

Converting Colors

Hex(D1FFB0)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(D1FFB0) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| Hex(D1FFB0) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 11 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 23 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 26 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 29 |

Color

Hex(D1FFB0)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | D1FFB0 |
| RGB | 209, 255, 176 |
| RGB Percent | 82%, 100%, 69% |
| CMY | 0.1804, 0.0000, 0.3098 |
| CMYK | 0.18, 0.00, 0.31, 0.00 |
| HSL | 95°, 100%, 85% |
| HSV | 95°, 31%, 100% |
| XYZ | 69.8910, 88.2099, 54.4169 |
| YIQ | 232.2400, -2.0570, -34.3210 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

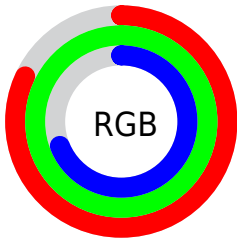
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 176, 255, 222 |
| Decimal | 13762480 |
| CIELab | 95.25, -28.22, 33.09 |
| CIElCh | 95, 43.494, 130.460 |
| Yxy | 88.2099, 0.3289, 0.4151 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4291952560 (0xFFD1FFB0) |
| YUV | 232.2400, -27.7263, -20.3815 |
| Hunter-Lab | 93.9201, -31.5289, 31.3917 |

Details

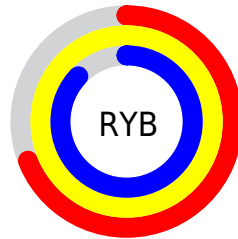
The Hex color **D1FFB0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **DEB0FF**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE8**, and **99C67B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C2FF96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E0FFCA**.

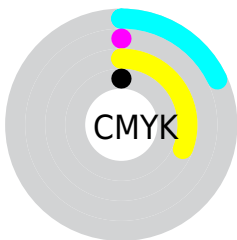
Distribution



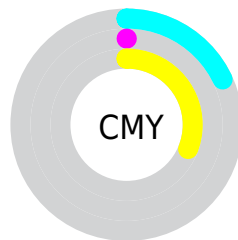
- Red (82%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1FFB0 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 D1FFB0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 D1FFB0

FFFFFF

 FFFFE8

 D1FFB0

 B5E295

 99C67B

 7FAB61

 659049

 4B7631

 325D19

 194500

 002E00

 001B00

 D1FFB0

 D1FFB0

 C2FF96

 E0FFCA

 B3FF7D

 EFFFFE3

 A4FF63

 FEFFFFD

 96FF4A

 FFFFFFFF

 87FF31

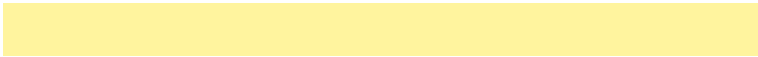
 78FF17

 6BFF00

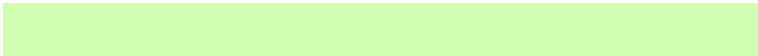
Harmonies

Analogous

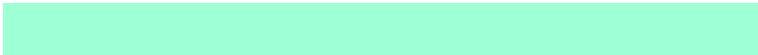
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF49E



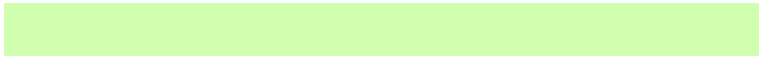
D1FFB0



9EFFD4

Triad

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



D1FFB0



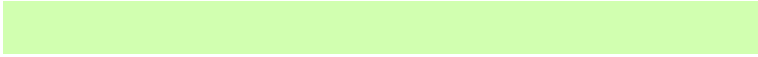
8DFDFF



FFD1E4

Complementary

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



D1FFB0



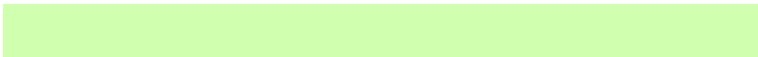
DEB0FF

Split Complementary

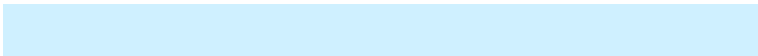
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFD5FF



