

# Converting Colors

Hex(CDFFBA)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(CDFFBA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">CDFFBA</a>
RGB	<a href="#">205, 255, 186</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">80%, 100%, 73%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.1961, 0.0000, 0.2706</a>
<a href="#">CMYK</a>	<a href="#">0.20, 0.00, 0.27, 0.00</a>
HSL	<a href="#">103°, 100%, 86%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">103°, 27%, 100%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">69.7998, 88.0443, 59.7698</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">232.1840, -7.6510, -32.0590</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

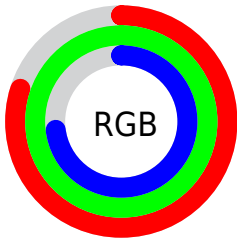
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	186, 255, 236
Decimal	13500346
CIE Lab	95.18, -28.12, 27.93
CIE LCh	95, 39.634, 135.194
Yxy	88.0443, 0.3208, 0.4046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291690426 (0xFFCDDFFBA)
YUV	232.1840, -22.7687, -23.8404
Hunter-Lab	93.8319, -31.4232, 27.9153

# Details

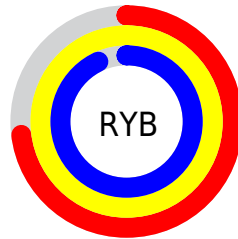
The Hex color **CDFFB**A is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **ECBAFF**, and the grayscale version is **E8E8E8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFF2**, and **96C684** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BBFFA1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DFFFD3**.

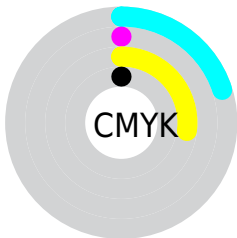
# Distribution



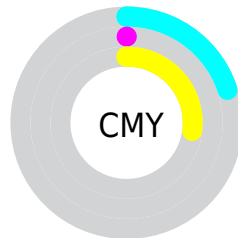
- Red (80%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 CDFFB8

 CDFFB8

FFFFFF

 B1E29F

 FFFFF2

 96C684

 7BAB6B

 619052

 48763A

 2F5D23

 16450C

 002E00

 001B00

 CDFFBA

 CDFFBA

 BBFFA1

 DFFFD3

 A8FF87

 F2FFED

 96FF6D

FFFFFF

 83FF54

 71FF3A

 5EFF21

 4CFF08

 46FF00

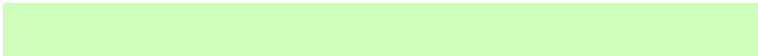
# Harmonies

## Analogous

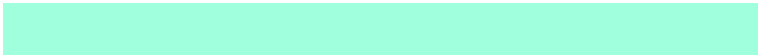
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F8F5A6



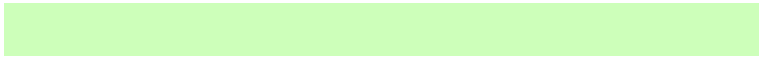
CDFBBA



A0FFDC

# Triad

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



CDFFB8



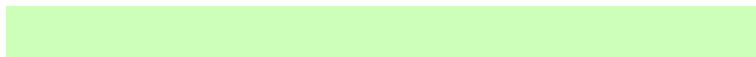
A3FAFF



FFD5DF

# Complementary

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



CDFBFA



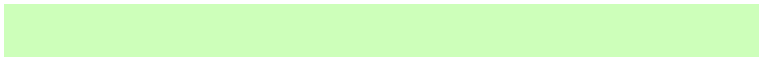
ECBAFF

# Split Complementary

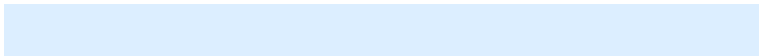
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFD7FF



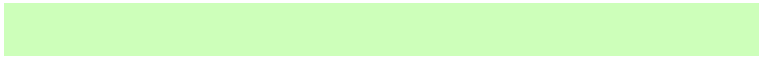
CDFFBA



DCEEFF

# Square

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



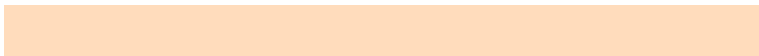
CDFFB4



79FFFF



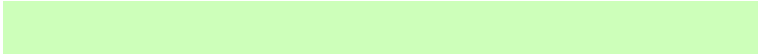
FFE1FF



FFDCBC

# Rectangle

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



CDFBBA



86FFF7



FFE1FF

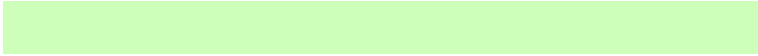


FFD4EC



# Sweetspot

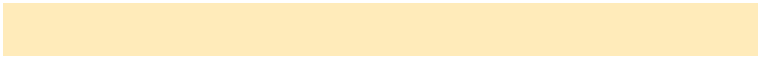
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



