

# Converting Colors

Hex(D2F5CC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D2F5CC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(D2F5CC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2F5CC
RGB	210, 245, 204
RGB Percent	82%, 96%, 80%
CMY	0.1765, 0.0392, 0.2000
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.17, 0.04
HSL	111°, 67%, 88%
HSV	111°, 17%, 96%
XYZ	70.1298, 83.3661, 69.5218
YIQ	229.8610, -7.6990, -20.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

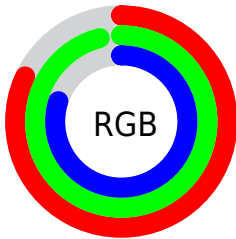
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">204, 245, 239</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13825484</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.17, -18.77, 16.01</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 24.670, 139.530</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.3661, 0.3145, 0.3738</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292015564 (0xFFD2F5CC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">229.8610, -12.7495, -17.4181</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.3050, -22.6810, 18.7687</a>

# Details

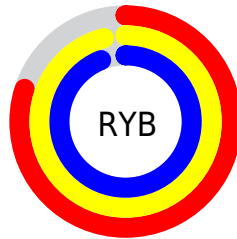
The Hex color **D2F5CC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **EFCCF5**, and the grayscale version is **E6E6E6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9BBD96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BDF5B4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E7F5E5**.

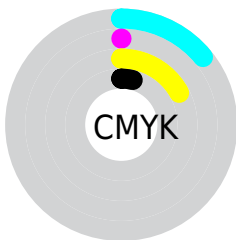
# Distribution



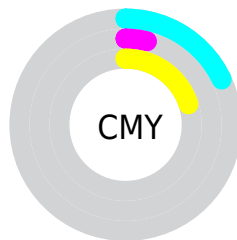
- Red (82%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D2F5CC 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 D2F5CC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D2F5CC

FFFFFF

 D2F5CC

 B6D9B1

 9BBD96

 81A27C

 678763

 4F6E4B

 375534

 203E1E

 0B2807

 001300

 D2F5CC

 D2F5CC

 BDF5B4

 E7F5E5


 A8F59B

 FCF5FD

 93F583

 FFF5FF

 7EF56A

 69F552

 55F539

 40F520

 2BF508

 24F500

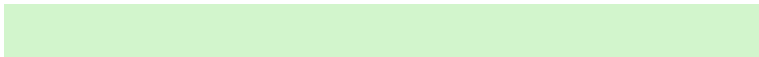
# Harmonies

## Analogous

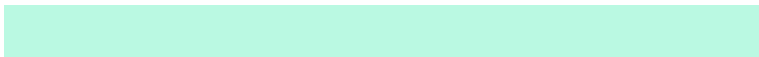
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



EDEFBE



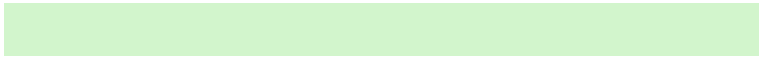
D2F5CC



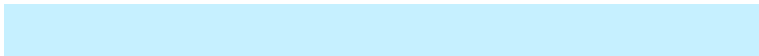
BAF9E2

# Triad

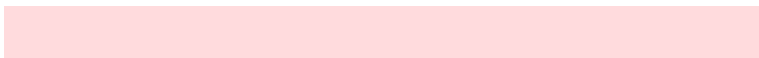
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D2F5CC



