

# Converting Colors

Hex(D7FFFE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D7FFFE) contains.

|  |    |
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# **Color**

**Hex(D7FFFE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex         | D7FFFE                      |
| RGB         | 215, 255, 254               |
| RGB Percent | 84%, 100%, 100%             |
| CMY         | 0.1569, 0.0000, 0.0039      |
| CMYK        | 0.16, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00      |
| HSL         | 178°, 100%, 92%             |
| HSV         | 178°, 16%, 100%             |
| XYZ         | 81.6737, 93.1228, 107.4358  |
| YIQ         | 242.9260, -23.5190, -8.7910 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

| Format                              | Color                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 215, 235, 255                 |
| Decimal                             | 14155774                      |
| CIE Lab                             | 97.28, -12.91, -3.80          |
| CIE LCh                             | 97, 13.459, 196.418           |
| Yxy                                 | 93.1228, 0.2894,<br>0.3300    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4292345854<br>(0xFFD7FFFE)    |
| YUV                                 | 242.9260, 5.4595,<br>-24.4911 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 96.5002, -17.8003,<br>1.5413  |

# Details

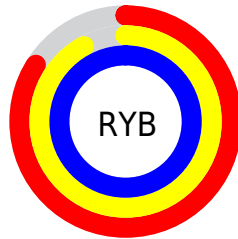
The Hex color **D7FFFE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFD7D8**, and the grayscale version is **F3F3F3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A0C6C5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BEFFFD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1FFFF**.

# Distribution



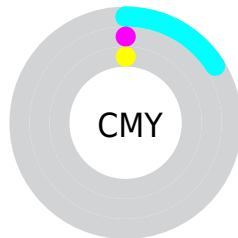
- Red (84%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D7FFFE 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 D7FFFE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D7FFFE

FFFFFF

 D7FFFE

 BBE2E1

 A0C6C5

 85ABAA

 6B9090

 527776

 3A5E5D

 234646

 0A3030

 001B1B

 D7FFFE

 D7FFFE

 BEFFFD

 F1FFFF

 A4FFFD

FFFFFF

 8BFFFC

 71FFFB

 58FFFB

 3EFFFF

 24FFFA

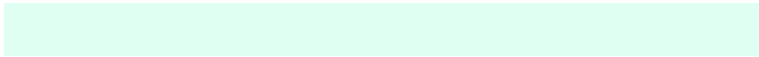
 0BFFF9

 00FFF9

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DEFFF1



D7FFFE



D9FDFD

# Triad

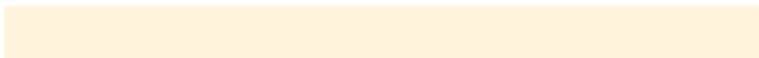
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D7FFFE



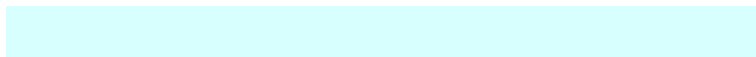
FFF2FF



FFF4DE

# Complementary

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



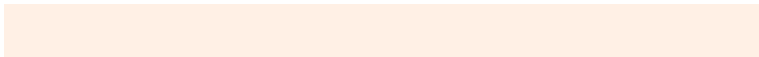
D7FFFE



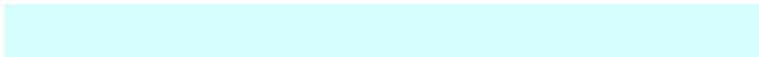
FFD7D8

# 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.



FFF0E5



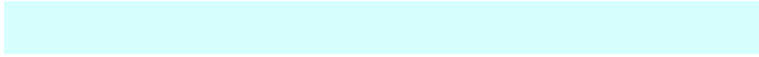
D7FFFE



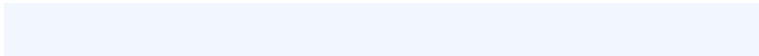
FFEFFE

# Square

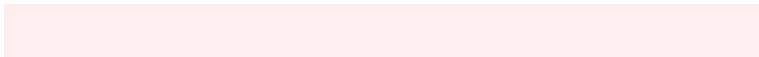
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



D7FFFE



F2F6FF



FFEEF0



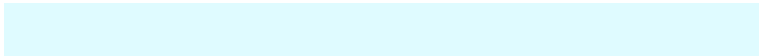
FAF9DE

# Rectangle

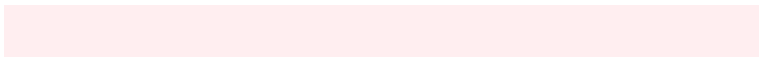
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



D7FFFE



DFFBFF



FFEEF0



FFF3E0



# Sweetspot

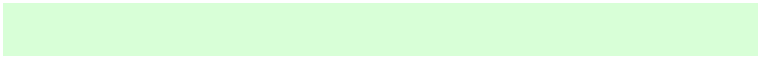
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D7FFFE



F2FFFF



D8FFD7



78807F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

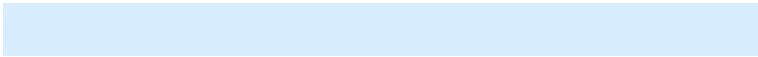
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D7FFFE



CFFFFE



D7ECFF



73807F



00BFBA



00403E



# Inverse Universe

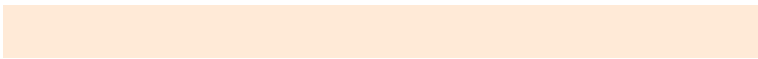
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFD7D8



FFCFD0



FFEAD7



807373



BF0005



400002



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D7FFFE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

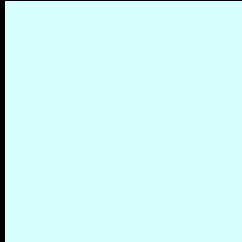
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D7FFFE 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 D7FFFE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D7FFFE.

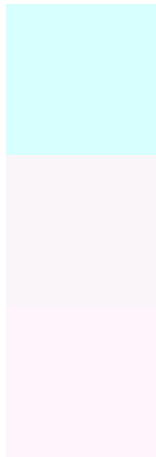


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D7FFFE.

# 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



**Original Color**  
D7FFFE

**Protanopia**  
FAF5F8

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF4FB

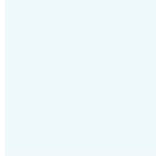


**Tritanopia**  
EEF8FF

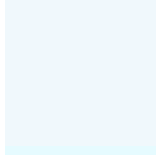
# Trichromacy



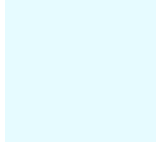
**Original Color**  
D7FFFE



**Protanomaly**  
EDF9FA



**Deuteranomaly**  
F0F8FC

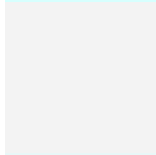


**Tritanomaly**  
E6FBFF

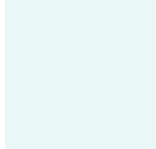
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
D7FFFE



**Achromatopsia**  
F3F3F3



**Achromatomaly**  
E9F7F7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D7FFFE 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 #D7FFFE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D7FFFE  
}
```

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 #D7FFFE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D7FFFE
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D7FFFE 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
#D7FFFE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D7FFFE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D7FFFE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7FFFE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D7FFFE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D7FFFE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D7FFFE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D7FFFE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D7FFFE }
```

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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