

# Converting Colors

Hex(C1D283)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C1D283) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(C1D283)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D283
RGB	193, 210, 131
RGB Percent	76%, 82%, 51%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1765, 0.4863
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.38, 0.18
HSL	73°, 47%, 67%
HSV	73°, 38%, 82%
XYZ	49.1356, 59.0693, 30.2845
YIQ	195.9110, 15.2270, -28.1730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

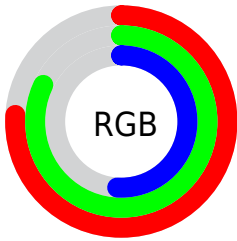
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">131, 210, 148</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12702339</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.33, -18.24, 37.26</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">81, 41.482, 116.080</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">59.0693, 0.3548, 0.4265</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290892419</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC1D283</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">195.9110, -32.0011, -2.5529</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">76.8566, -20.3811, 30.4370</a>

# Details

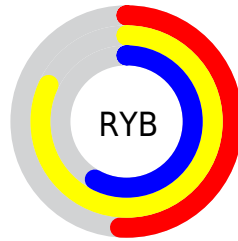
The Hex color **C1D283** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **9483D2**, and the grayscale version is **C4C4C4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FAFFB9**, and **8A9C50** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BCD26E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C6D298**.

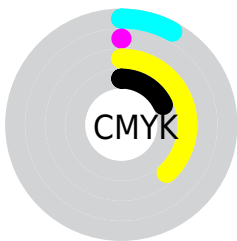
# Distribution



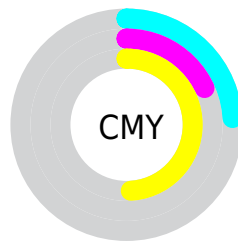
- Red (76%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1D283 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 C1D283 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C1D283

FFFFFF

 FAFFB9

 FFFFD5

 FFFFF2

 C1D283

 A5B669

 8A9C50

 708138

 56681F

 3E5005

 273900

 0D2400

 000900

 000000

 C1D283

 C1D283

 BCD26E

 C6D298

 B8D259

 CAD2AD

 B3D244

 CFD2C2

 AFD22F

 D3D2D7

 AAD21A

 D8D2EC

 A6D205

 DCD2FF

 A5D200

 E1D2FF

 E5D2FF

 EAD2FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E9C67C



C1D283



93DA9D

# Triad

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



C1D283



48D9FF



FFACD1

# Complementary

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



C1D283



9483D2

# 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.



F6B4F6



C1D283



8ACFFF

# Square

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



C1D283



32DEEB



C7C2FF



FFAEAA

# Rectangle

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



C1D283



72DEB6



C7C2FF



FFAEDE

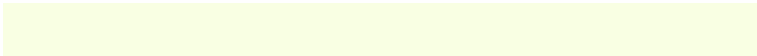


# Sweetspot

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



C1D283



F9FFE3



D29383



7C806F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C1D283



E6FF8C



9BD283



66695E



84A800



202900



# Inverse Universe

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



9483D2



A58CFF



BA83D2



605E69



2400A8

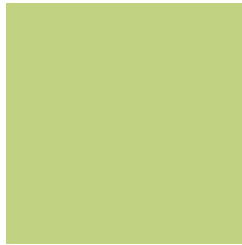


090029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1D283 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

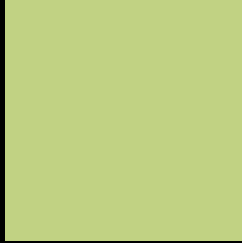
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C1D283 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

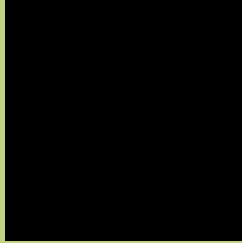
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C1D283 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1D283.

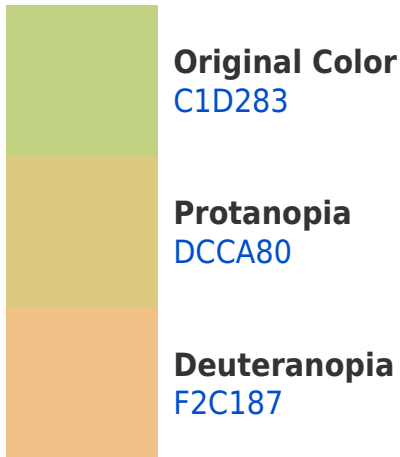


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1D283.

# 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](#).

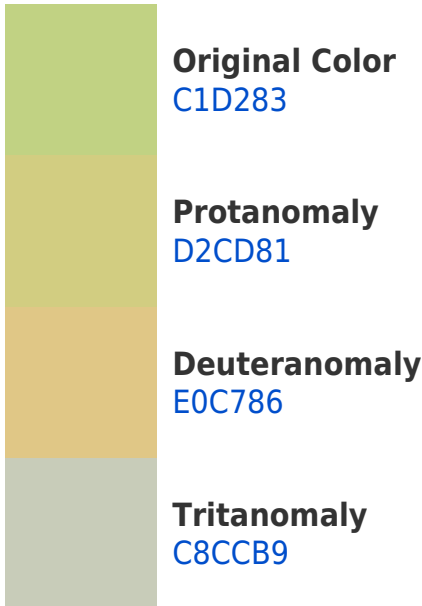
## Dichromacy



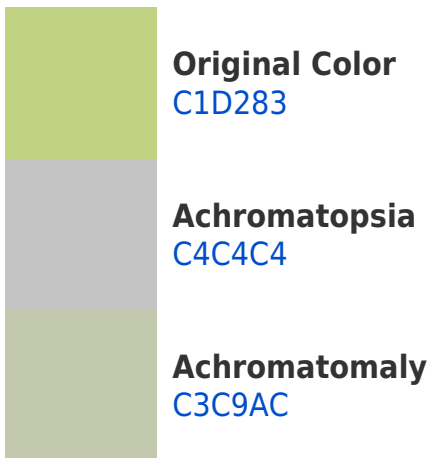


**Tritanopia**  
CCC8D8

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1D283 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 #C1D283 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1D283  
}
```

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 #C1D283 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1D283
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1D283 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
#C1D283 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1D283 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1D283 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1D283; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1D283; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1D283 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1D283 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1D283 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1D283 }
```

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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