

# Converting Colors

Hex(CBFEF2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CBFEF2) contains.

<b>Hex(CBFEF2)</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(CBFEF2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBFEF2
RGB	203, 254, 242
RGB Percent	80%, 100%, 95%
CMY	0.2039, 0.0039, 0.0510
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	166°, 96%, 90%
HSV	166°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	76.0974, 89.9909, 97.3636
YIQ	237.3830, -26.5440, -14.5440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 232, 254
Decimal	13369074
CIE Lab	95.99, -18.45, 0.41
CIE LCh	96, 18.452, 178.730
Yxy	89.9909, 0.2888, 0.3416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291559154 (0xFFCBBFEF2)
YUV	237.3830, 2.2762, -30.1539
Hunter-Lab	94.8636, -22.8225, 5.5519

# Details

The Hex color **CBFEF2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FECBD7**, and the grayscale version is **EDEDED**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **94C5BA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B2FEEC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E4FEF8**.

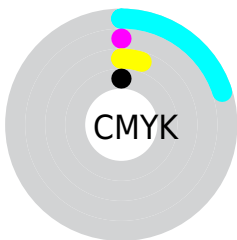
# Distribution



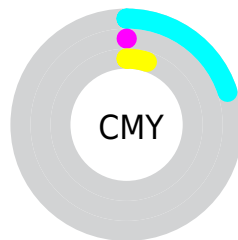
- Red (80%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CBFEF2 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 CBFEF2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CBFEF2

FFFFFF

 CBFEF2

 AFE1D6

 94C5BA

 7AAA9F

 608F85

 47766C

 2E5D53

 15453C

 002E27

 001B12

 CBFEF2

 CBFEF2

 B2FEEC

 E4FEF8

 98FEE6

 FEFEFE

 7FFEE0

 FFFEFF

 65FEDA

 4CFED4

 33FECE

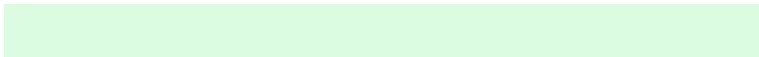
 19FEC8

 00FEC2

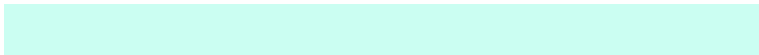
# Harmonies

## Analogous

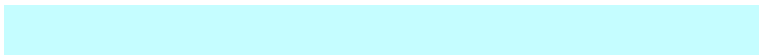
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



DBFCE0



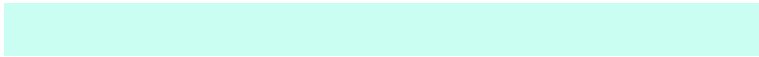
CBFEF2



C5FDFF

# Triad

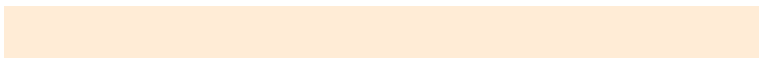
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



CBFEF2



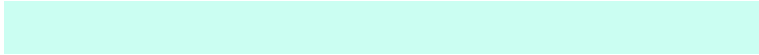
F6EFFF



FFECD6

# Complementary

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



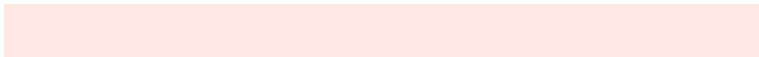
CBFEF2



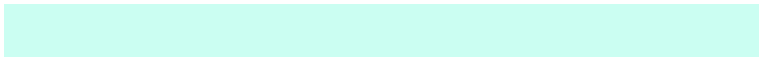
FECBD7

# 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.



FFE8E3



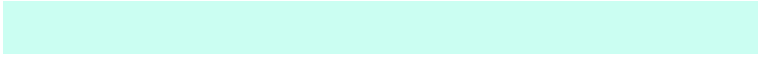
CBFEF2



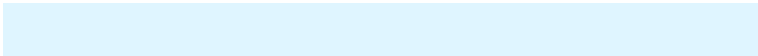
FFEAFF

# Square

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



CBFEF2



DFF5FF



FFE7F5



FFF2D0

# Rectangle

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



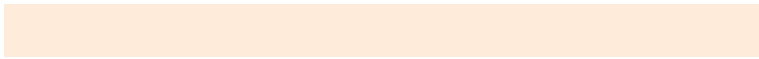
CBFEF2



C9FCFF



FFE7F5

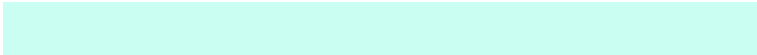


FFEBD9



# Sweetspot

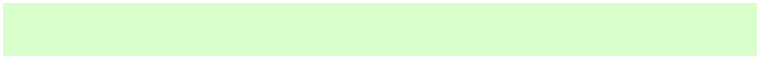
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



