

# Converting Colors

Hex(C1F8BF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C1F8BF) contains.

<b>Hex(C1F8BF)</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(C1F8BF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1F8BF
RGB	193, 248, 191
RGB Percent	76%, 97%, 75%
CMY	0.2431, 0.0275, 0.2510
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.23, 0.03
HSL	118°, 80%, 86%
HSV	118°, 23%, 97%
XYZ	64.9637, 82.2338, 61.7390
YIQ	225.0570, -14.4830, -29.3870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

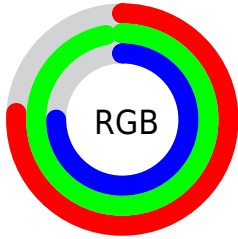
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	191, 248, 246
Decimal	12712127
CIELab	92.68, -28.01, 21.84
CIElCh	93, 35.514, 142.054
Yxy	82.2338, 0.3109, 0.3936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290902207 (0xFFC1F8BF)
YUV	225.0570, -16.7901, -28.1140
Hunter-Lab	90.6829, -30.8206, 23.1120

# Details

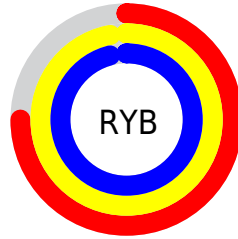
The Hex color **C1F8BF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F6BFF8**, and the grayscale version is **E1E1E1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FAFFF8**, and **8ABF89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A9F8A6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D9F8D8**.

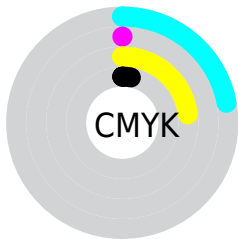
# Distribution



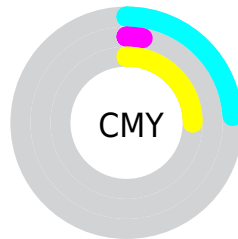
- Red (76%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1F8BF 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 C1F8BF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C1F8BF

FFFFFF

 FAFFF8

 C1F8BF

 A5DBA4

 8ABF89

 70A470

 578A57

 3E703F

 255729

 093F13

 002900

 001100

 C1F8BF

 C1F8BF

 A9F8A6

 D9F8D8

 91F88D

 F1F8F1

 79F875

 FFF8FF

 61F85C

 49F843

 31F82A

 19F811

 09F800

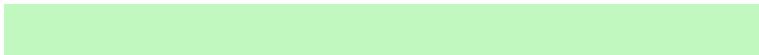
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E8F0AA



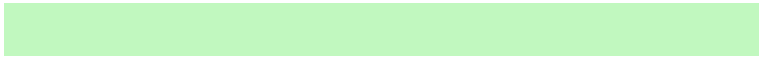
C1F8BF



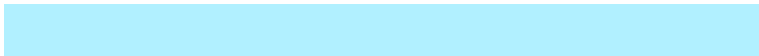
9BFCDF

# Triad

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



C1F8BF



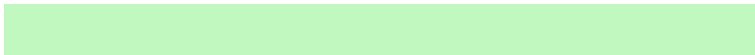
B1F0FF



FFD2D2

# Complementary

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



C1F8BF



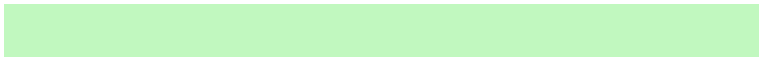
F6BFF8

# 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.



FFD2F5



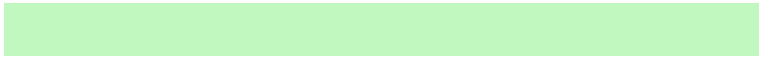
C1F8BF



E3E4FF

# Square

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



C1F8BF



8AF8FF



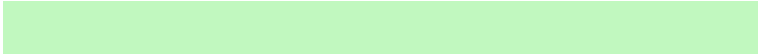
FFD9FF



FFD9B5

# Rectangle

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



C1F8BF



88DF7



FFD9FF

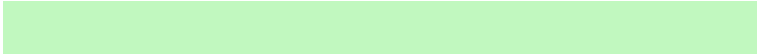


FFD1DD



# Sweetspot

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



C1F8BF



EEFFED



F8F5BF



768075



000000

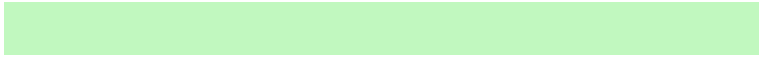


808080

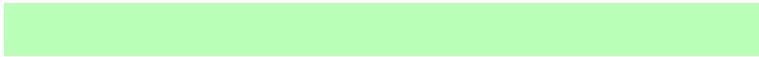


# Same Dimension

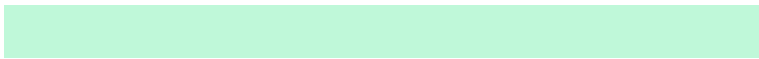
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



C1F8BF



BAFFB8



BFF8D9



717D70



07BD00



023D00



# Inverse Universe

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



F6BFF8



FCB8FF



F8BFDE



7D707D



B600BD

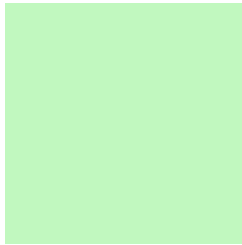


3B003D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1F8BF 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 C1F8BF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

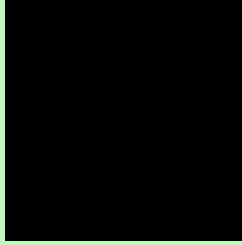
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

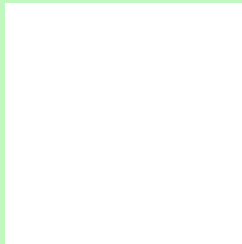
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C1F8BF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1F8BF.

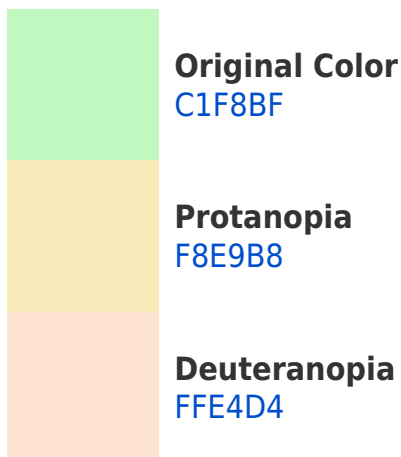


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1F8BF.

# 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

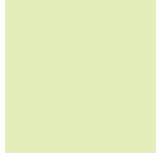




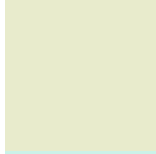
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
C1F8BF



**Protanomaly**  
E4EEBB

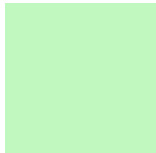


**Deuteranomaly**  
E8EBCC

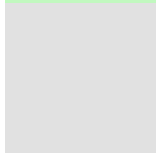


**Tritanomaly**  
CBF2E8

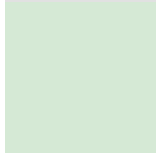
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C1F8BF



**Achromatopsia**  
E1E1E1



**Achromatomaly**  
D5E9D5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1F8BF 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 #C1F8BF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1F8BF  
}
```

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 #C1F8BF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1F8BF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1F8BF 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
#C1F8BF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1F8BF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1F8BF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1F8BF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1F8BF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1F8BF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1F8BF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1F8BF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1F8BF }
```

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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