

# Converting Colors

Hex(D7F6CC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D7F6CC) contains.

<b>Hex(D7F6CC)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(D7F6CC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7F6CC
RGB	215, 246, 204
RGB Percent	84%, 96%, 80%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0353, 0.2000
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.17, 0.04
HSL	104°, 70%, 88%
HSV	104°, 17%, 96%
XYZ	71.8792, 84.7182, 69.6906
YIQ	231.9430, -4.9940, -19.6340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

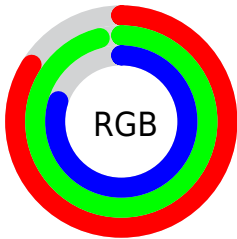
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">204, 246, 235</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14153420</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.76, -17.57, 16.88</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 24.369, 136.142</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">84.7182, 0.3176, 0.3744</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292343500</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD7F6CC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">231.9430, -13.7759, -14.8590</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.0425, -21.6776, 19.5380</a>

# Details

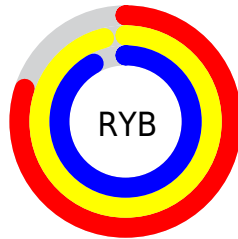
The Hex color **D7F6CC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **EBCCF6**, and the grayscale version is **E8E8E8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A0BE96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C5F6B3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E9F6E5**.

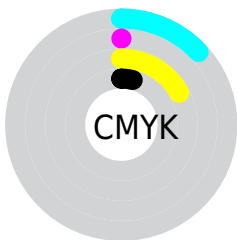
# Distribution



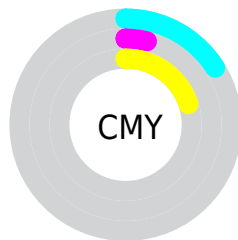
- Red (84%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D7F6CC 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 D7F6CC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D7F6CC

FFFFFF

 D7F6CC

 BBD9B0

 A0BE96

 86A37C

 6C8863

 536F4B

 3C5634

 253F1E

 102907

 001600

 D7F6CC

 D7F6CC

 C5F6B3

 E9F6E5

 B3F69B

 FBF6FD

 A1F682

 FFF6FF

 8EF66A

 7CF651

 6AF638

 58F620

 46F607

 40F600

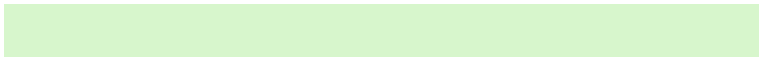
# Harmonies

## Analogous

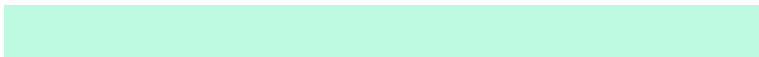
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F2F0C0



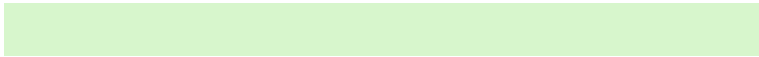
D7F6CC



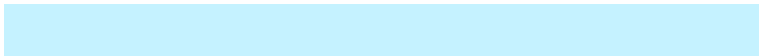
BEFAE1

# Triad

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



D7F6CC



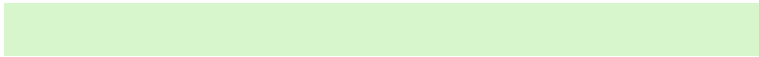
C5F2FF



FFDDE1

# Complementary

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



D7F6CC



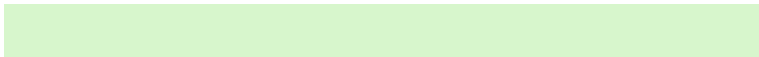
EBCCF6

# Split Complementary

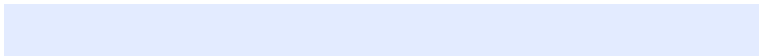
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFDEF9



