

# Converting Colors

Hex(D4FFE4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D4FFE4) contains.

<b>Hex(D4FFE4)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(D4FFE4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4FFE4
RGB	212, 255, 228
RGB Percent	83%, 100%, 89%
CMY	0.1686, 0.0000, 0.1059
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	142°, 100%, 92%
HSV	142°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	76.9150, 91.1185, 86.9326
YIQ	239.0650, -16.9610, -17.5130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

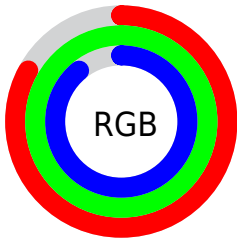
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 243, 255
Decimal	13959140
CIE Lab	96.46, -18.80, 8.35
CIE LCh	96, 20.572, 156.039
Yxy	91.1185, 0.3017, 0.3574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292149220 (0xFFD4FFE4)
YUV	239.0650, -5.4550, -23.7360
Hunter-Lab	95.4560, -23.2192, 12.8233

# Details

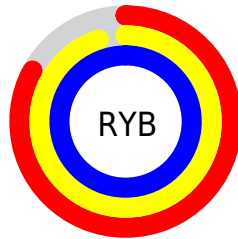
The Hex color **D4FFE4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FFD4EF**, and the grayscale version is **EFEFEF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9DC6AD** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BBFFD4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EEFF4**.

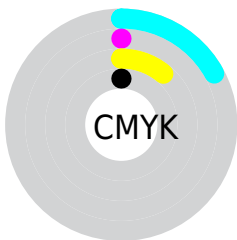
# Distribution



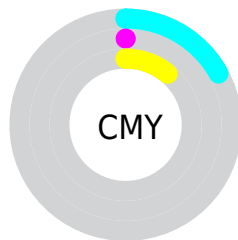
- Red (83%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D4FFE4 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 D4FFE4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D4FFE4

FFFFFF

 D4FFE4

 B8E2C8

 9DC6AD

 83AB92

 699078

 507660

 385E48

 214631

 092F1C

 001C02

 D4FFE4

 D4FFE4

 BBFFD4

 EEEFF4

 A1FFC4

FFFFFF

 88FFB4

 6EFFA4

 55FF94

 3BFF84

 21FF74

 08FF64

 00FF5F

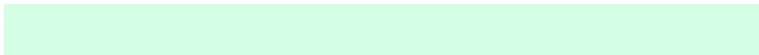
# Harmonies

## Analogous

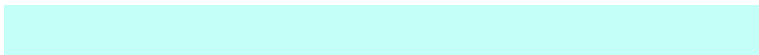
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



EAFBD4



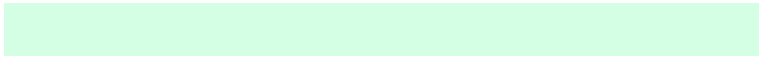
D4FFE4



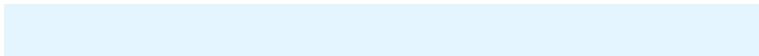
C4FFF8

# Triad

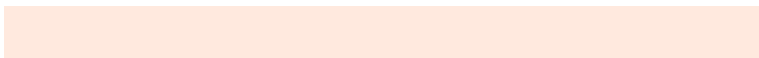
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D4FFE4



