

Converting Colors

Hex(DF56CC)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(DF56CC) contains.

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Color

Hex(DF56CC)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DF56CC
RGB	223, 86, 204
RGB Percent	87%, 34%, 80%
CMY	0.1255, 0.6627, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.09, 0.13
HSL	308°, 68%, 61%
HSV	308°, 61%, 87%
XYZ	44.6583, 26.7032, 59.9272
YIQ	140.4150, 43.7740, 65.7420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

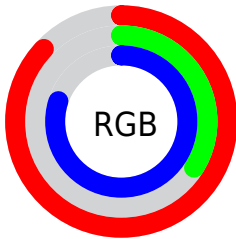
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 86, 204
Decimal	14636748
CIE _{Lab}	58.70, 66.73, -35.11
CIE _{LCh}	59, 75.406, 332.249
Yxy	26.7032, 0.3402, 0.2034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292826828 (0xFFDF56CC)
YUV	140.4150, 31.3474, 72.4270
Hunter-Lab	51.6751, 63.8305, -32.5855

Details

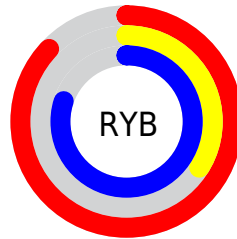
The Hex color **DF56CC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **56DF69**, and the grayscale version is **8C8C8C**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FF8FFF**, and **A51095** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DF40C9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DF6CCF**.

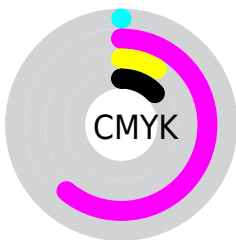
Distribution



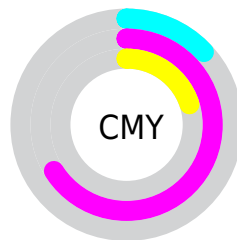
- Red (87%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DF56CC 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 DF56CC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 DF56CC

 DF56CC

FFFFFF

 C238B0

 FF8FFF

 A51095

 FFACFF

 88007B

 FFC9FF

 6C0062

 FFE6FF

 51004A

 380033

 17001C

 000000

 DF56CC

 DF56CC

 DF40C9

 DF6CCF

 DF29C6

 DF83D2

 DF13C3

 DF99D5

 DF00C0

 DFAFD8

 DFC6DB

 DFDCDF

 DFF2E2

 DFFF E5

 DFFF E8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



8F79FE



DF56CC



FF3F8B

Triad

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



DF56CC



A68C00



00AAD2

Complementary

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



DF56CC



56DF69

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.



00AA90



DF56CC



629D00

Square

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



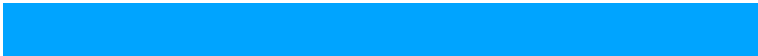
DF56CC



D97200



00A64B



00A4FF

Rectangle

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



DF56CC



FF4760



00A64B



00ABBE

Sweetspot

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



DF56CC



FFD1F9



6856DF



80637C



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



DF56CC



FF42E5



DF5688



70656F



B00098



30002A

Inverse Universe

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



DF56CC



FF42E5



56DFAD



70656F



B00098



30002A

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DF56CC looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

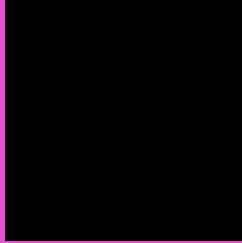
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

Hex DF56CC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DF56CC.

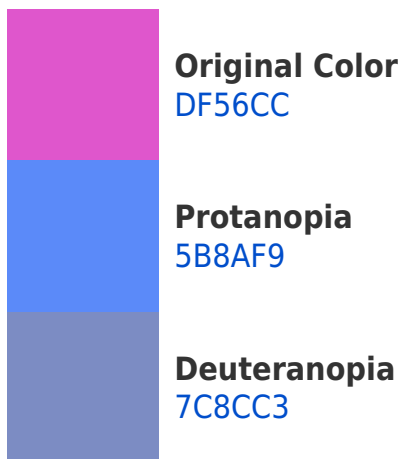


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DF56CC.

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
D66E75

Trichromacy



Original Color
DF56CC



Protanomaly
8B77E9



Deuteranomaly
A078C6



Tritanomaly
D96595

Monochromacy



Original Color
DF56CC



Achromatopsia
8C8C8C



Achromatomaly
AA78A3

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DF56CC 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 #DF56CC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DF56CC  
}
```

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 #DF56CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DF56CC
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DF56CC 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
#DF56CC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DF56CC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DF56CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DF56CC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DF56CC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DF56CC }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DF56CC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DF56CC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DF56CC }
```

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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