

# Converting Colors

Hex(C2FFE1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C2FFE1) contains.

<b>Hex(C2FFE1)</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(C2FFE1)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	C2FFE1
RGB	194, 255, 225
RGB Percent	76%, 100%, 88%
CMY	0.2392, 0.0000, 0.1176
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	150°, 100%, 88%
HSV	150°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	71.5987, 88.4256, 84.5284
YIQ	233.3410, -26.7260, -22.2620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

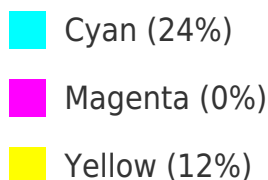
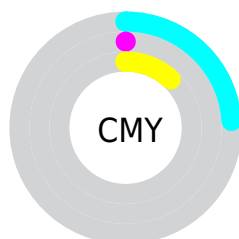
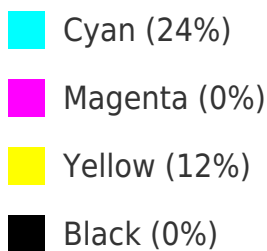
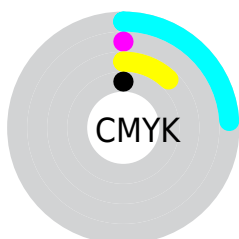
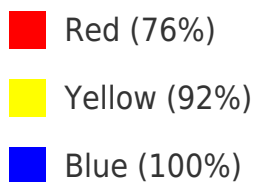
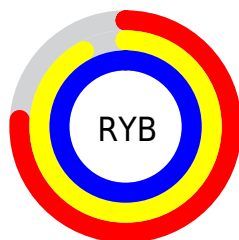
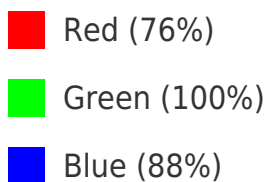
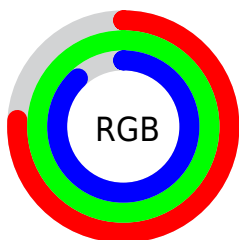
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 234, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12779489</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.34, -24.97, 8.15</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 26.265, 161.919</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">88.4256, 0.2928, 0.3616</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290969569</a> (0xFFC2FFE1)
YUV	<a href="#">233.3410, -4.1121, -34.5021</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.0349, -28.6500, 12.5284</a>

# Details

The Hex color **C2FFE1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FFC2E0**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FBFFFF**, and **8BC6AA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A9FFD4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DBFFEE**.

# Distribution



# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C2FFE1 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 C2FFE1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C2FFE1

FFFFFF

 FBFFFF

 C2FFE1

 A6E2C5

 8BC6AA

 71AB8F

 579076

 3E765D

 245D45

 07452F

 002E1A

 001B00

 C2FFE1

 C2FFE1

 A9FFD4

 DBFFEE

 8FFFC8

 F5FFFA

 76FFBB

FFFFFF

 5CFFAF

 42FFA2

 29FF96

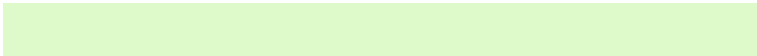
 10FF89

 00FF82

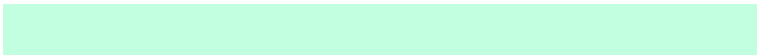
# Harmonies

## Analogous

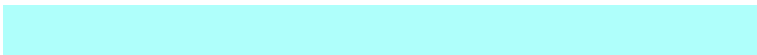
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



DEFACB



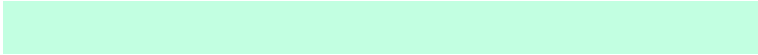
C2FFE1



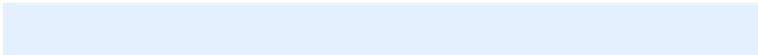
AFFFFB

# Triad

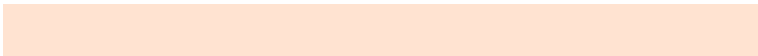
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



