

# Converting Colors

Hex(DC80B1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DC80B1) contains.

<b>Hex(DC80B1)</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(DC80B1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DC80B1
RGB	220, 128, 177
RGB Percent	86%, 50%, 69%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4980, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.20, 0.14
HSL	328°, 57%, 68%
HSV	328°, 42%, 86%
XYZ	45.1702, 33.8283, 45.7438
YIQ	161.0940, 39.1030, 34.7430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

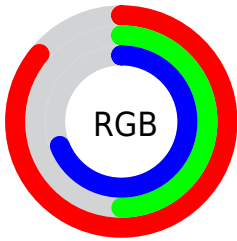
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 128, 177
Decimal	14450865
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.83, 41.80, -10.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 43.083, 345.982
Yxy	33.8283, 0.3621, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292640945 (0xFFDC80B1)
YUV	161.0940, 7.8417, 51.6606
Hunter-Lab	58.1621, 36.8440, -5.9174

# Details

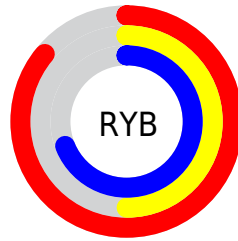
The Hex color **DC80B1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **80DCAB**, and the grayscale version is **A1A1A1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFB6E9**, and **A34C7C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DC6AA7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DC96BB**.

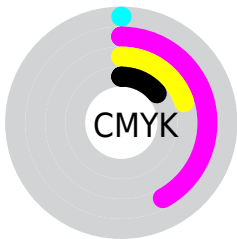
# Distribution



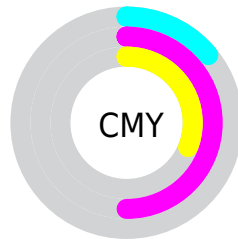
- Red (86%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DC80B1 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 DC80B1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DC80B1

 DC80B1

FFFFFF

 BF6696

 FFB6E9

 A34C7C

 FFD3FF

 873263

 FFEFFF

 6D174C

 520035

 390020

 210005

 000000

 DC80B1

 DC80B1

 DC6AA7

 DC96BB

 DC549C

 DCACCC6

 DC3E92

 DCC2D0

 DC2888

 DCD8DA

 DC127E

 DCEEE4

 DC0075

 DCFFEF

 DCFFF9

 DCFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BB8BD3



DC80B1



E77E8A

# Triad

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



DC80B1



A1A251



00AED4

# Complementary

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



DC80B1



80DCAB

# 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.



00B1B1



DC80B1



75AB66

# Square

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



DC80B1



C59552



3CB089



2EA6E7

# Rectangle

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



DC80B1



E38372



3CB089



00B0C9



# Sweetspot

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



DC80B1



FFDEF0



AB80DC



806B76



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DC80B1



FF80C3



DC8083



6E6369



AD005C



2E0018



# Inverse Universe

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



DC80B1



FF80C3



80DCD9



6E6369



AD005C

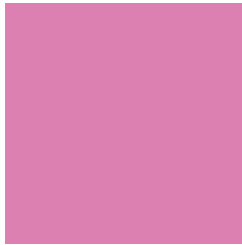


2E0018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DC80B1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

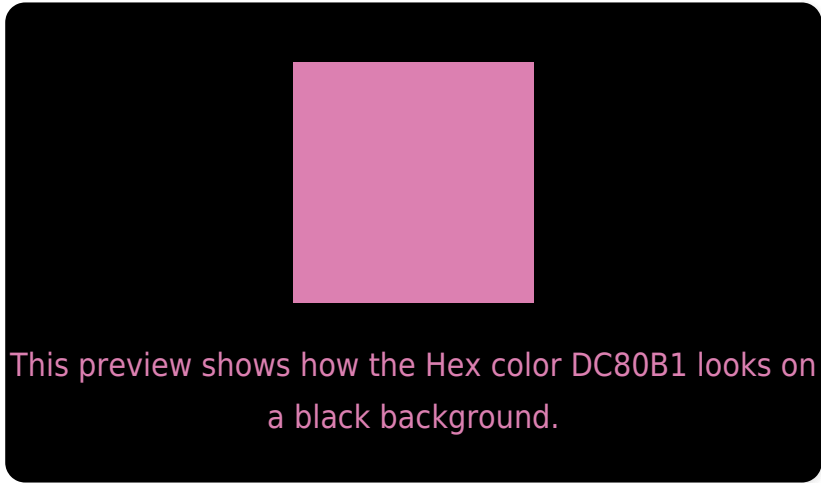
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DC80B1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DC80B1.

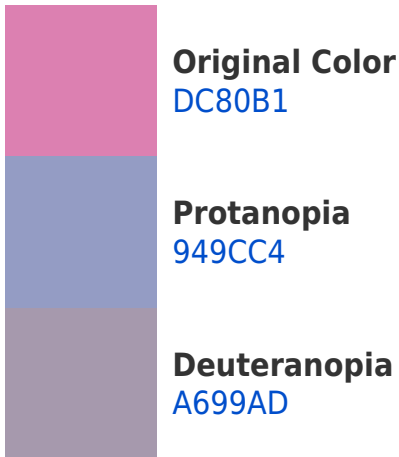


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DC80B1.

# 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



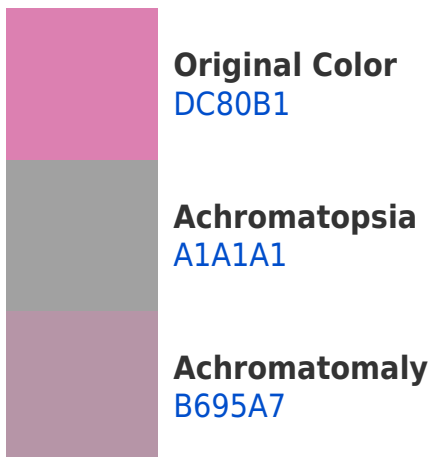


**Tritanopia**  
D98690

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DC80B1 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 #DC80B1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DC80B1  
}
```

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 #DC80B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DC80B1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DC80B1 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
#DC80B1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DC80B1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DC80B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DC80B1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DC80B1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DC80B1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DC80B1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DC80B1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DC80B1 }
```

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