

# Converting Colors

Hex(D1FFD8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D1FFD8) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D1FFD8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1FFD8
RGB	209, 255, 216
RGB Percent	82%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.1804, 0.0000, 0.1529
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	129°, 100%, 91%
HSV	129°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	74.4492, 90.0332, 78.4200
YIQ	236.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

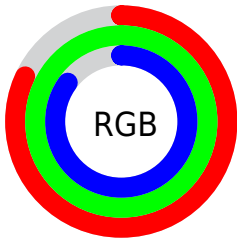
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	209, 249, 255
Decimal	13762520
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.01, -21.90, 13.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 25.910, 147.696
Yxy	90.0332, 0.3065, 0.3707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291952600 (0xFFD1FFD8)
YUV	236.8000, -10.2544, -24.3806
Hunter-Lab	94.8858, -25.9958, 17.4188

# Details

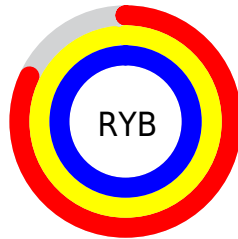
The Hex color **D1FFD8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FFD1F8**, and the grayscale version is **EDEDED**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9AC6A1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B7FFC2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EBFFEE**.

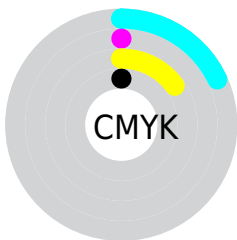
# Distribution



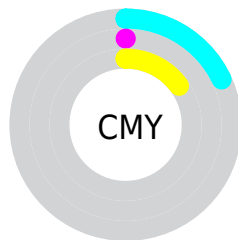
- Red (82%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1FFD8 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 D1FFD8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D1FFD8

FFFFFF

 D1FFD8

 B5E2BC

 9AC6A1

 80AB87

 66906E

 4D7655

 355D3E

 1E4628

 052F13

 001C00

 D1FFD8

 D1FFD8

 B7FFC2

 EBFFEE

 9EFFAD

FFFFFF

 84FF97

 6BFF82

 52FF6C

 38FF56

 1EFF41

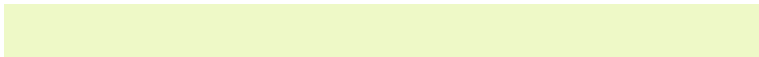
 05FF2B

 00FF27

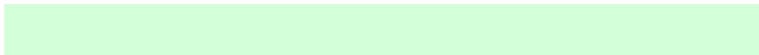
# Harmonies

## Analogous

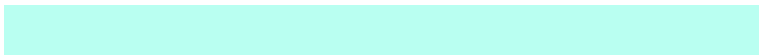
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



EEF9C7



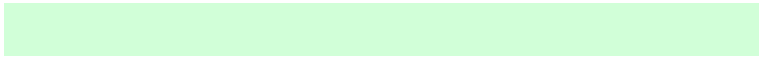
D1FFD8



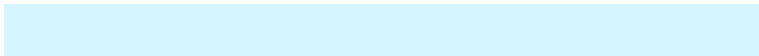
B9FFF1

# Triad

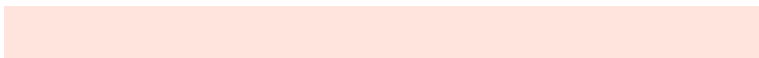
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D1FFD8



