

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1F5DF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1F5DF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D1F5DF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | D1F5DF                       |
| RGB         | 209, 245, 223                |
| RGB Percent | 82%, 96%, 87%                |
| CMY         | 0.1804, 0.0392, 0.1255       |
| CMYK        | 0.15, 0.00, 0.09, 0.04       |
| HSL         | 143°, 64%, 89%               |
| HSV         | 143°, 15%, 96%               |
| XYZ         | 72.2662, 84.1878, 82.2531    |
| YIQ         | 231.7280, -14.3940, -14.4740 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

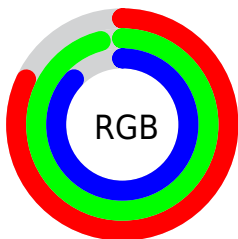
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 209, 235, 245                  |
| Decimal                             | 13759967                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 93.53, -15.77, 6.70            |
| CIE LCh                             | 94, 17.131, 156.980            |
| Yxy                                 | 84.1878, 0.3027,<br>0.3527     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4291950047<br>(0xFFD1F5DF)     |
| YUV                                 | 231.7280, -4.3029,<br>-19.9325 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 91.7539, -19.9812,<br>11.0771  |

# Details

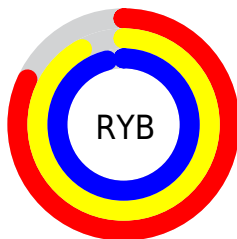
The Hex color **D1F5DF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F5D1E7**, and the grayscale version is **E8E8E8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9ABDA8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B9F5D0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EAF5EE**.

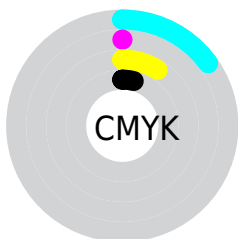
# Distribution



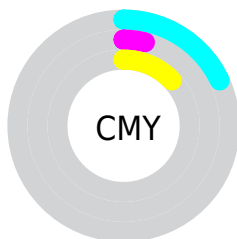
- Red (82%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1F5DF 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 D1F5DF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1F5DF

FFFFFF

 D1F5DF

 B5D9C3

 9ABDA8

 80A28D

 678774

 4E6E5B

 375544

 203E2E

 0A2819

 001500

 D1F5DF

 D1F5DF

 B9F5D0

 EAF5EE

 A0F5C1

 FFF5FD

 88F5B2

 FFF5FF

 6FF5A3

 57F594

 3EF585

 26F576

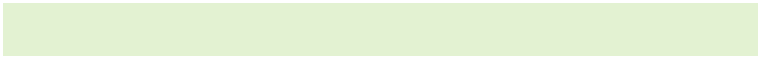
 0DF567

 00F55F

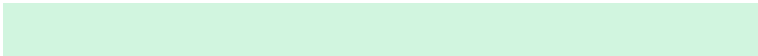
# Harmonies

## Analogous

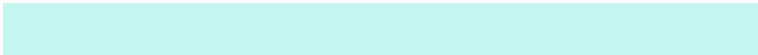
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



E3F2D2



D1F5DF



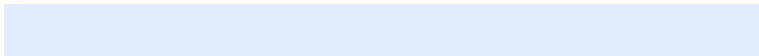
C5F6F0

# Triad

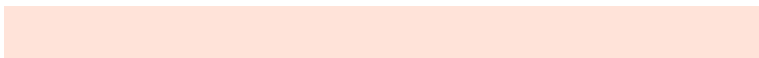
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D1F5DF



