

# Converting Colors

Hex(C1F6CF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C1F6CF) contains.

<b>Hex(C1F6CF)</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(C1F6CF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1F6CF
RGB	193, 246, 207
RGB Percent	76%, 96%, 81%
CMY	0.2431, 0.0353, 0.1882
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.16, 0.04
HSL	136°, 75%, 86%
HSV	136°, 22%, 96%
XYZ	66.2106, 81.7540, 71.3219
YIQ	225.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

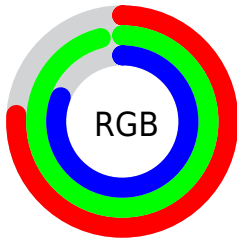
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">193, 235, 246</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12711631</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.47, -24.29, 13.32</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 27.703, 151.269</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">81.7540, 0.3019, 0.3728</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290901711 (0xFFC1F6CF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">225.7070, -9.2226, -28.6840</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.4179, -27.5207, 16.5244</a>

# Details

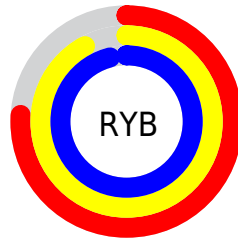
The Hex color **C1F6CF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F6C1E8**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FAFFFF**, and **8BBE99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A8F6BD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DAF6E1**.

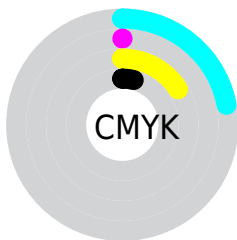
# Distribution



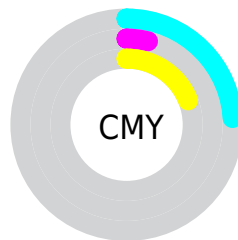
- Red (76%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1F6CF 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 C1F6CF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C1F6CF

FFFFFF

 FAFFFF

 C1F6CF

 A5D9B3

 8BBE99

 70A27F

 578866

 3E6E4E

 265637

 0C3E21

 00280B

 001000

 C1F6CF

 C1F6CF

 A8F6BD

 DAF6E1

 90F6AB

 F2F6F3

 77F699

 FFF6FF

 5FF687

 46F674

 2DF662

 15F650

 00F641

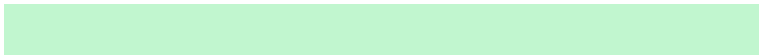
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DFF0BB



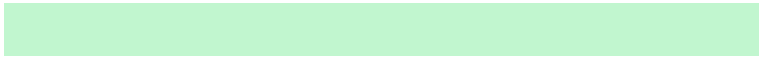
C1F6CF



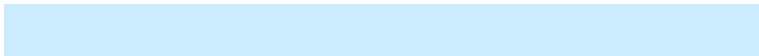
A8F9EA

# Triad

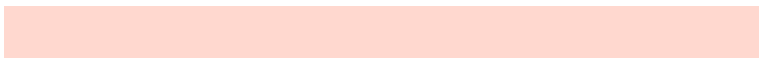
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



C1F6CF



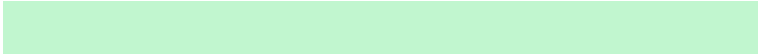
CBEBFF



FFD8CF

# Complementary

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



C1F6CF



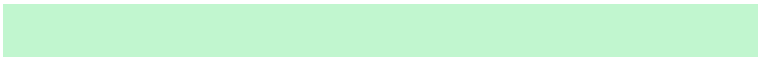
F6C1E8

# 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.



FFD6E9



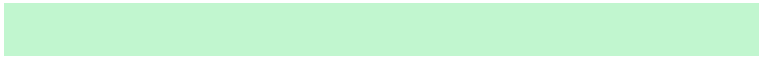
C1F6CF



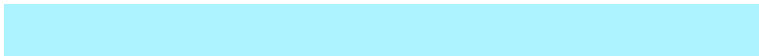
EFE2FF

# Square

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



C1F6CF



ACF3FF



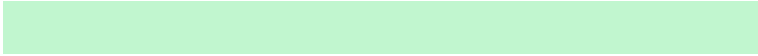
FFDAFF



FFDFBC

# Rectangle

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



C1F6CF



9FF8FC



FFDAFF

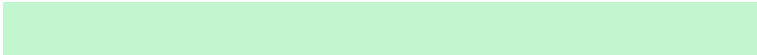


FFD7D7



# Sweetspot

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



C1F6CF



F0FFF4



E9F6C1



778079



000000

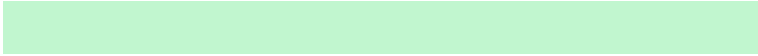


808080

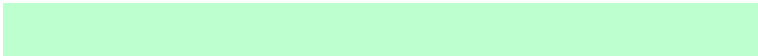


# Same Dimension

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



C1F6CF



BDFACE



C1F6E9



6E7A71



00BA31



003B0F



# Inverse Universe

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



F6C1E8



FFBDED



F6C1CE



7A6E77



BA0089

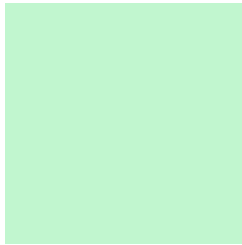


3B002B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1F6CF 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 C1F6CF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

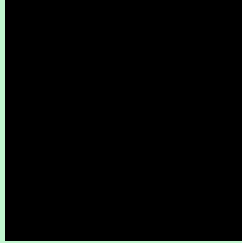
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

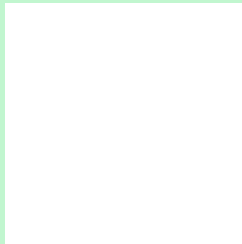
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C1F6CF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1F6CF.

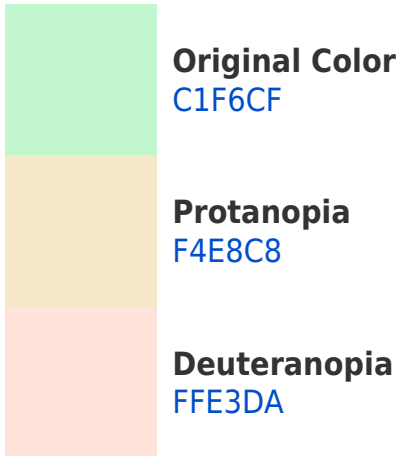


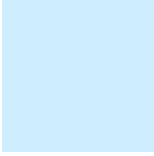
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1F6CF.

# 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

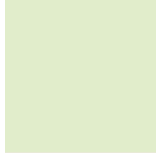




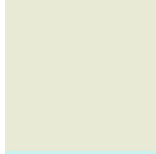
# Trichromacy



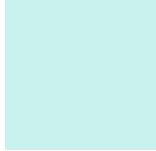
**Original Color**  
C1F6CF



**Protanomaly**  
E1EDCB

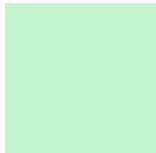


**Deuteranomaly**  
E8EAD6

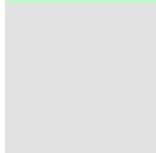


**Tritanomaly**  
C9F1EE

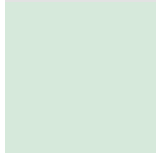
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C1F6CF



**Achromatopsia**  
E2E2E2



**Achromatomaly**  
D6E9DB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1F6CF 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 #C1F6CF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1F6CF  
}
```

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 #C1F6CF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1F6CF }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1F6CF 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 #C1F6CF }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1F6CF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1F6CF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1F6CF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1F6CF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1F6CF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1F6CF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1F6CF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1F6CF }
```

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