

# Converting Colors

Hex(CFFFCD)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(CFFFCD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CFFLCD
RGB	207, 255, 205
RGB Percent	81%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.1882, 0.0000, 0.1961
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	118°, 100%, 90%
HSV	118°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	72.5116, 89.1932, 71.1518
YIQ	234.9480, -12.5580, -25.7260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

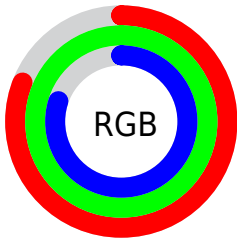
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">205, 255, 253</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13631437</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.66, -24.43, 18.96</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">96, 30.924, 142.177</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">89.1932, 0.3114, 0.3830</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291821517</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFCFFCD</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">234.9480, -14.7644, -24.5104</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.4421, -28.2235, 21.4410</a>

# Details

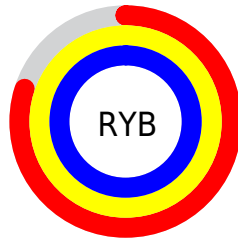
The Hex color **CFFLCD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FDCDFF**, and the grayscale version is **EBEBEB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **98C697** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B7FFB3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E7FFE7**.

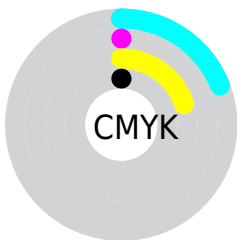
# Distribution



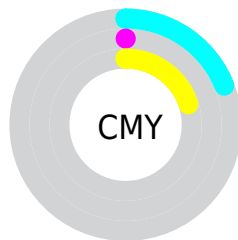
- Red (81%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 CFFFCD

FFFFFF

 CFFFCD

 B3E2B1

 98C697

 7EAB7D

 649064

 4B764B

 335D34

 1B451F

 022F08

 001C00

 CFFFCB

 CFFFCB

 B7FFB3

 E7FFE7

 9EFF9A

FFFFFF

 86FF81

 6DFF67

 55FF4E

 3CFF34

 24FF1A

 0BFF01

 0AFF00

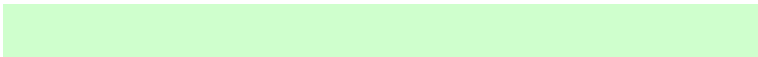
# Harmonies

## Analogous

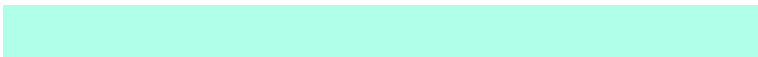
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F1F8BB



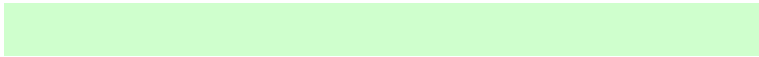
CFFCD



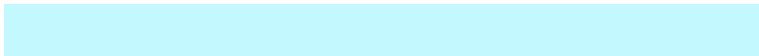
AFFFE9

# Triad

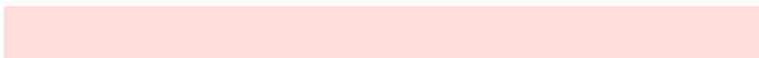
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