CBFEF2



F0FFFB



D8FECB



77807D



000000

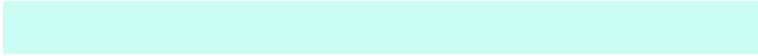


808080

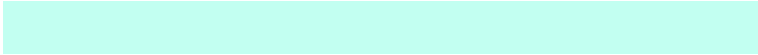


# Same Dimension

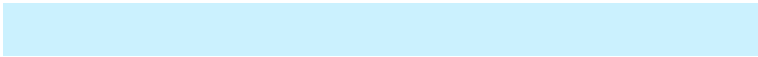
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



CBFEF2



C2FFF1



CBF1FE



73807D



00BF92



004031



# Inverse Universe

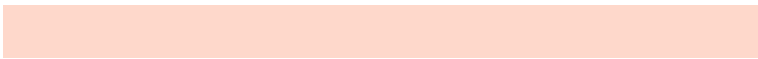
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FECBD7



FFC2D0



FED8CB



807376



BF002D

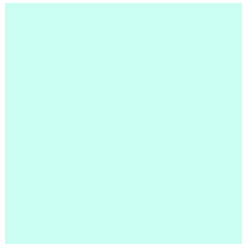


40000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CBF2F2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

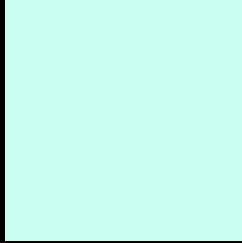
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CBF2F2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

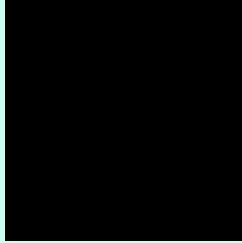
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

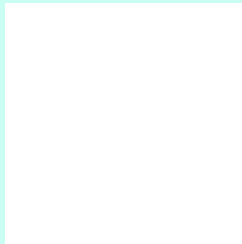
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CBFEF2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CBFEF2.

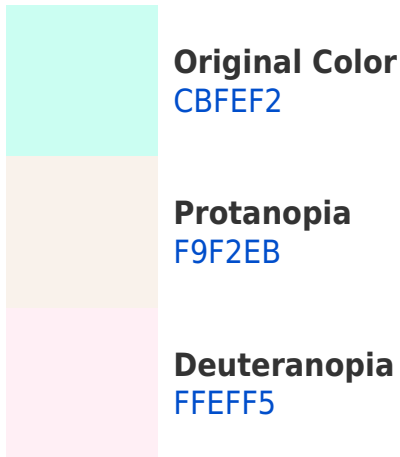


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CBFEF2.

# 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



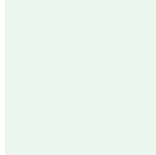


**Tritanopia**  
E5F6FF

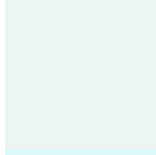
# Trichromacy



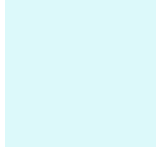
**Original Color**  
CBFEF2



**Protanomaly**  
E8F6EE



**Deuteranomaly**  
ECF4F4

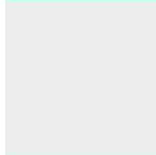


**Tritanomaly**  
DCF9FA

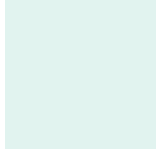
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CBFEF2



**Achromatopsia**  
EDED



**Achromatomaly**  
E1F3EF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CBFEF2 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 #CBFEF2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CBFEF2  
}
```

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 #CBFEF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CBFEF2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CBFEF2 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
#CBFEF2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CBFEF2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CBFEF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CBFEF2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CBFEF2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CBFEF2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CBFEF2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CBFEF2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CBFEF2 }
```

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