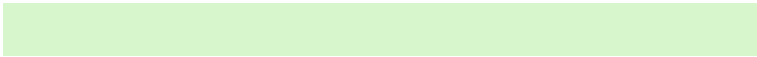
D7F6CC



E3EBFF

# Square

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



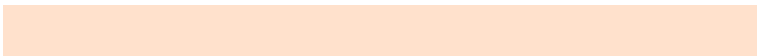
D7F6CC



B1F8FF



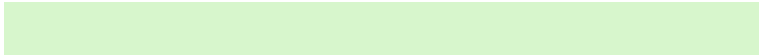
FFE3FF



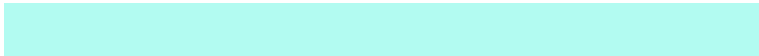
FFE1CC

# Rectangle

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



D7F6CC



B2FBF1



FFE3FF

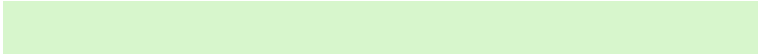


FFDDE9



# Sweetspot

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



D7F6CC



F6FFF2



F6EBCC



7A8078



000000

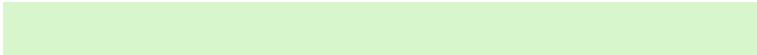


808080

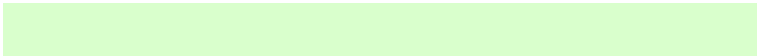


# Same Dimension

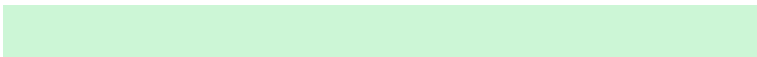
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D7F6CC



D9FFCC



CCF6D6



717A6E



31BA00



0F3B00



# Inverse Universe

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



EBCCF6



F2CCFF



F6CCEC



776E7A



8900BA

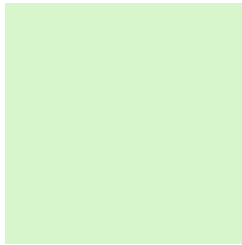


2B003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D7F6CC 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 D7F6CC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

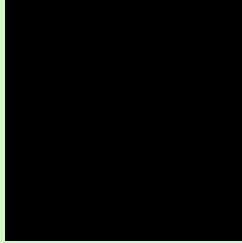
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

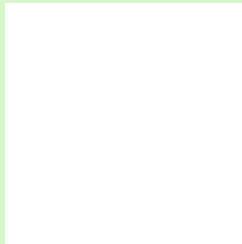
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D7F6CC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D7F6CC.

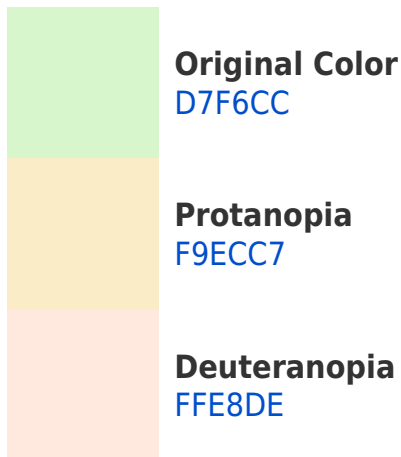


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D7F6CC.

# 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

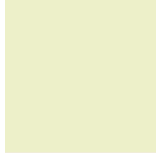




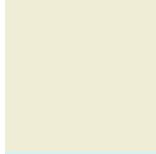
# Trichromacy



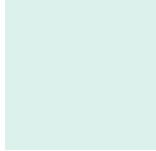
**Original Color**  
D7F6CC



**Protanomaly**  
EDF0C9

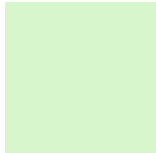


**Deuteranomaly**  
F0EED7

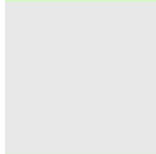


**Tritanomaly**  
DDF1EC

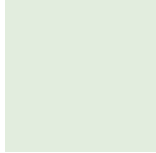
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D7F6CC



**Achromatopsia**  
E8E8E8



**Achromatomaly**  
E2EDDE

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D7F6CC 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 #D7F6CC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D7F6CC  
}
```

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 #D7F6CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D7F6CC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D7F6CC 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
#D7F6CC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D7F6CC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D7F6CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7F6CC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D7F6CC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7F6CC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D7F6CC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D7F6CC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D7F6CC }
```

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