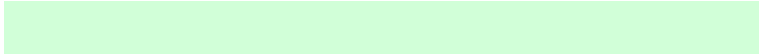
D4F6FF



FFE3DD

# Complementary

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



D1FFD8



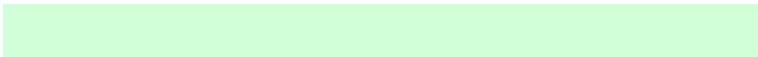
FFD1F8

# 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.



FFE2F6



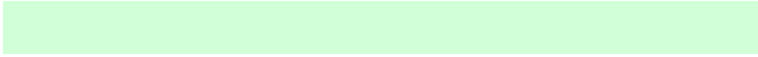
D1FFD8



F6EEFF

# Square

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



D1FFD8



B9DFFF



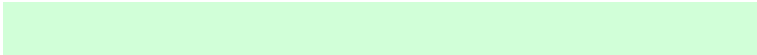
FFE6FF



FFE9CA

# Rectangle

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



D1FFD8



B0FFFF



FFE6FF

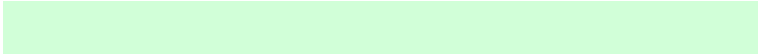


FFE2E5

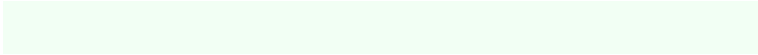


# Sweetspot

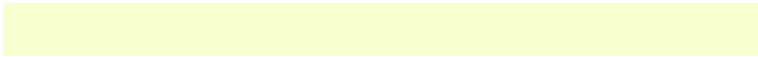
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D1FFD8



F2FFF4



F8FFD1



788079



000000

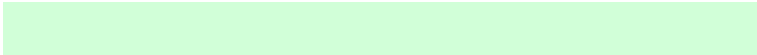


808080

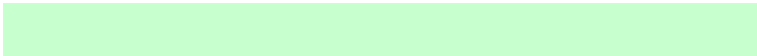


# Same Dimension

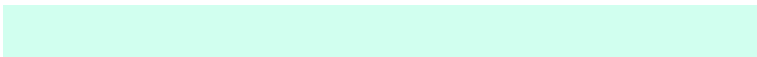
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D1FFD8



C7FFCF



D1FFEF



738075



00BF1D



00400A



# Inverse Universe

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



FFD1F8



FFC7F6



FFD1E1



80737E



BF00A2

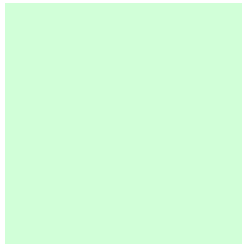


400036



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1FFD8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

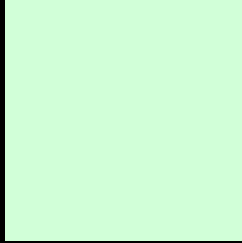
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1FFD8 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

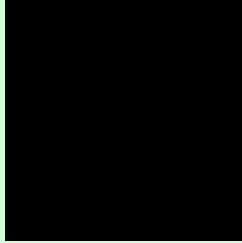
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

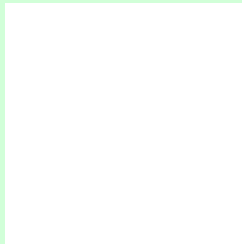
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D1FFD8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1FFD8.

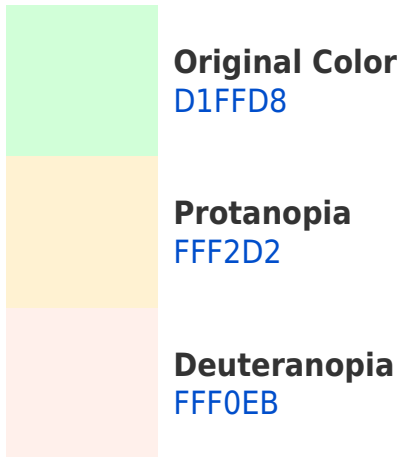


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1FFD8.

# 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



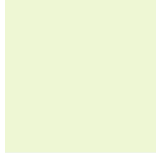


**Tritanopia**  
E7F5FF

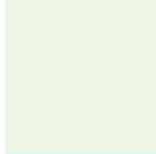
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
D1FFD8



**Protanomaly**  
EEF7D4



**Deuteranomaly**  
EEF5E4

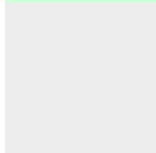


**Tritanomaly**  
DFF9F1

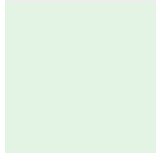
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D1FFD8



**Achromatopsia**  
EDED



**Achromatomaly**  
E3F4E5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1FFD8 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 #D1FFD8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1FFD8  
}
```

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 #D1FFD8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1FFD8
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1FFD8 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
#D1FFD8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1FFD8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1FFD8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1FFD8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1FFD8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1FFD8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1FFD8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1FFD8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1FFD8 }
```

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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