

# Converting Colors

Hex(47F2F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(47F2F1) contains.

<b>Hex(47F2F1)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(47F2F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47F2F1
RGB	71, 242, 241
RGB Percent	28%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.7216, 0.0510, 0.0549
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	180°, 87%, 61%
HSV	180°, 71%, 95%
XYZ	50.2278, 71.1947, 94.3138
YIQ	190.7570, -101.5950, -36.5630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

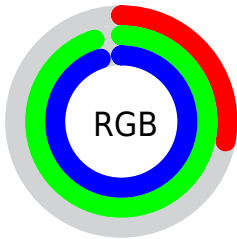
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">71, 157, 242</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4715249</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.58, -42.22, -12.06</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">88, 43.914, 195.945</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">71.1947, 0.2328, 0.3300</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282905329 (0xFF47F2F1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">190.7570, 24.7698, -105.0269</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">84.3770, -41.4024, -7.2085</a>

# Details

The Hex color **47F2F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **F24748**, and the grayscale version is **BFBFBF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **8FFFFFF**, and **00B9B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **2FF2F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **5FF2F1**.

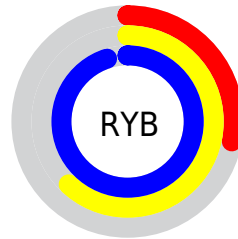
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (95%)

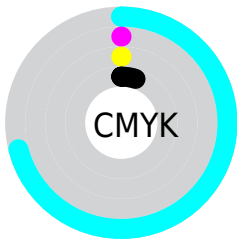
Blue (95%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (95%)

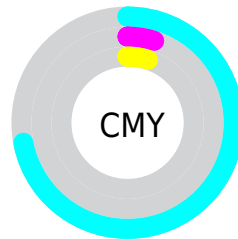


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 47F2F1 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 47F2F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 47F2F1

 47F2F1

FFFFFF

 00D5D5

 8FFFFFF

 00B9B9

 AFFFFFF

 009E9E

 CFFFFFF

 008384

 EFFFFFF

 00696B

 005053

 00383C

 002326

 000112

 47F2F1

 47F2F1

 2FF2F1

 5FF2F1

 17F2F1

 77F2F1

 00F2F1

 90F2F1

 A8F2F2

 C0F2F2

 D8F2F2

 F0F2F2

 FFF2F2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



7EF1C6



47F2F1



3EEEEFF

# Triad

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



47F2F1



FCC9FF



FFD28B

# Complementary

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



47F2F1



F24748

# 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.



FFC4A1



47F2F1



FFBEF1

# Square

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



47F2F1



C4D8FF



FFBCC7



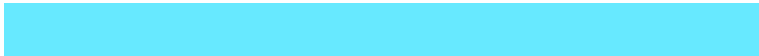
E1E08A

# Rectangle

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



47F2F1



67E9FF



FFBCC7



FFCD90



# Sweetspot

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



47F2F1



C9FFFF



4AF247



60807F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



47F2F1



26FFFE



479FF2



6C7878



00B8B7



003838



# Inverse Universe

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



F24748



FF2628



F29A47



786C6C



B80001

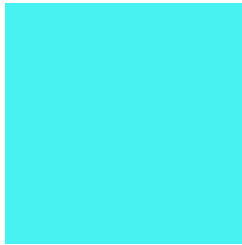


380000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 47F2F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

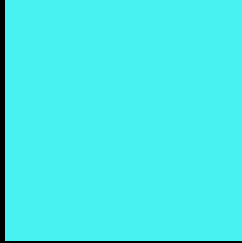
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 47F2F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

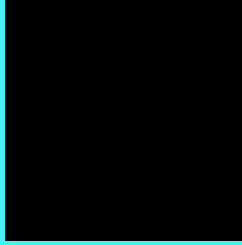
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 47F2F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 47F2F1.

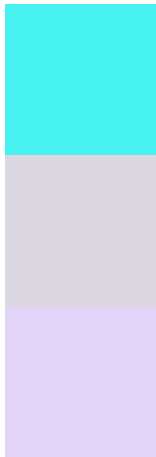


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 47F2F1.

# 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](#).

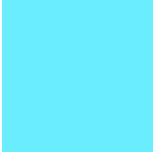
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
47F2F1

**Protanopia**  
DBD8E1

**Deuteranopia**  
E1D4F8



**Tritanopia**  
6AEDFF

# Trichromacy



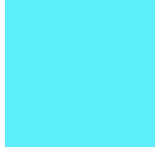
**Original Color**  
47F2F1



**Protanomaly**  
A5E1E7



**Deuteranomaly**  
A9DFF5

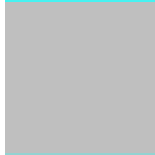


**Tritanomaly**  
5DEFFA

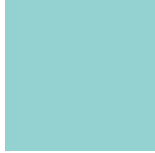
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
47F2F1



**Achromatopsia**  
BFBFBF



**Achromatomaly**  
93D2D1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 47F2F1 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 #47F2F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#47F2F1  
}
```

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 #47F2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #47F2F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 47F2F1 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
#47F2F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#47F2F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #47F2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #47F2F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #47F2F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #47F2F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 47F2F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#47F2F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#47F2F1 }
```

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