

# Converting Colors

Hex(C2FFBC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C2FFBC) contains.

<b>Hex(C2FFBC)</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(C2FFBC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2FFBC
RGB	194, 255, 188
RGB Percent	76%, 100%, 74%
CMY	0.2392, 0.0000, 0.2627
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.26, 0.00
HSL	115°, 100%, 87%
HSV	115°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	67.0852, 86.6202, 60.7606
YIQ	229.1230, -14.8490, -33.7690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

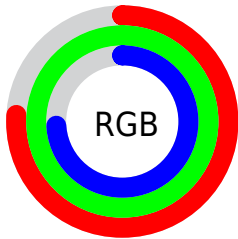
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	188, 255, 249
Decimal	12779452
CIELab	94.58, -31.45, 25.99
CIELCh	95, 40.798, 140.426
Yxy	86.6202, 0.3128, 0.4039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290969532 (0xFFC2FFBC)
YUV	229.1230, -20.2736, -30.8029
Hunter-Lab	93.0700, -34.2088, 26.4416

# Details

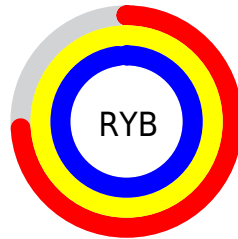
The Hex color **C2FFBC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F9BCFF**, and the grayscale version is **E5E5E5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FBFFF4**, and **8BC686** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **ABFFA3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D9FFD6**.

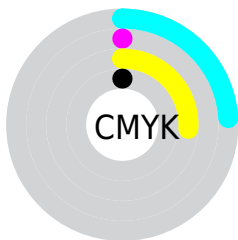
# Distribution



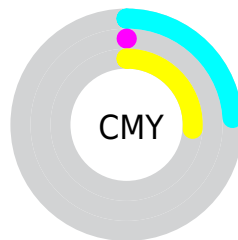
- Red (76%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C2FFBC 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 C2FFBC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C2FFBC

FFFFFF

 FBFFF4

 C2FFBC

 A6E2A1

 8BC686

 71AB6D

 579054

 3D763C

 235D25

 04450F

 002E00

 001900

 C2FFBC

 C2FFBC

 ABFFA3

 D9FFD6

 94FF89

 F0FFEF

 7CFF70

FFFFFF

 65FF56

 4EFF3D

 37FF23

 1FFF0A

 17FF00

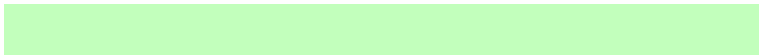
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EFF5A5



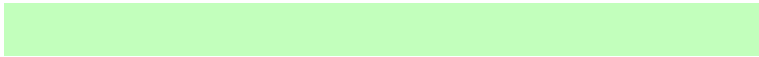
C2FFBC



94FFE1

# Triad

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



C2FFBC



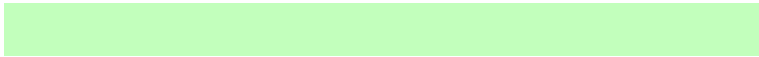
A7F7FF



FFD3D6

# Complementary

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



C2FFBC



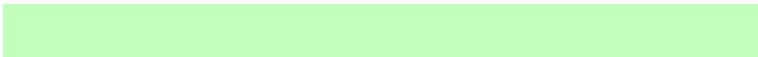
F9BCFF

# 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.



FFD3FE



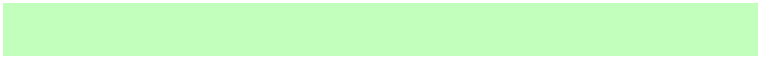
C2FFBC



E3EAFF

# Square

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



C2FFBC



76FFFF



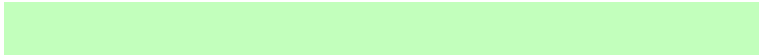
FFDCFF



FFDCB4

# Rectangle

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



C2FFBC



79FFFC



FFDCFF

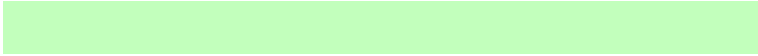


FFD2E3



# Sweetspot

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



C2FFBC



ECFFEB



FFF8BC



748073



000000

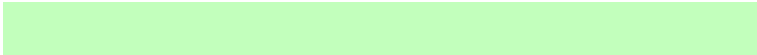


808080

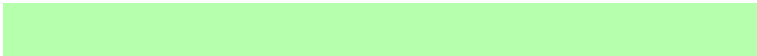


# Same Dimension

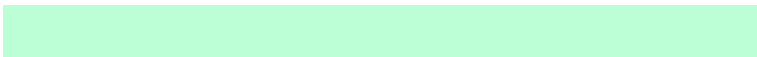
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