CDFFB4



F0FFEB



FFEBB4



768073



000000

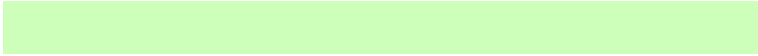


808080

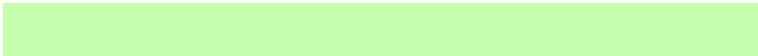


# Same Dimension

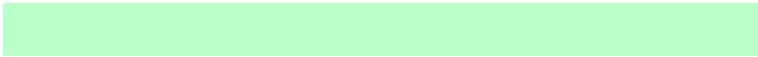
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



CDFFB4



C4FFAD



BAFFC9



768073



35BF00



124000



# Inverse Universe

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



ECBAFF



E9ADFF



FFBAF0



7C7380



8B00BF

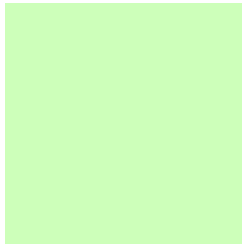


2E0040



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

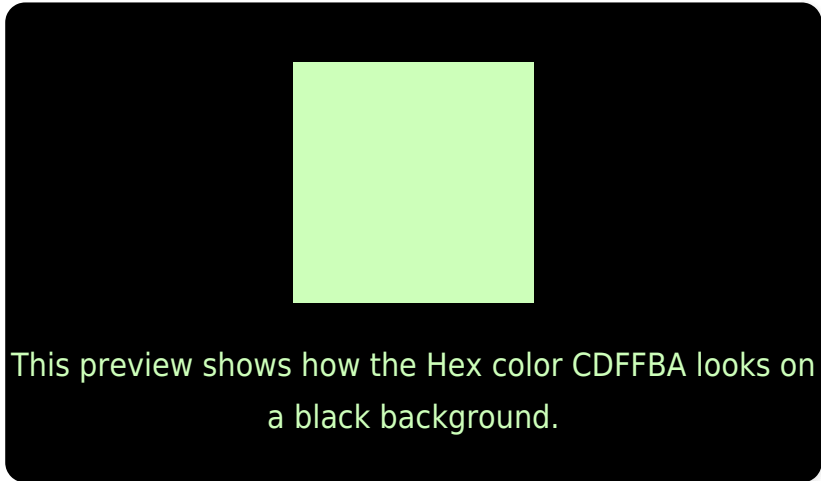
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

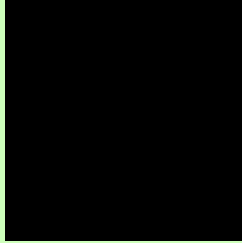
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

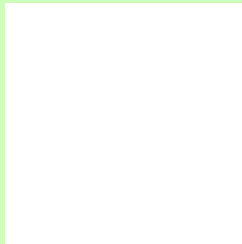
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CDFEBA Background



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

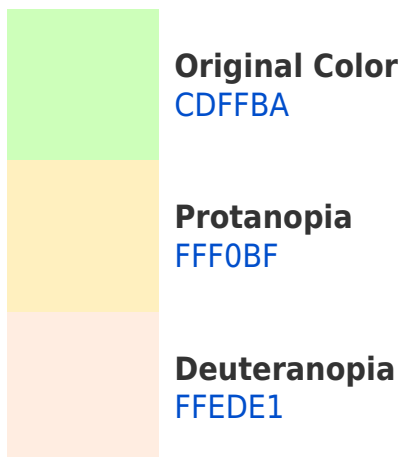


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CDFEBA.

# 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



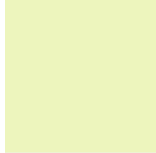


**Tritanopia**  
E3F3FF

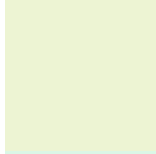
# Trichromacy



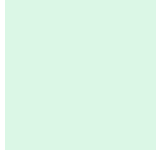
**Original Color**  
C D F F B A



**Protanomaly**  
E D F 5 B D



**Deuteranomaly**  
E D F 4 D 3

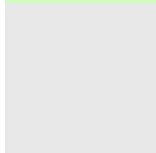


**Tritanomaly**  
D B F 7 E 6

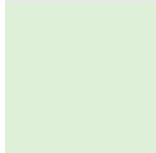
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C D F F B A



**Achromatopsia**  
E 8 E 8 E 8



**Achromatomaly**  
D E F 0 D 7

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #CDFFBA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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