

# Converting Colors

Hex(C4F7D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C4F7D1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C4F7D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C4F7D1
RGB	196, 247, 209
RGB Percent	77%, 97%, 82%
CMY	0.2314, 0.0314, 0.1804
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.15, 0.03
HSL	135°, 76%, 87%
HSV	135°, 21%, 97%
XYZ	67.5343, 82.8607, 72.7559
YIQ	227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

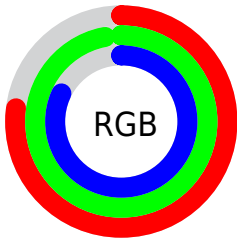
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">196, 237, 247</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12908497</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.95, -23.46, 13.00</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 26.820, 151.005</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">82.8607, 0.3026, 0.3713</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291098577</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC4F7D1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">227.4190, -9.0806, -27.5545</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.0279, -26.8681, 16.3308</a>

# Details

The Hex color **C4F7D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F7C4EA**, and the grayscale version is **E4E4E4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FDFFFF**, and **8DBE9B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **ABF7BF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DDF7E3**.

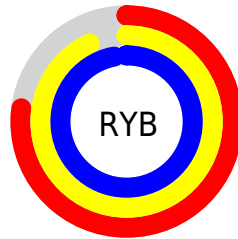
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (97%)

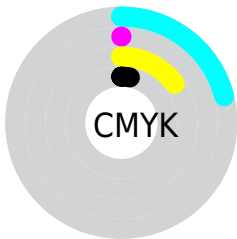
Blue (82%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (97%)

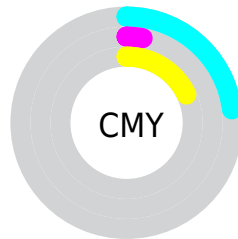


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C4F7D1 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 C4F7D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C4F7D1

FFFFFF

FDFFFF

 C4F7D1

 A8DAB5

 8DBE9B

 73A380

 5A8967

 416F4F

 295738

 103F23

 00290D

 001200

 C4F7D1

 C4F7D1

 ABF7BF

 DDF7E3

 93F7AC

 F5F7F6

 7AF79A

 FFF7FF

 61F787

 49F775

 30F763

 17F750

 00F73F

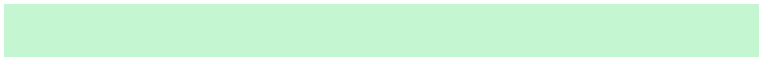
# Harmonies

## Analogous

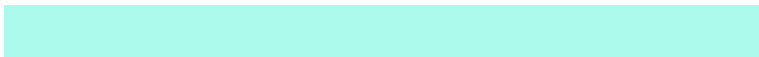
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



E1F1BE



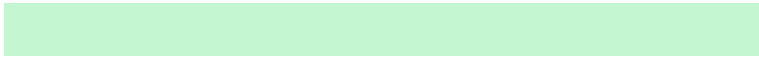
C4F7D1



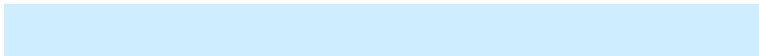
ACFAEB

# Triad

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



C4F7D1



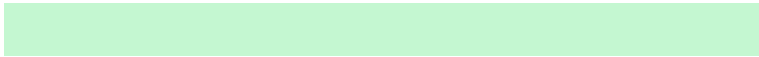
CEEDFF



FFDAD1

# Complementary

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



C4F7D1



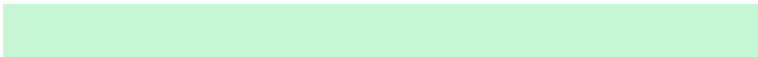
F7C4EA

# Split Complementary

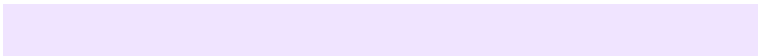
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFD8EB