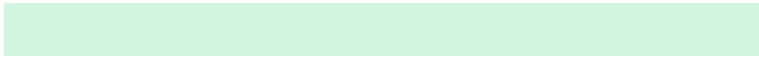
DFEDFF



FFE3D9

# Complementary

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



D1F5DF



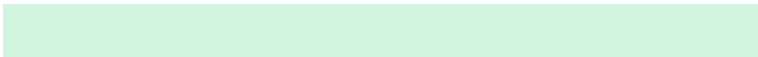
F5D1E7

# 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.



FFE1E9



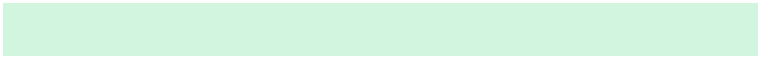
D1F5DF



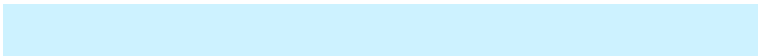
F4E7FF

# Square

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



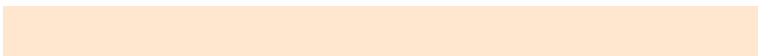
D1F5DF



CDF2FF



FFE3FA



FFE7CF

# Rectangle

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



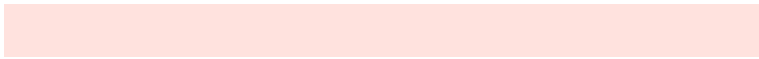
D1F5DF



C2F6FB



FFE3FA

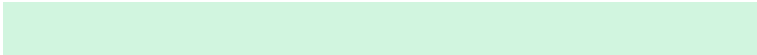


FFE2DE



# Sweetspot

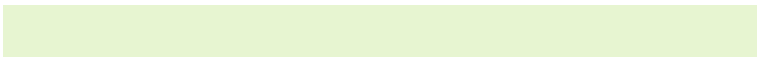
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D1F5DF



F5FFF9



E7F5D1



79807C



000000



808080

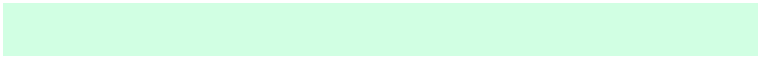


# Same Dimension

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



D1F5DF



D1FFE3



D1F5F1



6E7A73



00BA48



003B17



# Inverse Universe

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



F5D1E7



FFD1ED



F5D1D5



7A6E76



BA0072

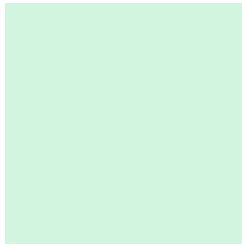


3B0024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1F5DF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

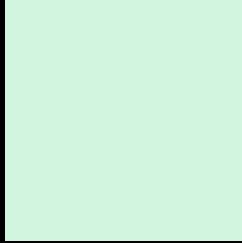
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1F5DF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

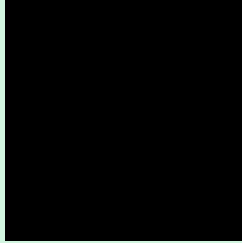
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

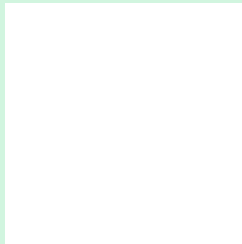
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1F5DF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1F5DF.

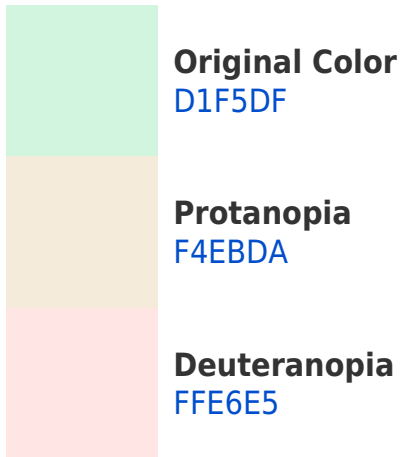


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1F5DF.

# 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

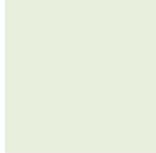




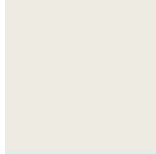
# Trichromacy



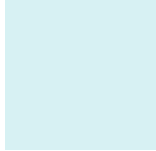
**Original Color**  
D1F5DF



**Protanomaly**  
E7EFDC



**Deuteranomaly**  
EEEE3

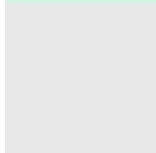


**Tritanomaly**  
D7F1F3

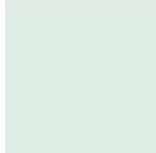
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D1F5DF



**Achromatopsia**  
E8E8E8



**Achromatomaly**  
E0E5E5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1F5DF 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 #D1F5DF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1F5DF  
}
```

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 #D1F5DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1F5DF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1F5DF 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
#D1F5DF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1F5DF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1F5DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1F5DF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1F5DF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1F5DF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1F5DF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1F5DF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1F5DF }
```

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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