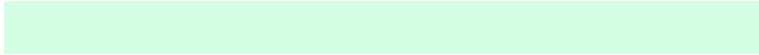
E4F5FF



FFE9DE

# Complementary

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



D4FFE4



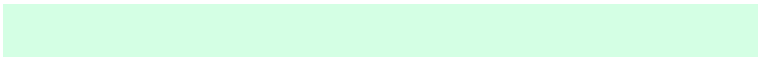
FFD4EF

# 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.



FFE7F1



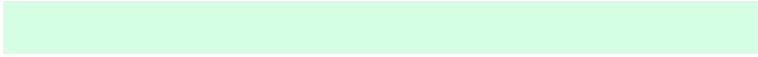
D4FFE4



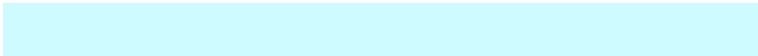
FEFFFF

# Square

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



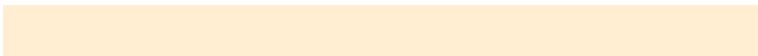
D4FFE4



CDFBFF



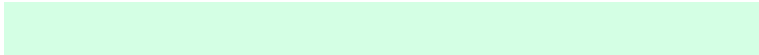
FFE9FF



FFEE1

# Rectangle

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



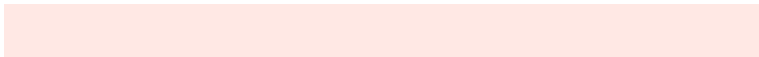
D4FFE4



C0FFFF



FFE9FF

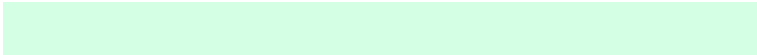


FFE8E4

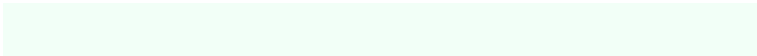


# Sweetspot

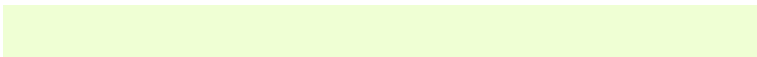
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D4FFE4



F2FFF7



EFFFD4



78807B



000000

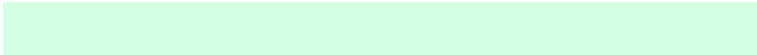


808080

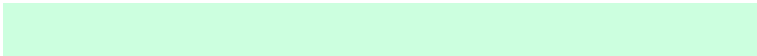


# Same Dimension

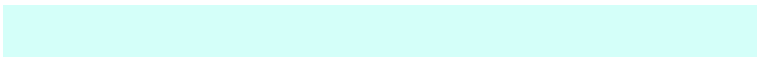
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D4FFE4



CCFFDF



D4FFF9



738077



00BF47



004018



# Inverse Universe

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



FFD4EF



FFCCEC



FFD4DA



80737B



BF0078

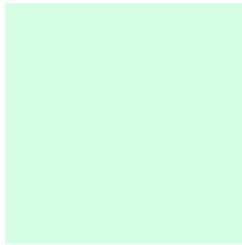


400028



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D4FFE4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

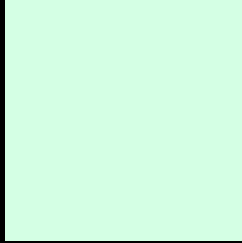
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D4FFE4 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

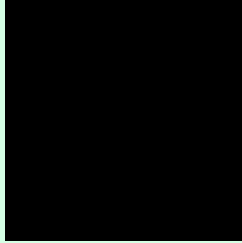
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

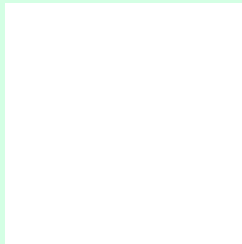
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D4FFE4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D4FFE4.

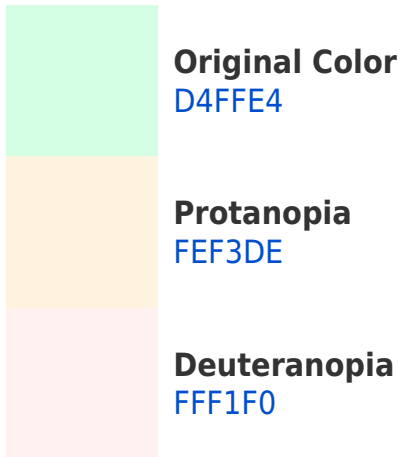


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D4FFE4.

# 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





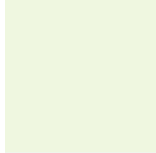
**Tritanopia**  
EAF6FF

# Trichromacy



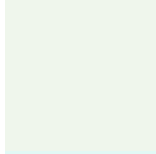
**Original Color**

D4FFE4



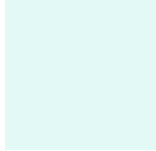
**Protanomaly**

EFF7E0



**Deuteranomaly**

EFF6EC



**Tritanomaly**

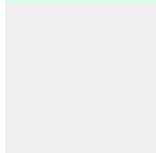
E2F9F5

# Monochromacy



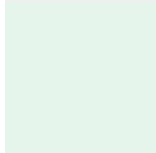
**Original Color**

D4FFE4



**Achromatopsia**

EFEFEF



**Achromatomaly**

E5F5EB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D4FFE4 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 #D4FFE4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D4FFE4  
}
```

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 #D4FFE4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D4FFE4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D4FFE4 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
#D4FFE4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D4FFE4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D4FFE4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D4FFE4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D4FFE4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D4FFE4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D4FFE4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D4FFE4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D4FFE4 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

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

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor