

# Converting Colors

Hex(DFFFF7)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(DFFFF7) contains.

<b>Hex(DFFFF7)</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(DFFFF7)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFFFF7
RGB	223, 255, 247
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 97%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0000, 0.0314
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	165°, 100%, 94%
HSV	165°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	82.9799, 93.9234, 101.7512
YIQ	244.5200, -16.5040, -9.2720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

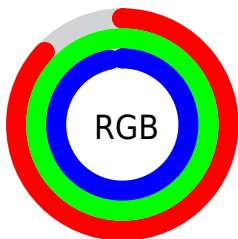
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	223, 241, 255
Decimal	14680055
CIE Lab	97.60, -11.78, 0.33
CIE LCh	98, 11.789, 178.398
Yxy	93.9234, 0.2978, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292870135 (0xFFDFFF7)
YUV	244.5200, 1.2226, -18.8730
Hunter-Lab	96.9141, -16.7641, 5.5906

# Details

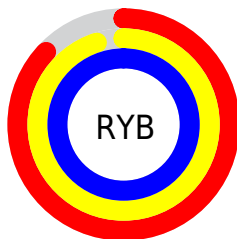
The Hex color **DFFFF7** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFDFE7**, and the grayscale version is **F5F5F5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A8C6BF** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C6FFF1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F9FFFD**.

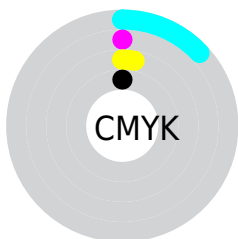
# Distribution



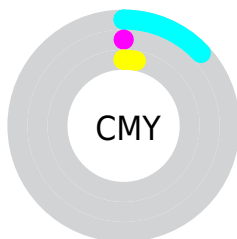
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color DFFFF7 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 DFFFF7 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 DFFFF7

FFFFFF

 DFFFF7

 C3E2DB

 A8C6BF


 8DABA4

 739089

 5A7770

 425E58

 2B4640

 15302A

 001B16

 DFFFF7

 DFFFF7

 C6FFF1

 F9FFFD

 ACFFEA

FFFFFF

 93FFE4

 79FFDE

 60FFD7

 46FFD1

 2DFFCA

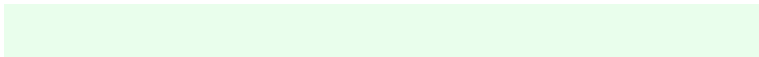
 13FFC4

 00FFBF

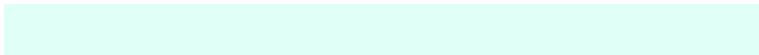
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E9FEEC



DFFFF7



DCFFFF

# Triad

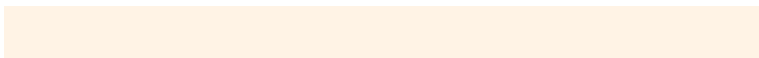
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



DFFFF7



FAF5FF



FFF3E5

# Complementary

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



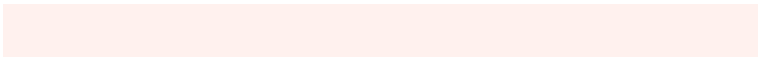
DFFFF7



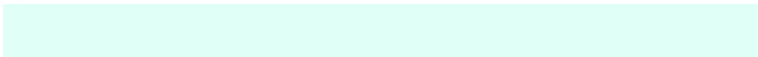
FFDFE7

# 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.



FFF1EE



DFFFF7



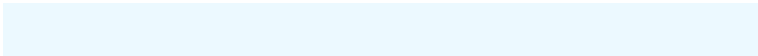
FFF2FF

# Square

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



DFFFF7



ECF9FF



FFF1F9



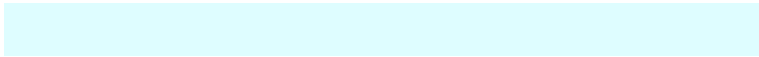
FFF7E1

# Rectangle

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



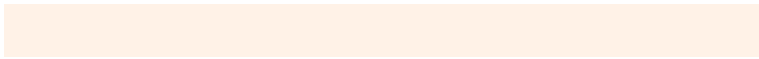
DFFFF7



DEFDFF



FFF1F9



FFF2E7



# Sweetspot

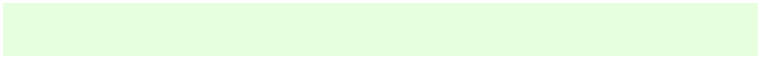
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



