

# Converting Colors

Hex(DB71DB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DB71DB) contains.

<b>Hex(DB71DB)</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(DB71DB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DB71DB
RGB	219, 113, 219
RGB Percent	86%, 44%, 86%
CMY	0.1412, 0.5569, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	300°, 60%, 65%
HSV	300°, 48%, 86%
XYZ	47.9047, 31.9848, 70.6667
YIQ	156.7780, 29.1500, 55.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

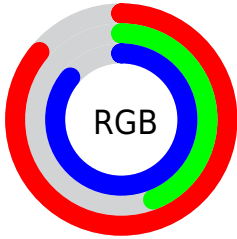
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 113, 219
Decimal	14381531
CIE Lab	63.33, 55.97, -36.38
CIE LCh	63, 66.754, 326.973
Yxy	31.9848, 0.3182, 0.2124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292571611 (0xFFDB71DB)
YUV	156.7780, 30.6754, 54.5687
Hunter-Lab	56.5551, 52.2261, -34.4954

# Details

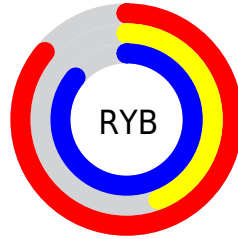
The Hex color **DB71DB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **71DB71**, and the grayscale version is **9C9C9C**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFA8FF**, and **A23AA4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DB5BDB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DB87DB**.

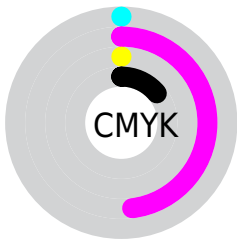
# Distribution



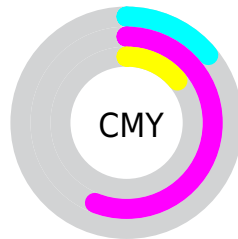
- Red (86%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DB71DB 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 DB71DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DB71DB

 DB71DB

FFFFFF

 BE56BF

 FFA8FF

 A23AA4

 FFC4FF

 861C89

 FFE1FF

 6B006F

 500056

 37003F

 1C0028

 000111

 000000

 DB71DB

 DB71DB

 DB5BDB

 DB87DB

 DB45DB

 DB9DDB

 DB2FDB

 DBB3DB

 DB19DB

 DBC9DB

 DB03DB

 DBDEDB

 DB00DB

 DBF4DB

 DBFFDB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8D8CFF



DB71DB



FF5EA2

# Triad

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



DB71DB



BC9406



00B5CE

# Complementary

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



DB71DB



71DB71

# 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.



00B591



DB71DB



82A61F

# Square

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



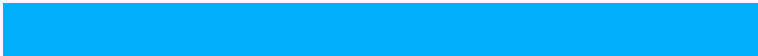
DB71DB



E87D33



22B055



00AFFC

# Rectangle

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



DB71DB



FF607A



22B055



00B5BA



# Sweetspot

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



DB71DB



FFD9FF



7171DB



806980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DB71DB



FF6BFF



DB71A6



6E636E



AD00AD



2E002E



# Inverse Universe

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



DB71DB



FF6BFF



71DBA6



6E636E



AD00AD

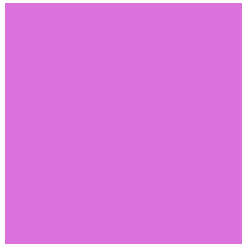


2E002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DB71DB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

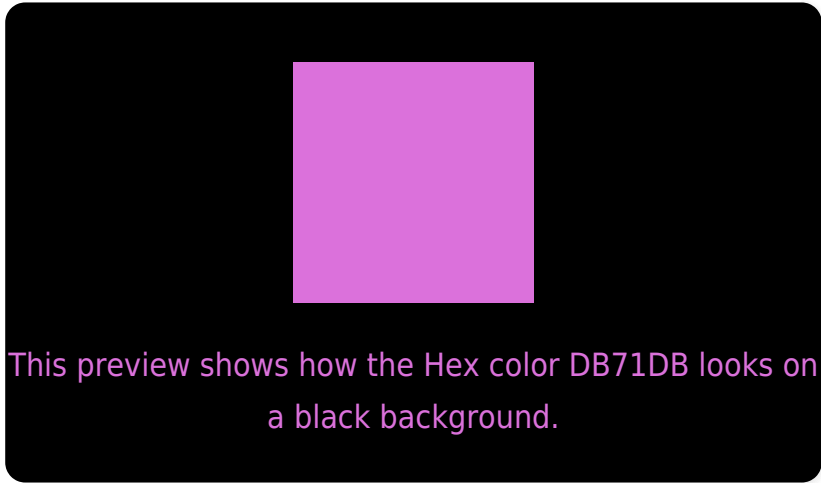
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DB71DB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DB71DB.

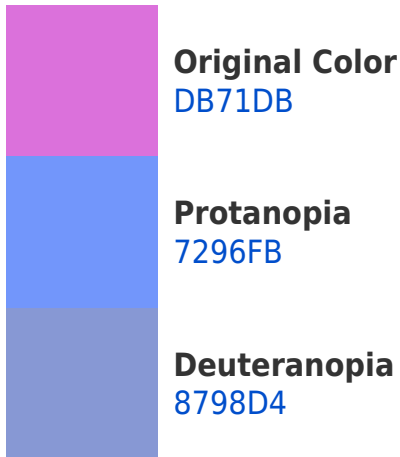



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DB71DB.

# 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](#).

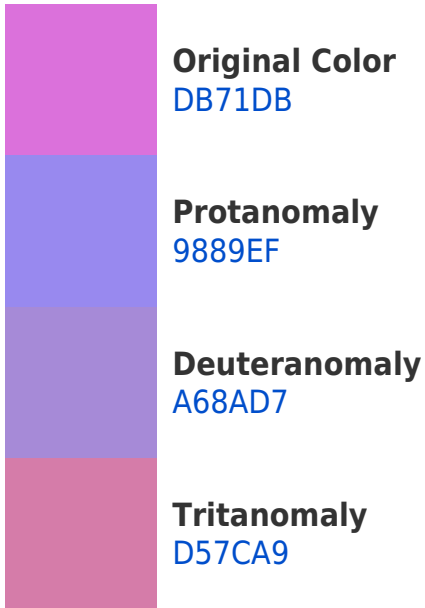
## Dichromacy



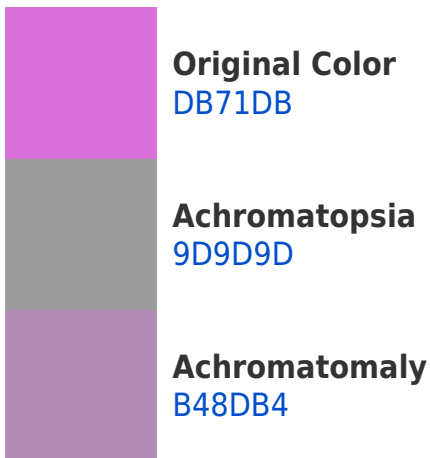


**Tritanopia**  
D1838D

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DB71DB 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 #DB71DB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DB71DB  
}
```

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 #DB71DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DB71DB  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DB71DB 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  
#DB71DB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DB71DB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DB71DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DB71DB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DB71DB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DB71DB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DB71DB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DB71DB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DB71DB }
```

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