

# Converting Colors

Hex(C1D4B0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C1D4B0) contains.

<b>Hex(C1D4B0)</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(C1D4B0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D4B0
RGB	193, 212, 176
RGB Percent	76%, 83%, 69%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1686, 0.3098
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.17, 0.17
HSL	92°, 30%, 76%
HSV	92°, 17%, 83%
XYZ	53.3723, 61.5590, 50.1434
YIQ	202.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

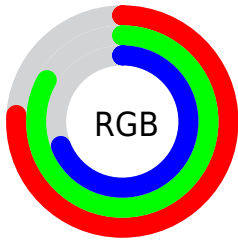
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">176, 212, 195</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12702896</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">82.68, -12.83, 15.69</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">83, 20.268, 129.284</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">61.5590, 0.3233, 0.3729</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290892976 (0xFFC1D4B0)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">202.2150, -12.9240, -8.0816</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.4596, -15.8792, 17.0296</a>

# Details

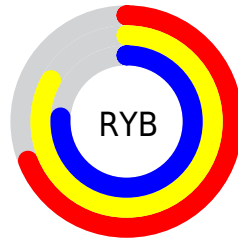
The Hex color **C1D4B0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **C3B0D4**, and the grayscale version is **CACACA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FAFFE8**, and **8B9D7B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B6D49B**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CCD4C5**.

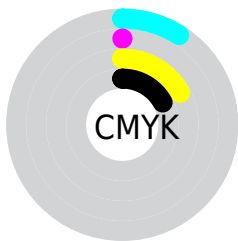
# Distribution



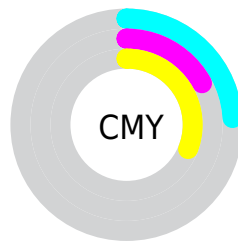
- Red (76%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1D4B0 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 C1D4B0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C1D4B0

FFFFFF

 FAFFE8

 C1D4B0

 A6B895


 8B9D7B

 728362

 596A4A

 415234

 2B3B1E

 162507

 001100

 000000

 C1D4B0

 C1D4B0

 B6D49B

 CCD4C5

 ABD486

 D7D4DA

 9FD470

 E3D4F0

 94D45B

 EED4FF

 89D446

 F9D4FF

 7ED431

 FFD4FF

 73D41C

 67D406

 64D400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D7CEA8



C1D4B0



ACD8C0

# Triad

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



C1D4B0



A9D3F1



F5C1C8

# Complementary

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



C1D4B0



C3B0D4

# 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.



ECC2DC



C1D4B0



C0CDF3

# Square

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



C1D4B0



9CD7E5



D9C7EB



F4C3B7

# Rectangle

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



C1D4B0



A1D9CD



D9C7EB



F3C1CF



# Sweetspot

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



C1D4B0



F8FFF2



D4C3B0



7B8078



000000



808080

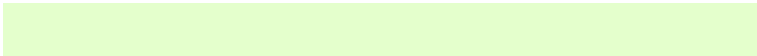


# Same Dimension

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



C1D4B0



E4FFCC



B0D4B1



656B60



51AB00



142B00



# Inverse Universe

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



C3B0D4



E7CCFF



D4B0D3



66606B



5A00AB

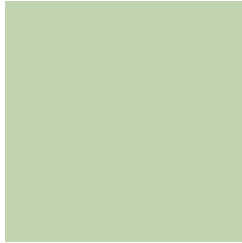


17002B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1D4B0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

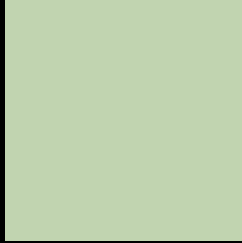
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C1D4B0 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

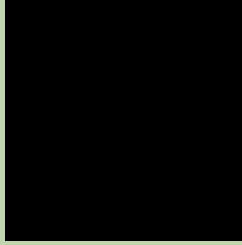
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

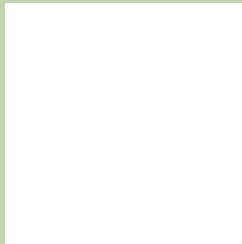
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C1D4B0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1D4B0.

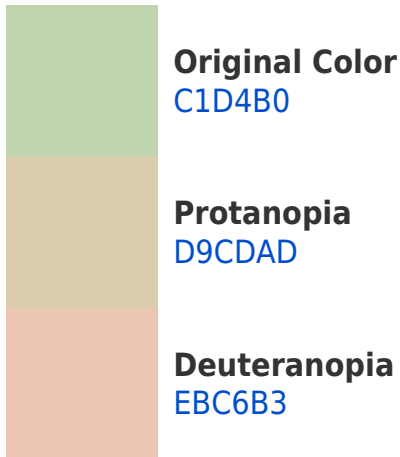


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1D4B0.

# Color Blindness Simulation

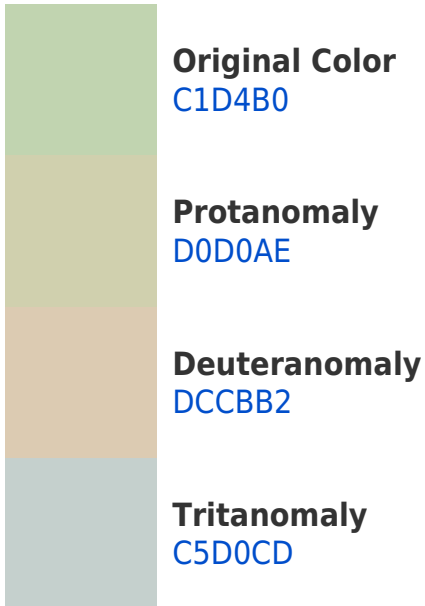
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

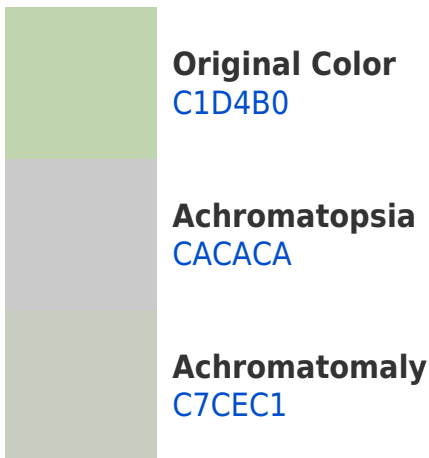




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1D4B0 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 #C1D4B0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1D4B0  
}
```

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 #C1D4B0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1D4B0
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1D4B0 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
#C1D4B0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1D4B0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1D4B0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1D4B0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1D4B0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1D4B0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1D4B0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1D4B0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1D4B0 }
```

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