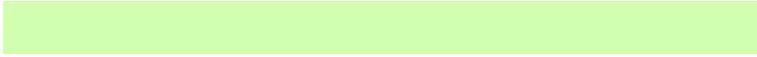
D1FFB0



CFF0FF

Square

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



D1FFB0



5FFFFF



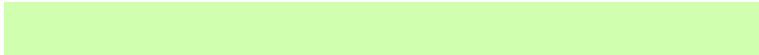
FFE1FF



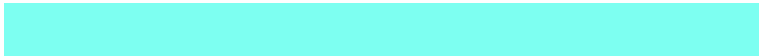
FFD8BD

Rectangle

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



D1FFB0



7DFFF1



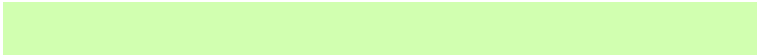
FFE1FF



FFD1F2

Sweetspot

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



D1FFB0



F2FFE8



FFDDB0



778071



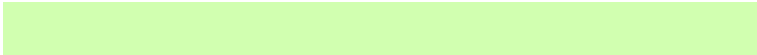
000000



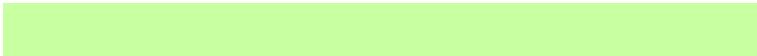
808080

Same Dimension

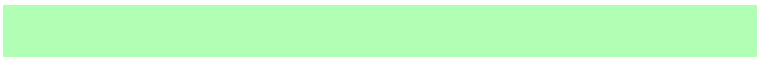
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D1FFB0



C8FFA1



B0FFB5



788073



50BF00



1B4000

Inverse Universe

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



DEB0FF



D8A1FF



FFB0FA



7A7380



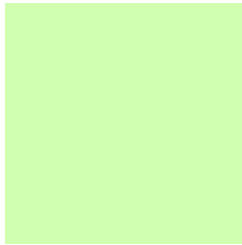
6F00BF



250040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1FFB0 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

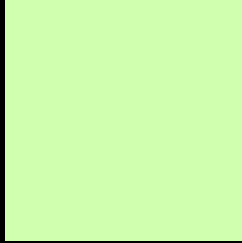
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1FFB0 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

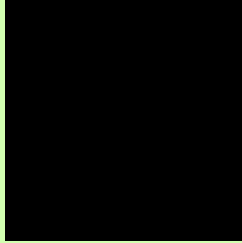
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

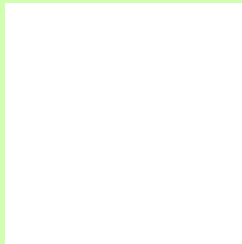
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex D1FFB0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1FFB0.

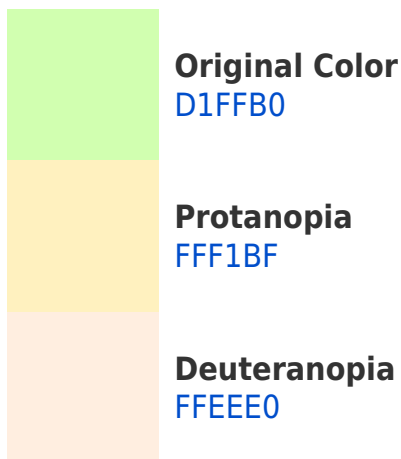


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1FFB0.

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



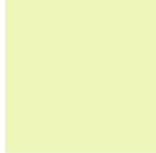


Tritanopia
E6F3FF

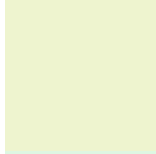
Trichromacy



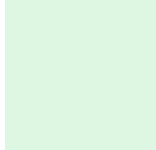
Original Color
D1FFB0



Protanomaly
EEF6BA

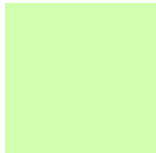


Deuteranomaly
EEF4CF

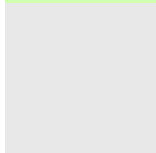


Tritanomaly
DEF7E2

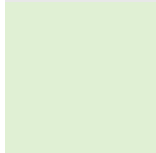
Monochromacy



Original Color
D1FFB0



Achromatopsia
E8E8E8



Achromatomaly
E0F0D4

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1FFB0 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 #D1FFB0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1FFB0  
}
```

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 #D1FFB0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1FFB0
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1FFB0 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
#D1FFB0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1FFB0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1FFB0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1FFB0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1FFB0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1FFB0 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1FFB0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1FFB0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1FFB0 }
```

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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[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

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