C2FFBC



B5FFAD



BCFFD7



748073



11BF00



064000



# Inverse Universe

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



F9BCFF



F8ADFF



FFBCE4



7E7380



AE00BF

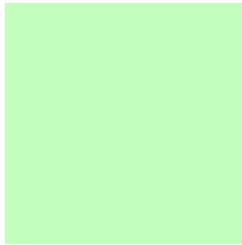


3A0040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C2FFBC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

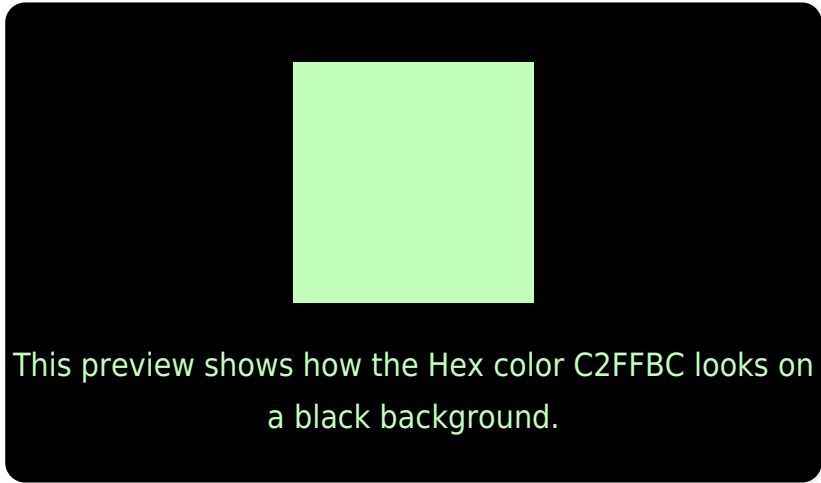
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

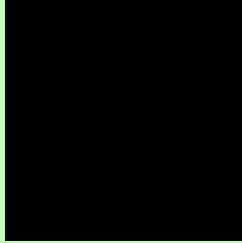
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

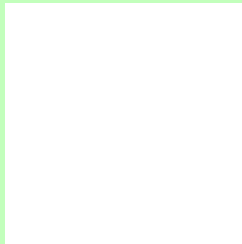
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C2FFBC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C2FFBC.

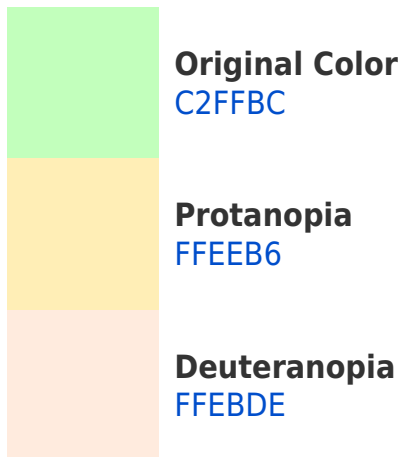


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C2FFBC.

# 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



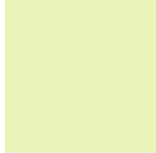


**Tritanopia**  
DCF3FF

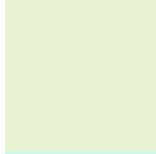
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
C2FFBC



**Protanomaly**  
E9F4B8

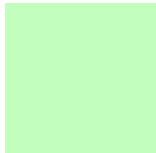


**Deuteranomaly**  
E9F2D2

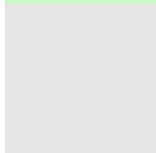


**Tritanomaly**  
D3F7E7

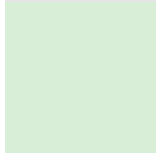
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C2FFBC



**Achromatopsia**  
E5E5E5



**Achromatomaly**  
D8EED6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C2FFBC 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 #C2FFBC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C2FFBC  
}
```

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 #C2FFBC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C2FFBC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C2FFBC 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
#C2FFBC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C2FFBC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C2FFBC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C2FFBC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C2FFBC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C2FFBC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C2FFBC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C2FFBC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C2FFBC }
```

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