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D8EFFF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D8EFFF }
```

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