

# Converting Colors

Hex(C1DA58)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C1DA58) contains.

<b>Hex(C1DA58)</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(C1DA58)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1DA58
RGB	193, 218, 88
RGB Percent	76%, 85%, 35%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1451, 0.6549
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.60, 0.15
HSL	72°, 64%, 60%
HSV	72°, 60%, 85%
XYZ	48.8252, 62.1848, 18.6620
YIQ	195.7050, 26.8300, -45.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

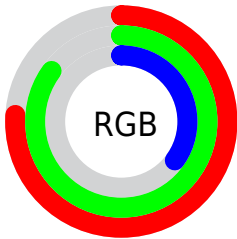
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	88, 218, 113
Decimal	12704344
CIELab	83.01, -26.33, 59.61
CIElCh	83, 65.171, 113.832
Yxy	62.1848, 0.3765, 0.4796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290894424 (0xFFC1DA58)
YUV	195.7050, -53.0986, -2.3723
Hunter-Lab	78.8574, -27.4807, 41.1688

# Details

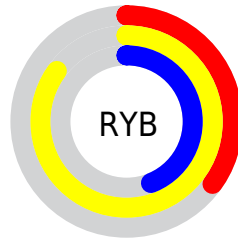
The Hex color **C1DA58** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **7158DA**, and the grayscale version is **C4C4C4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FCFF8E**, and **89A31F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BDDA42**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C5DA6E**.

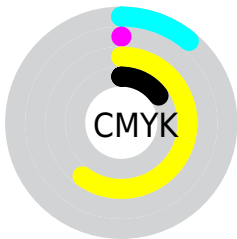
# Distribution



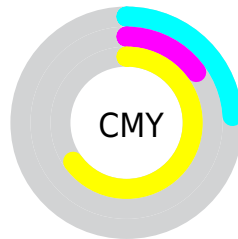
- Red (76%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1DA58 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 C1DA58 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C1DA58

FFFFFF

 FCFF8E

 FFFFFA

 FFFFC7

 FFFFE3

 C1DA58

 A4BE3D

 89A31F

 6D8900

 526F00

 385700

 1C3F00

 002900

 001200

 000000

 C1DA58

 C1DA58

 BDDA42

 C5DA6E

 B9DA2C

 C9DA84

 B4DA17

 CEDA99

 B0DA01

 D2DAAF

 B0DA00

 D6DAC5

 DADADB

 DEDAF1

 E3DAFF

 E7DAFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FCC74F



C1DA58



75E683

# Triad

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



C1DA58



00E7FF



FF9ADE

# Complementary

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



C1DA58



7158DA

# 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.



FFABFF



C1DA58



00D9FF

# Square

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



C1DA58



00EDFE



BDC4FF



FF9DA1

# Rectangle

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



C1DA58



00EBAA



BDC4FF



FF9EF2

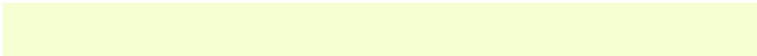


# Sweetspot

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



C1DA58



F6FFD1



DA7058



7A8063



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C1DA58



DCFF47



81DA58



6C6E63



8CAD00



252E00



# Inverse Universe

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



7158DA



6B47FF



B158DA



65636E



2100AD



09002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1DA58 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 C1DA58 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 C1DA58 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1DA58.

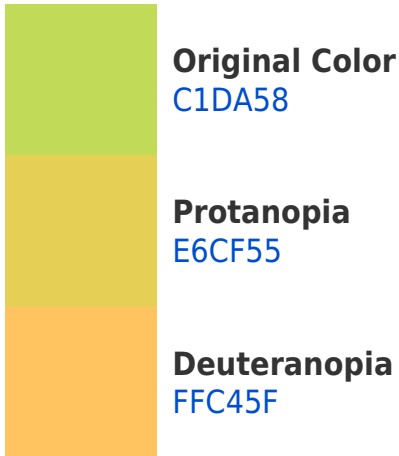


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1DA58.

# Color Blindness Simulation

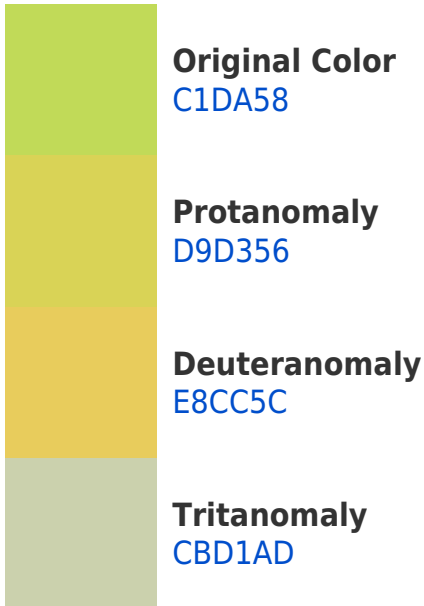
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

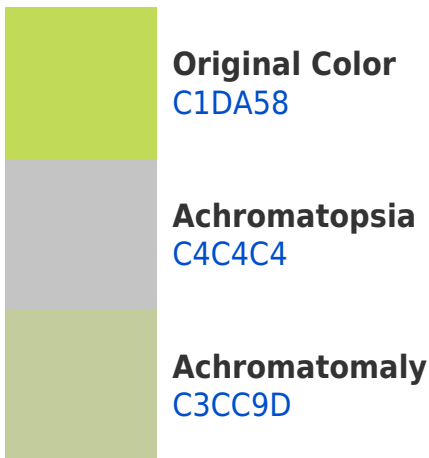




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1DA58 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 #C1DA58 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1DA58  
}
```

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 #C1DA58 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1DA58
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1DA58 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
#C1DA58 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1DA58 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1DA58 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1DA58; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1DA58; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1DA58 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1DA58 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1DA58 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1DA58 }
```

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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