

Converting Colors

Hex(DCFFEF)

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

| | |
|--|----|
| Hex(DCFFEF) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 11 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 23 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 26 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 29 |

Color

Hex(DCFFEF)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | DCFFEF |
| RGB | 220, 255, 239 |
| RGB Percent | 86%, 100%, 94% |
| CMY | 0.1373, 0.0000, 0.0627 |
| CMYK | 0.14, 0.00, 0.06, 0.00 |
| HSL | 153°, 100%, 93% |
| HSV | 153°, 14%, 100% |
| XYZ | 80.8552, 92.9676, 95.3444 |
| YIQ | 242.7110, -15.7240, -12.3960 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

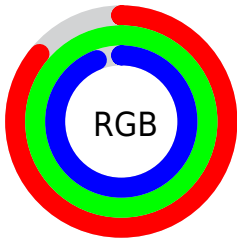
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 220, 243, 255 |
| Decimal | 14483439 |
| CIE Lab | 97.21, -14.23, 3.86 |
| CIE LCh | 97, 14.745, 164.839 |
| Yxy | 92.9676, 0.3004, 0.3454 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4292673519 (0xFFDCFFEF) |
| YUV | 242.7110, -1.8295, -19.9175 |
| Hunter-Lab | 96.4197, -19.0489, 8.8651 |

Details

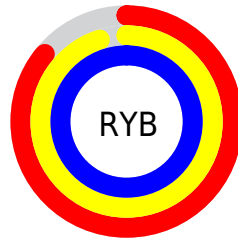
The Hex color **DCFFE3** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFDCE3**, and the grayscale version is **F3F3F3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A5C6B7** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C3FFE3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F6FFFB**.

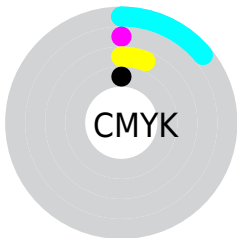
Distribution



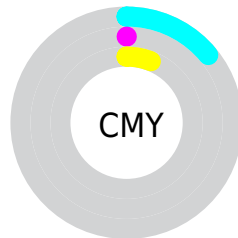
- Red (86%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 DCFEF

FFFFFF

 DCFEF

 C0E2D3

 A5C6B7

 8AAB9C

 709082

 587769

 405E51

 29463A

 133024

 001B0F

 DCFEED

 DCFEED

 C3FEE3

 F6FFFB

 A9FFD8

FFFFFF

 90FFCC

 76FFC0

 5DFFB5

 43FFA9

 2AFF9D

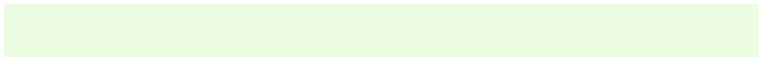
 10FF92

 00FF8A

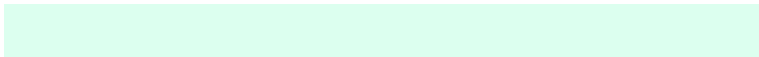
Harmonies

Analogous

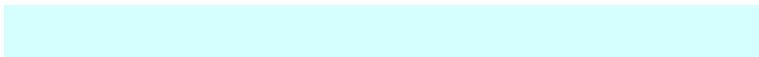
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



EBFCE2



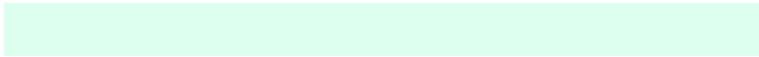
DCFFE2



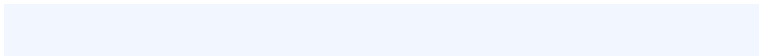
D4FFFE

Triad

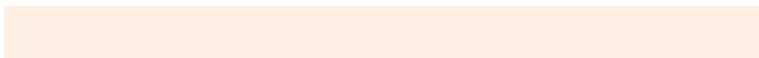
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



DCFFE3



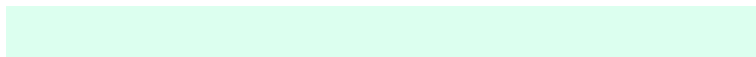
F1F6FF



FFE3E3

Complementary

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



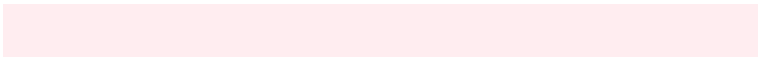
DCFFE5



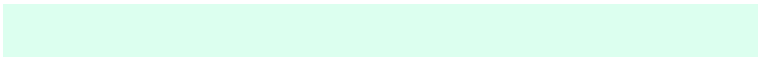
FFDCE5

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.