CFFLCD



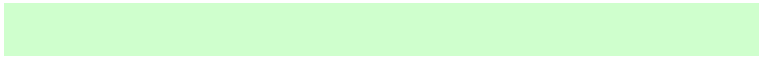
C4F8FF



FFDEDD

# Complementary

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



CFFLCD



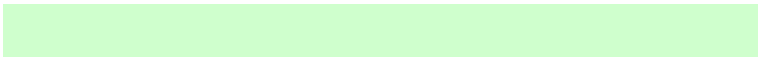
FDCDFF

# 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.



FFDEFC



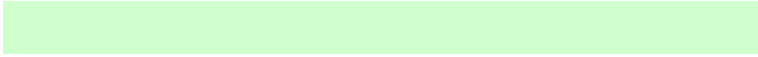
CFFLCD



EDEEFF

# Square

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



CFFFCD



A4FFFF



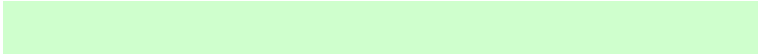
FFE4FF



FFE4C4

# Rectangle

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



CFFCD



A1FFE



FFE4FF

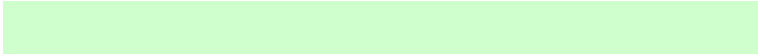


FFDDE7

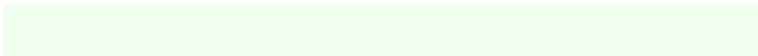


# Sweetspot

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



CFFLCD



F0FFF0



FFFDCD



778077



000000

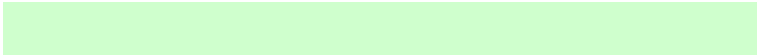


808080

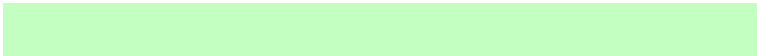


# Same Dimension

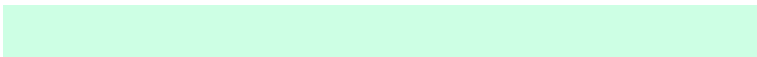
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



CFFCD



C4FFC2



CDFFE4



738073



08BF00



034000



# Inverse Universe

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



FDCDFE



FDC2FF



FFCDE9



7F7380



B800BF

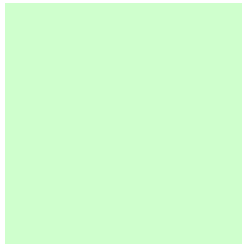


3D0040



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

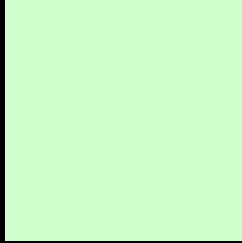
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CFFFCD looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

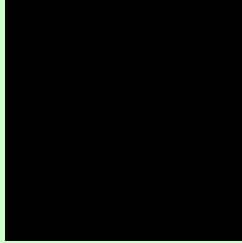
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

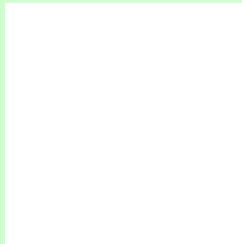
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CFFCD Background



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

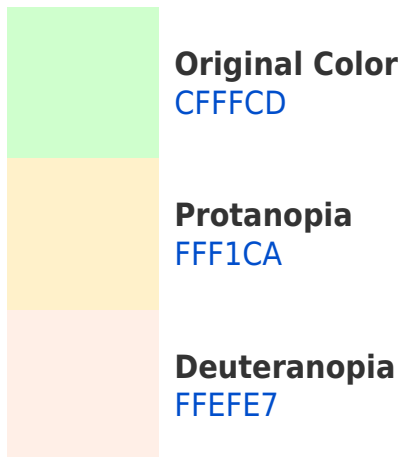


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CFFCD.

# 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



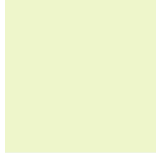


**Tritanopia**  
E5F4FF

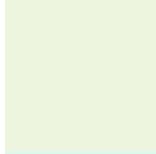
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
CFFLCD



**Protanomaly**  
EEF6CB

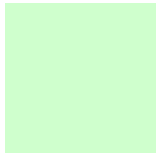


**Deuteranomaly**  
EEF5DE

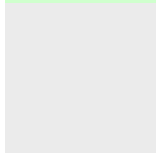


**Tritanomaly**  
DDF8ED

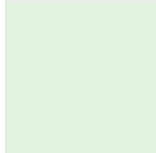
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CFFLCD



**Achromatopsia**  
EBEBEB



**Achromatomaly**  
E1F2E0

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #CFFFCD colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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