C2FFE1



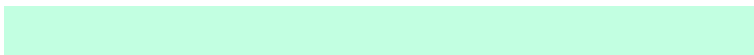
E2F0FF



FFE3D1

# Complementary

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



C2FFE1



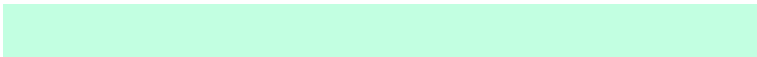
FFC2E0

# 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.



FFE0E8



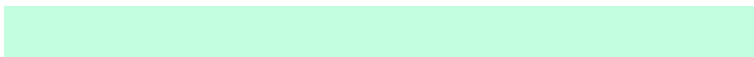
C2FFE1



FFE8FF

# Square

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



C2FFE1



C1F8FF



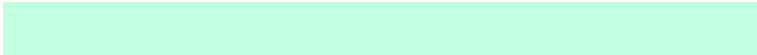
FFE1FF



FFEBC2

# Rectangle

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



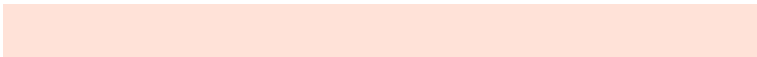
C2FFE1



ACFFFF



FFE1FF

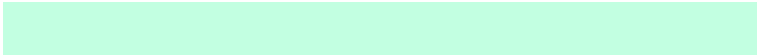


FFE2D8



# Sweetspot

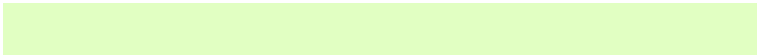
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



C2FFE1



EDFFF6



E1FFC2



75807A



000000

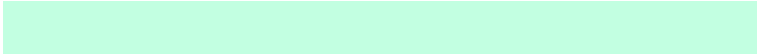


808080

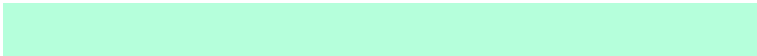


# Same Dimension

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



C2FFE1



B5FFDB



C2FFFF



738079



00BF61



004020



# Inverse Universe

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



FFC2E0



FFB5D9



FFC2C2



807379



BF005E

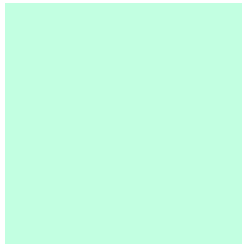


40001F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C2FFE1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

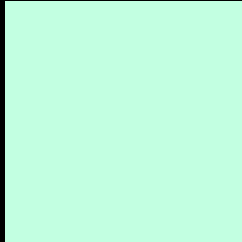
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C2FFE1 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 C2FFE1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C2FFE1.

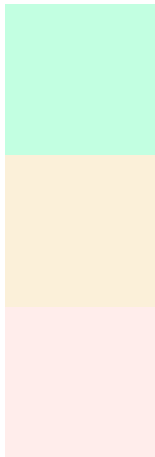


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C2FFE1.

# 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](#).

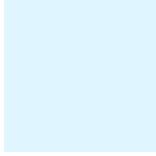
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
C2FFE1

**Protanopia**  
FBF0D9

**Deuteranopia**  
FFEDEB



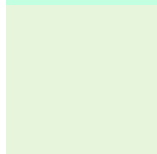
**Tritanopia**  
DFF5FF

# Trichromacy



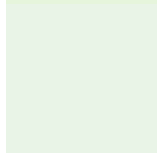
**Original Color**

C2FFE1



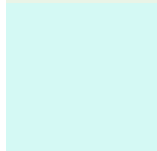
**Protanomaly**

E6F5DC



**Deuteranomaly**

E9F4E7



**Tritanomaly**

D4F9F4

# Monochromacy



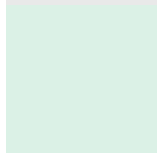
**Original Color**

C2FFE1



**Achromatopsia**

E9E9E9



**Achromatomaly**

DBF1E6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C2FFE1 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 #C2FFE1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C2FFE1  
}
```

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 #C2FFE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C2FFE1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C2FFE1 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
#C2FFE1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C2FFE1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C2FFE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C2FFE1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C2FFE1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C2FFE1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C2FFE1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C2FFE1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C2FFE1 }
```

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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