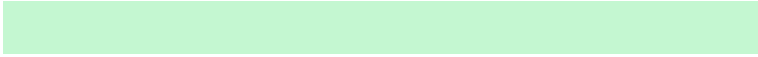
C4F7D1



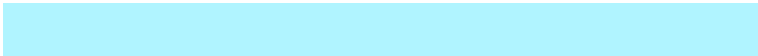
F0E4FF

# Square

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



C4F7D1



B0F4FF



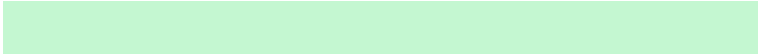
FFDCFF



FFE1BE

# Rectangle

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



C4F7D1



A4F9FC



FFDCFF

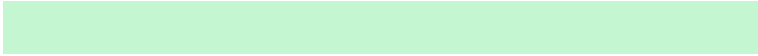


FFD9D9



# Sweetspot

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



C4F7D1



F0FFF4



EAF7C4



778079



000000

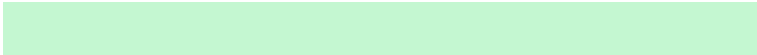


808080

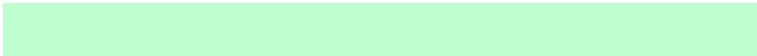


# Same Dimension

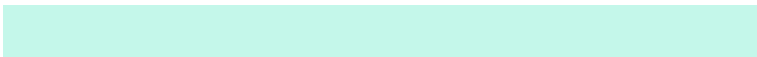
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



C4F7D1



BFFFCF



C4F7EA



6E7A71



00BA2F



003B0F



# Inverse Universe

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



F7C4EA



FFBFEF



F7C4D1



7A6E77



BA008B

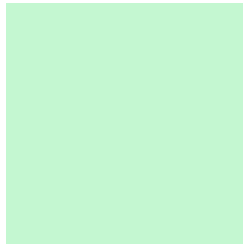


3B002C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C4F7D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

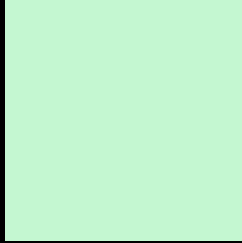
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C4F7D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

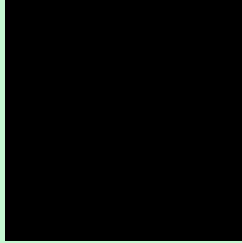
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

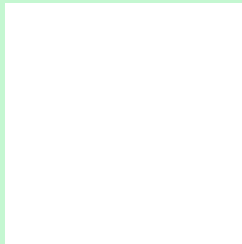
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C4F7D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C4F7D1.

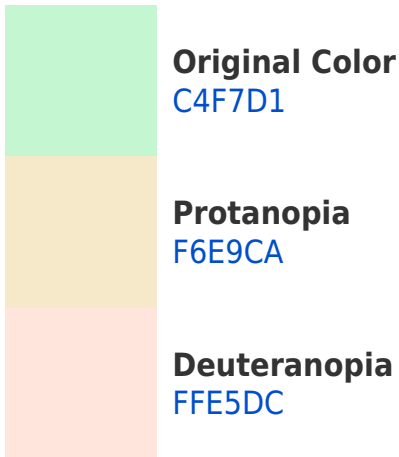


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C4F7D1.

# 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



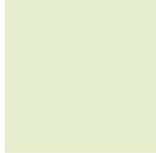


**Tritanopia**  
D2EFFF

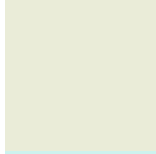
# Trichromacy



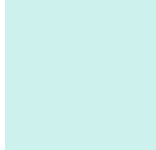
**Original Color**  
C4F7D1



**Protanomaly**  
E4EECD



**Deuteranomaly**  
EAECD8

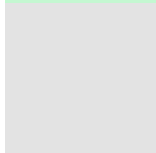


**Tritanomaly**  
CDF2EE

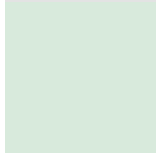
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C4F7D1



**Achromatopsia**  
E3E3E3



**Achromatomaly**  
D8EADC

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C4F7D1 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 #C4F7D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C4F7D1  
}
```

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 #C4F7D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C4F7D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C4F7D1 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
#C4F7D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C4F7D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C4F7D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C4F7D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C4F7D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C4F7D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C4F7D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C4F7D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C4F7D1 }
```

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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