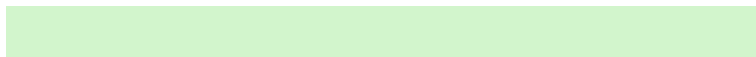
C6F0FF



FFDBDD

# Complementary

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



D2F5CC



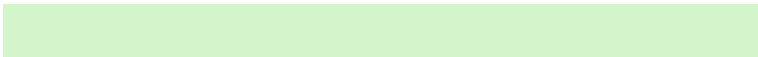
EFCCF5

# 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.



FFDBF5



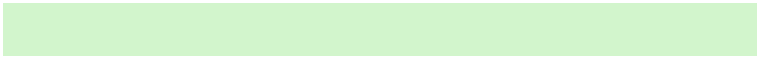
D2F5CC



E5E8FF

# Square

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



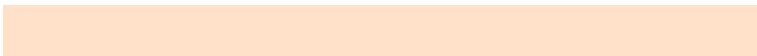
D2F5CC



AFF6FF



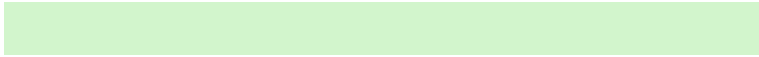
FFE0FF



FFE0C8

# Rectangle

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



D2F5CC



AEF9F2



FFE0FF

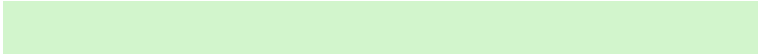


FFDBE4



# Sweetspot

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



D2F5CC



F4FFF2



F5EFCC



798078



000000

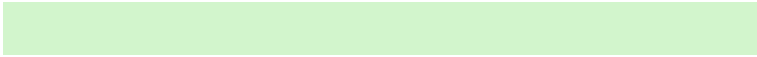


808080

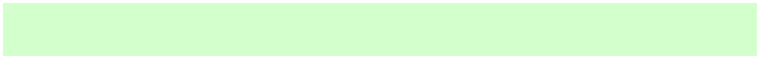


# Same Dimension

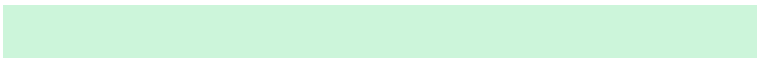
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D2F5CC



D3FFCC



CCF5DA



707A6E



1BBA00



093B00



# Inverse Universe

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



EFCCF5



F8CCFF



F5CCE7



796E7A



9F00BA

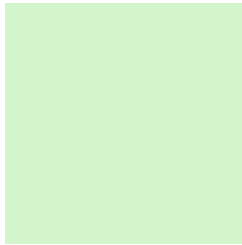


32003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D2F5CC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

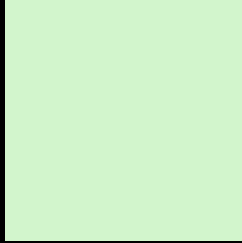
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D2F5CC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

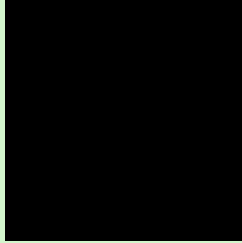
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

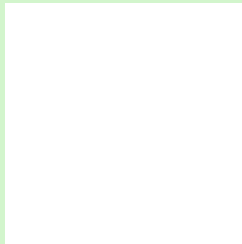
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D2F5CC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D2F5CC.

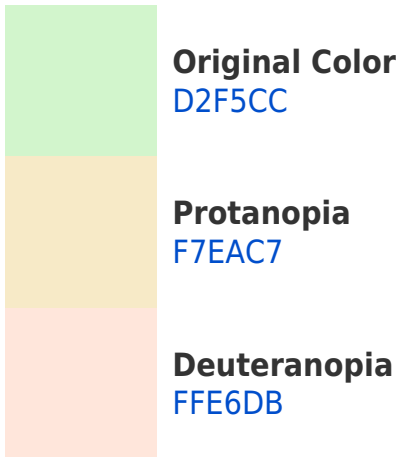


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D2F5CC.

# 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

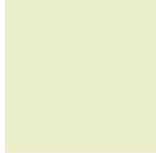




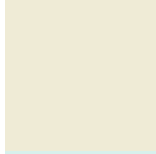
# Trichromacy



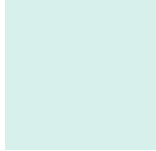
**Original Color**  
D2F5CC



**Protanomaly**  
EAEEC9



**Deuteranomaly**  
EFEBD6

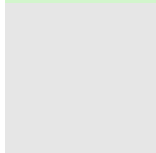


**Tritanomaly**  
D8F0EC

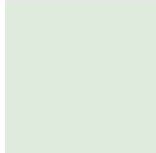
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D2F5CC



**Achromatopsia**  
E6E6E6



**Achromatomaly**  
DFEBDD

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D2F5CC 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 #D2F5CC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D2F5CC  
}
```

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 #D2F5CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D2F5CC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D2F5CC 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
#D2F5CC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D2F5CC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D2F5CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D2F5CC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D2F5CC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D2F5CC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D2F5CC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D2F5CC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D2F5CC }
```

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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