DFFFF7



F5FFFC



E7FFDF



79807E



000000



808080

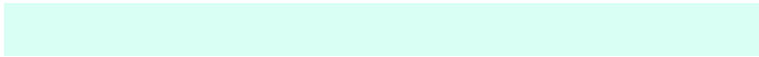


# Same Dimension

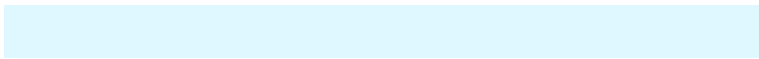
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



DFFFF7



D9FFF5



DFF7FF



73807C



00BF8F



004030



# Inverse Universe

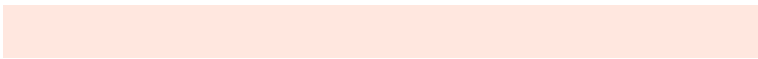
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFDFE7



FFD9E2



FFE7DF



807376



BF0030



400010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color DFFFF7 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

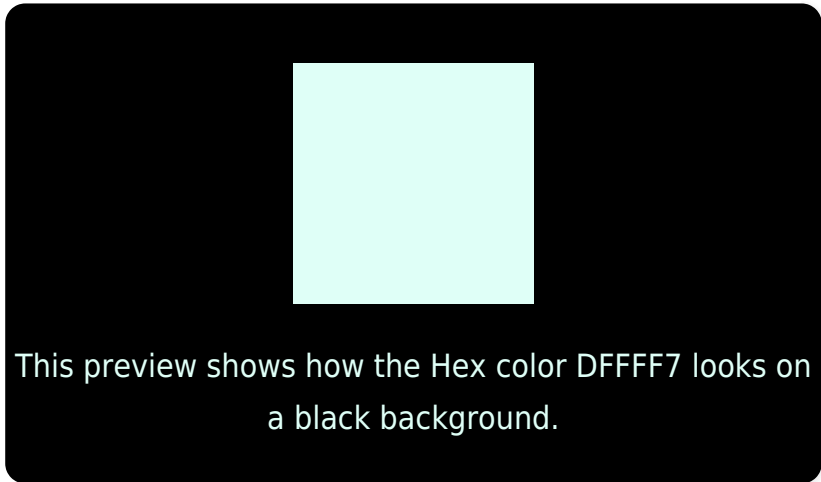
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

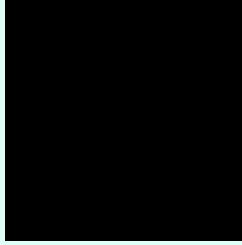
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

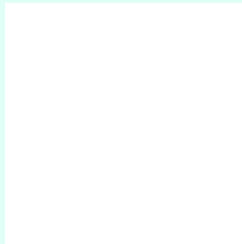
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex DFFFF7 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color DFFFF7.

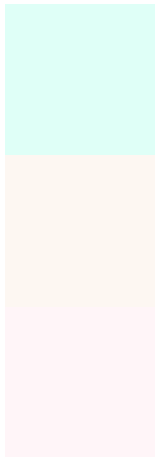


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color DFFFF7.

# 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**  
DFFFF7

**Protanopia**  
FDF7F2

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF5F8



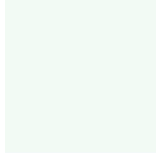
**Tritanopia**  
F2F9FF

# Trichromacy



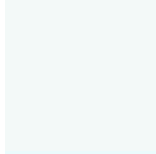
**Original Color**

DFFFF7



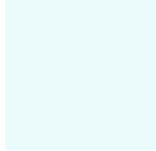
**Protanomaly**

F2FAF4



**Deuteranomaly**

F3F9F8



**Tritanomaly**

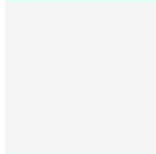
EBFBFC

# Monochromacy



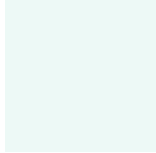
**Original Color**

DFFFF7



**Achromatopsia**

F5F5F5



**Achromatomaly**

EDF9F6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex DFFFF7 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 #DFFFF7 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#DFFFF7  
}
```

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 #DFFFF7 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #DFFFF7  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex DFFFF7 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  
#DFFFF7 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#DFFFF7 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #DFFFF7 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFFFF7; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #DFFFF7; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #DFFFF7 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex DFFFF7 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#DFFFF7 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#DFFFF7 }
```

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