

# Converting Colors

Hex(C7F5A1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C7F5A1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C7F5A1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7F5A1
RGB	199, 245, 161
RGB Percent	78%, 96%, 63%
CMY	0.2196, 0.0392, 0.3686
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.34, 0.04
HSL	93°, 81%, 80%
HSV	93°, 34%, 96%
XYZ	62.6386, 80.0201, 45.8622
YIQ	221.6700, -0.4520, -35.8760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

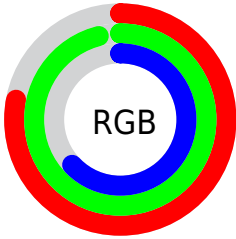
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 245, 207</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13104545</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.69, -29.08, 35.76</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">92, 46.092, 129.121</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.0201, 0.3323, 0.4245</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291294625</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC7F5A1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">221.6700, -29.9103, -19.8816</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.4540, -31.5529, 32.2203</a>

# Details

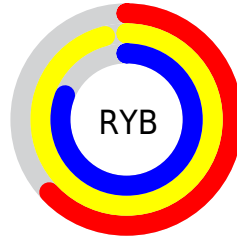
The Hex color **C7F5A1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **CFA1F5**, and the grayscale version is **DEDEDE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFD8**, and **90BD6C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BAF589**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D4F5BA**.

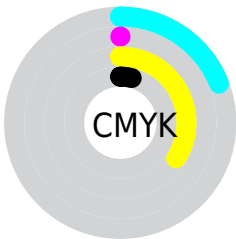
# Distribution



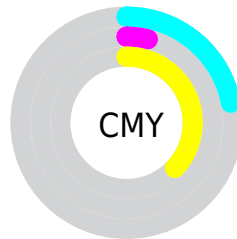
- Red (78%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C7F5A1 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 C7F5A1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C7F5A1

FFFFFF

 FFFFD8

 FFFFF5

 C7F5A1

 ABD886

 90BD6C

 75A153

 5B873B

 426D23

 295509

 103D00

 002700

 000C00

 C7F5A1

 C7F5A1

 BAF589

 D4F5BA

 ACF570

 E2F5D2

 9FF557

 EFF5EB

 91F53F

 FDF5FF

 84F526

 FFF5FF

 76F50E

 6FF500

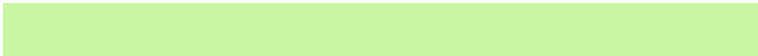
# Harmonies

## Analogous

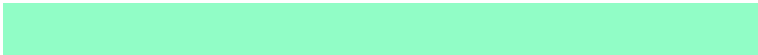
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F7E98F



C7F5A1



91FDC6

# Triad

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



C7F5A1



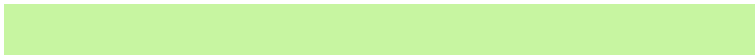
73F4FF



FFC5DB

# Complementary

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



C7F5A1



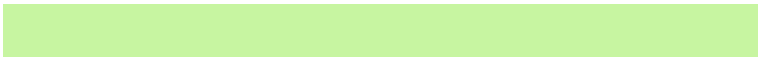
CFA1F5

# Split Complementary

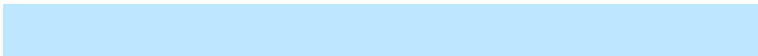
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFC9FF



C7F5A1



BEE7FF

# Square

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



C7F5A1



35FCFF



FED7FF



FFCBB1

# Rectangle

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



C7F5A1



69FFE4



FED7FF

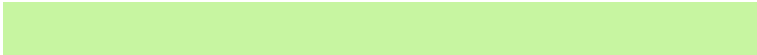


FFC5EA



# Sweetspot

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



C7F5A1



F1FFE6



F5CEA1



778070



000000

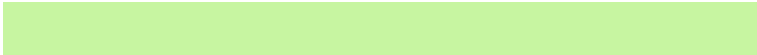


808080

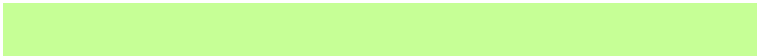


# Same Dimension

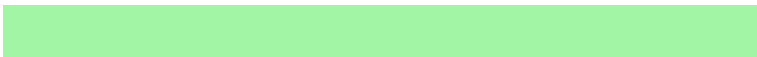
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



C7F5A1



C6FF96



A1F5A4



747A6E



54BA00



1B3B00



# Inverse Universe

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



CFA1F5



D096FF



F5A1F2



756E7A



6600BA

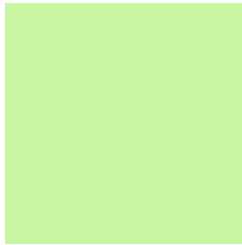


20003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C7F5A1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

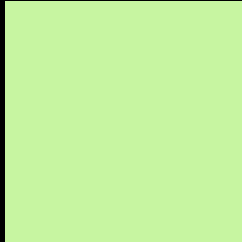
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C7F5A1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

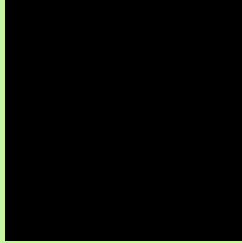
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C7F5A1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C7F5A1.

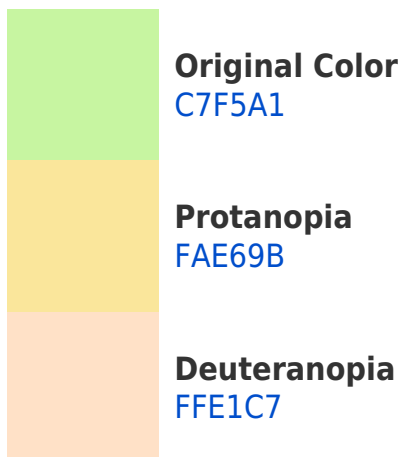


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C7F5A1.

# 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

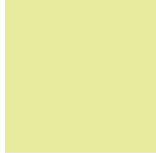




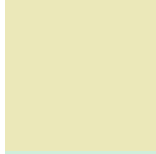
# Trichromacy



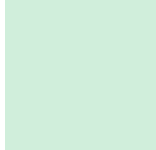
**Original Color**  
C7F5A1



**Protanomaly**  
E7EB9D

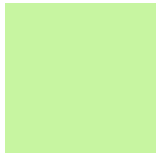


**Deuteranomaly**  
EBE8B9

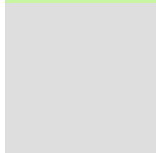


**Tritanomaly**  
D0EEDB

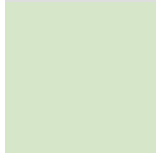
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C7F5A1



**Achromatopsia**  
DEDEDE



**Achromatomaly**  
D6E6C8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C7F5A1 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 #C7F5A1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C7F5A1  
}
```

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 #C7F5A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C7F5A1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C7F5A1 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
#C7F5A1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C7F5A1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C7F5A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C7F5A1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C7F5A1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C7F5A1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C7F5A1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C7F5A1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C7F5A1 }
```

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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