FFEDF0



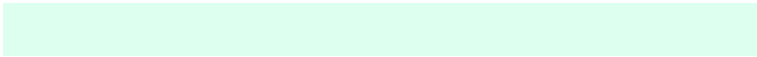
DCFFE5



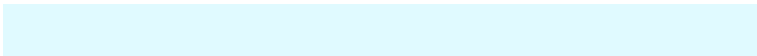
FFF1FF

Square

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



DCFFEF



E0FAFF



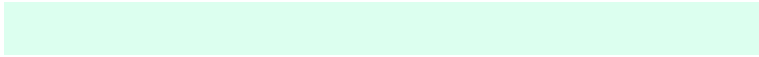
FFEEFF



FFF4DC

Rectangle

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



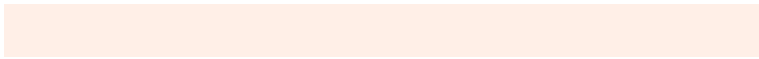
DCFFE7



D3FFFF



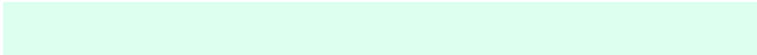
FFEEFF



FFEFE7

Sweetspot

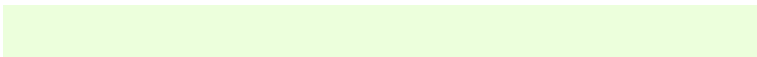
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



DCFFE7



F5FFFA



ECFFDC



79807D



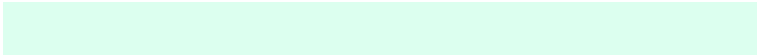
000000



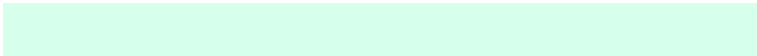
808080

Same Dimension

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



DCFFE^F



D6FFEC



DCFE^{FF}



73807A



00BF68



004023

Inverse Universe

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



FFDCEC



FFD6E9



FFDDDC



807379



BF0057



40001D

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

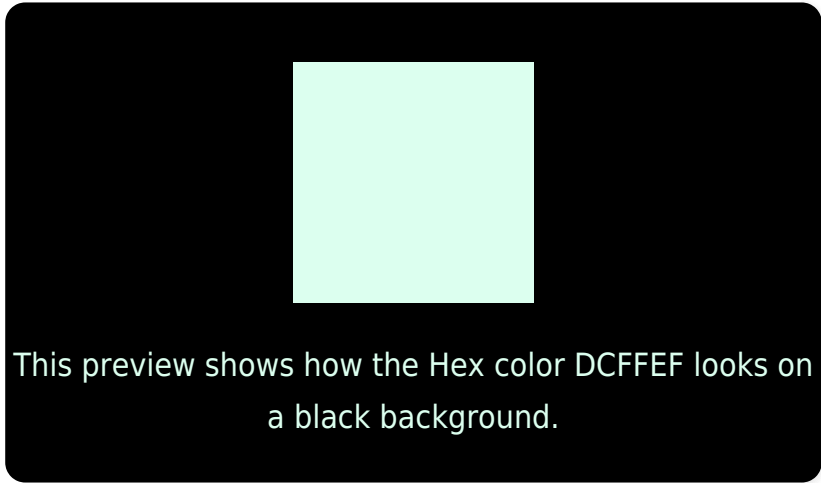
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

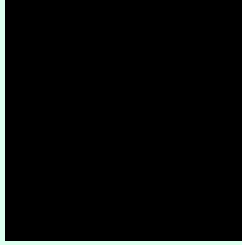
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

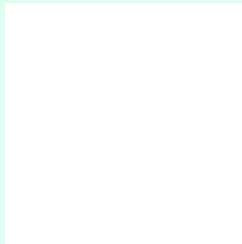
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex DCFEEF Background



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

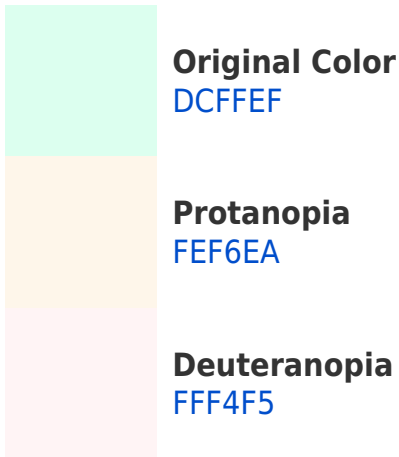


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DCFEEF.

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



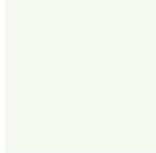


Tritanopia
F0F8FF

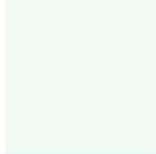
Trichromacy



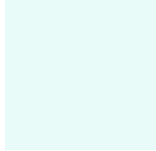
Original Color
DCFFEF



Protanomaly
F2F9EC



Deuteranomaly
F2F8F3

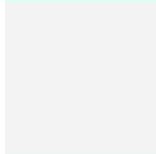


Tritanomaly
E9FBF9

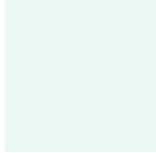
Monochromacy



Original Color
DCFFEF



Achromatopsia
F3F3F3



Achromatomaly
EBF7F2

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #DCFFEF colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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