

# Converting Colors

Hex(C3FFEA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C3FFEA) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C3FFE8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | C3FFEA                       |
| RGB         | 195, 255, 234                |
| RGB Percent | 76%, 100%, 92%               |
| CMY         | 0.2353, 0.0000, 0.0824       |
| CMYK        | 0.24, 0.00, 0.08, 0.00       |
| HSL         | 159°, 100%, 88%              |
| HSV         | 159°, 24%, 100%              |
| XYZ         | 73.1170, 89.0626, 91.1790    |
| YIQ         | 234.6660, -29.0190, -19.2510 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

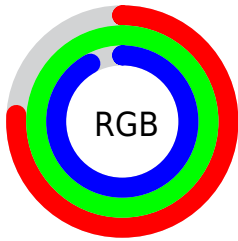
| Format                              | Color                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 195, 231, 255                  |
| Decimal                             | 12845034                       |
| CIELab                              | 95.61, -22.92, 3.91            |
| CIElCh                              | 96, 23.256, 170.316            |
| Yxy                                 | 89.0626, 0.2886,<br>0.3515     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4291035114<br>(0xFFC3FFEA)     |
| YUV                                 | 234.6660, -0.3283,<br>-34.7871 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 94.3730, -26.8571,<br>8.7777   |

# Details

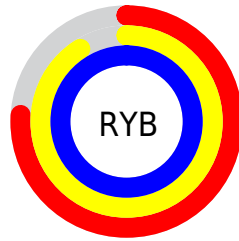
The Hex color **C3FFEA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFC3D8**, and the grayscale version is **EBEBEB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FCFFFF**, and **8CC6B2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **AAFFE1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DCFFF3**.

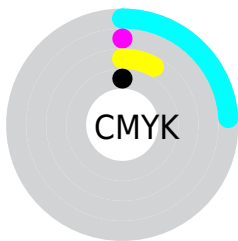
# Distribution



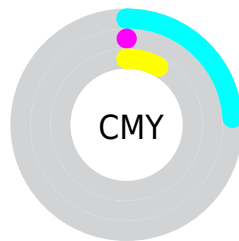
- Red (76%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C3FFEA 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 C3FFEA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C3FFEA

 C3FFEA

FFFFFF

 A7E2CE

 FCFFFF

 8CC6B2


 72AB98

 58907E

 3F7665

 255D4D

 074536

 002F21

 001C0A

 C3FFEA

 C3FFEA

 AAFFE1

 DCFFF3

 90FFD8

 F6FFFC

 77FFCF

FFFFFF

 5DFFC6

 43FFBD

 2AFFB4

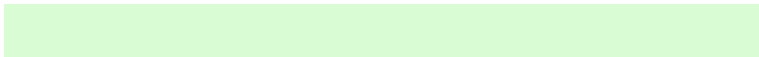
 10FFAC

 00FFA6

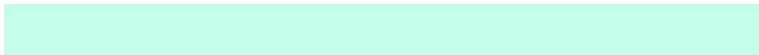
# Harmonies

## Analogous

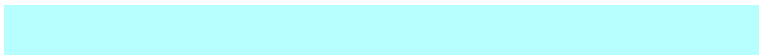
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



DAFCD5



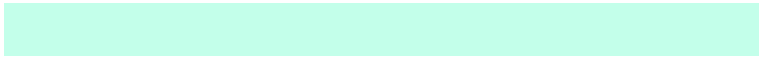
C3FFEA



B7FFFF

# Triad

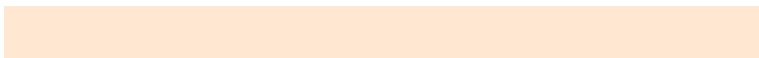
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



