

# Converting Colors

Hex(DF86FD)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DF86FD) contains.

<b>Hex(DF86FD)</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(DF86FD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DF86FD
RGB	223, 134, 253
RGB Percent	87%, 53%, 99%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4745, 0.0078
CMYK	0.12, 0.47, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	285°, 97%, 76%
HSV	285°, 47%, 99%
XYZ	56.6861, 39.8300, 97.6288
YIQ	174.1770, 14.8450, 55.8770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

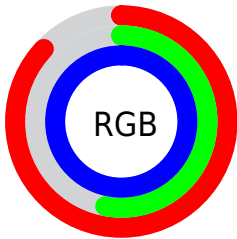
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 134, 253
Decimal	14649085
CIE Lab	69.35, 52.99, -45.71
CIE LCh	69, 69.978, 319.222
Yxy	39.8300, 0.2920, 0.2052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292839165 (0xFFDF86FD)
YUV	174.1770, 38.8597, 42.8178
Hunter-Lab	63.1110, 49.8839, -47.5402

# Details

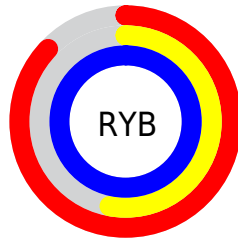
The Hex color **DF86FD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **A4FD86**, and the grayscale version is **AEAEAE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBDFF**, and **A651C4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D96DFD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E59FFD**.

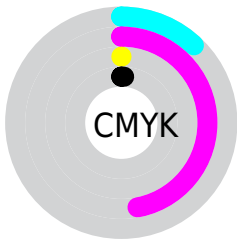
# Distribution



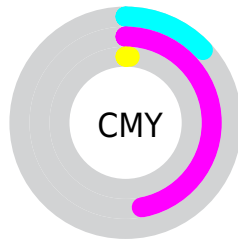
- Red (87%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DF86FD 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 DF86FD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DF86FD

 DF86FD

FFFFFF

 C26BE0

 FFBDFD

 A651C4

 FFDAFF

 8A36A8

 FFF7FF

 6E198D

 530073

 39005A

 220042

 00002B

 000115

 DF86FD

 DF86FD

 D96DFD

 E59FFD

 D253FD

 ECB9FD

 CC3AFD

 F2D2FD

 C521FD

 F9EBFD

 BF07FD

FFFFFFD

 BD00FD

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



7CA2FF



DF86FD



FF6EC3

# Triad

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



DF86FD



DC9E1C



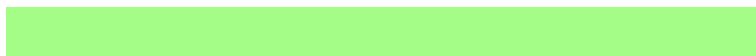
00C7D1

# Complementary

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



DF86FD



A4FD86

# 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.



00C68F



DF86FD



A2B31E

# Square

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



DF86FD



FF844A



53BF51



00C3FF

# Rectangle

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



DF86FD



FF6B98



53BF51



00C7BC



# Sweetspot

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



DF86FD



F6DBFF



86A6FD



7A6A80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



DF86FD



DB70FF



FD86E1



7C7380



8F00BF



300040



# Inverse Universe

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



FD86A4



FF7094



86FDA2



807376



BF0030

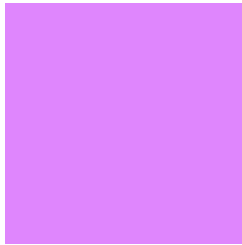


400010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DF86FD looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

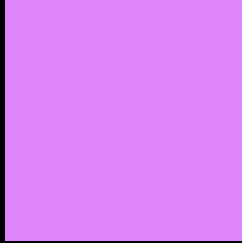
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 DF86FD 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 DF86FD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DF86FD.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DF86FD.

# 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](#).

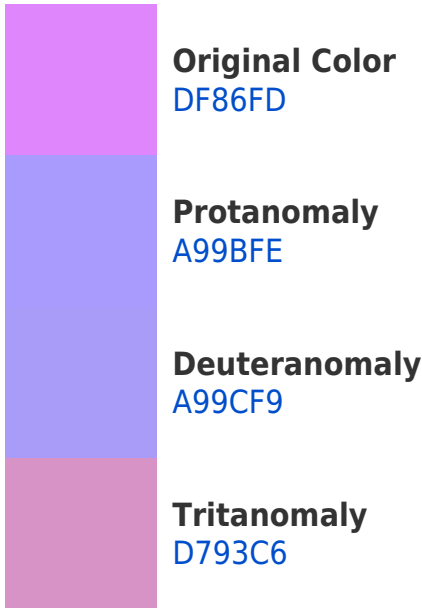
## Dichromacy



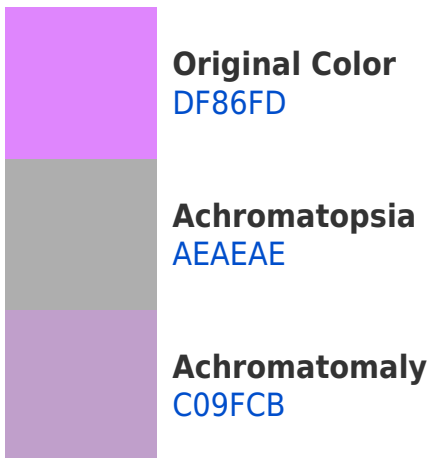


**Tritanopia**  
D29AA6

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DF86FD 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 #DF86FD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DF86FD  
}
```

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 #DF86FD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DF86FD
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DF86FD 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
#DF86FD }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DF86FD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DF86FD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DF86FD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DF86FD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DF86FD }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DF86FD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DF86FD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DF86FD }
```

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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