C3FFEA



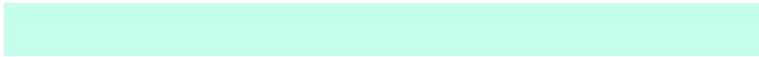
EDEFFF



FFE7D1

# Complementary

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



C3FFEA



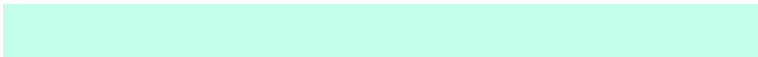
FFC3D8

# 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.



FFE3E4



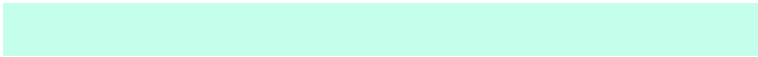
C3FFEA



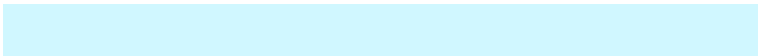
FFE8FF

# Square

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



C3FFEA



D0F7FF



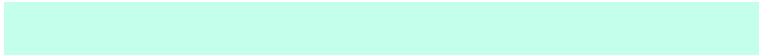
FFE3FB



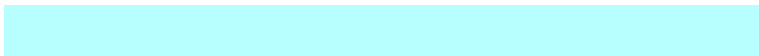
FFEEC6

# Rectangle

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



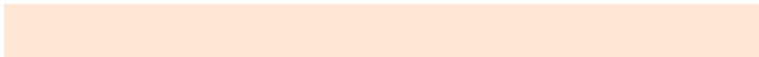
C3FFEA



B7FEFF



FFE3FB

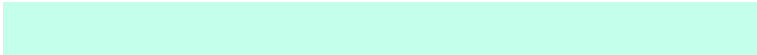


FFE6D6



# Sweetspot

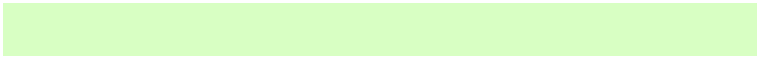
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



C3FFEA



EDFFF9



D8FFC3



75807C



000000

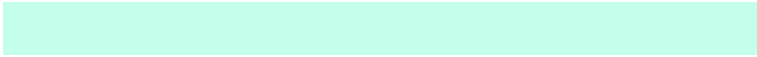


808080

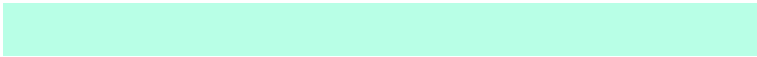


# Same Dimension

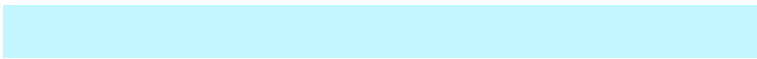
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



C3FFEA



B8FFE6



C3F6FF



73807B



00BF7C



004029



# Inverse Universe

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



FFC3D8



FFB8D1



FFCCC3



807377



BF0043

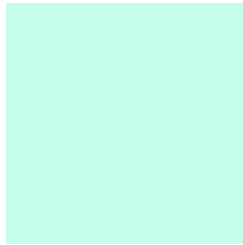


400016



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C3FFEA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

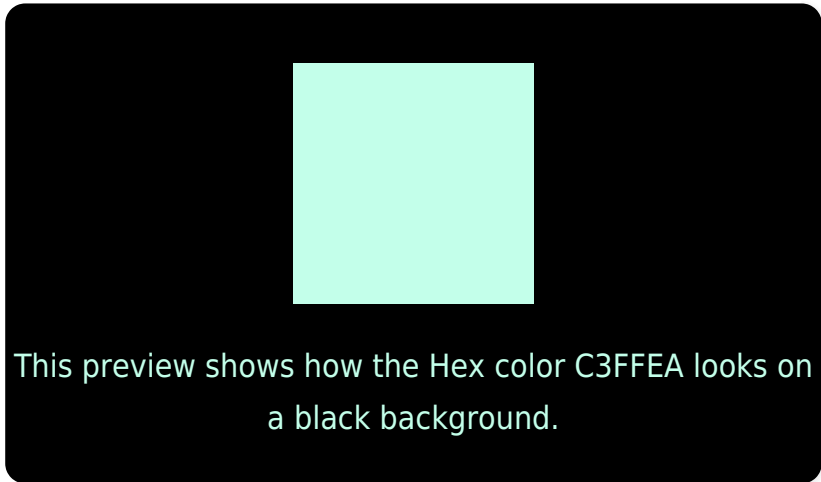
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

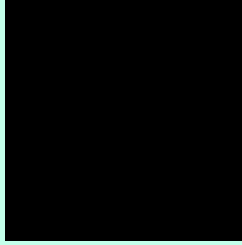
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

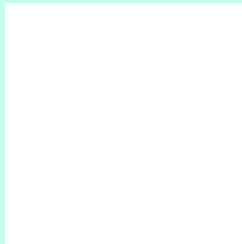
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C3FFEA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C3FFEA.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C3FFEA.

# 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



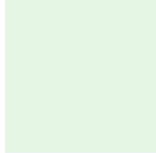


**Tritanopia**  
E1F5FF

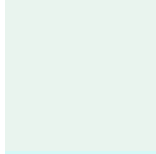
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
C3FFEA



**Protanomaly**  
E6F6E5

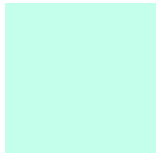


**Deuteranomaly**  
E9F4EE

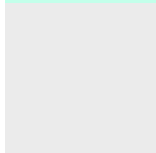


**Tritanomaly**  
D6F9F7

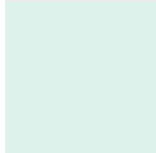
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C3FFEA



**Achromatopsia**  
EBEBEB



**Achromatomaly**  
DCF2EB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C3FFEA 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 #C3FFEA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C3FFEA  
}
```

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 #C3FFEA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C3FFEA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C3FFEA 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
#C3FFEA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C3FFEA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C3FFEA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C3FFEA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C3FFEA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C3FFEA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C3FFEA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C3FFEA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C3FFEA }
```

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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