

# Converting Colors

Hex(888CA1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(888CA1) contains.

<b>Hex(888CA1)</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(888CA1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	888CA1
RGB	136, 140, 161
RGB Percent	53%, 55%, 63%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4510, 0.3686
CMYK	0.16, 0.13, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	230°, 12%, 58%
HSV	230°, 16%, 63%
XYZ	25.9644, 26.5636, 37.4770
YIQ	141.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

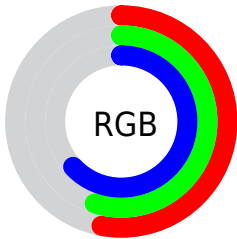
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 139, 161
Decimal	8948897
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.57, 3.01, -11.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 11.981, 284.561
Yxy	26.5636, 0.2885, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287138977 (0xFF888CA1)
YUV	141.1980, 9.7624, -4.5586
Hunter-Lab	51.5399, -0.2712, -7.0345

# Details

The Hex color **888CA1** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **A19D88**, and the grayscale version is **8D8D8D**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **BDC1D8**, and **565A6D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **787EA1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **989AA1**.

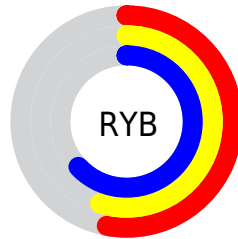
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (55%)

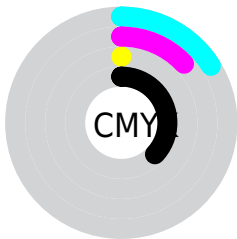
Blue (63%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (63%)

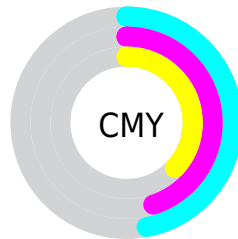


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 888CA1 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 888CA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





888CA1



888CA1

FFFFFF



6F7387



BDC1D8



565A6D



D9DDF4



3E4355



F6FAFF



282D3E



131828



000113



000000



888CA1



888CA1



787EA1



989AA1

■ 6871A1

■ A8A7A1

■ 5863A1

■ B8B5A1

■ 4856A1

■ C8C2A1

■ 3848A1

■ D9D0A1

■ 273BA1

■ E9DDA1

■ 172DA1

■ F9EBA1

■ 0720A1

■ FFF8A1

■ 001AA1

■ FFFFA1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



7B8FA1



888CA1



95899C

# Triad

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



888CA1



A2877F



799387

# Complementary

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



888CA1



A19D88

# 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.



84917E



888CA1



9B8A79

# Square

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



888CA1



A38688



908E79



739392

# Rectangle

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



888CA1



9C8796



908E79



7C9284



# Sweetspot

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



888CA1



C7C8D1



88A19D



626369



E8E8E8



696969



# Same Dimension

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



888CA1



A9B0D1



9088A1



494B52



001791



000312



# Inverse Universe

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



A1888C



D1A9B0



99A188



52494B



910017

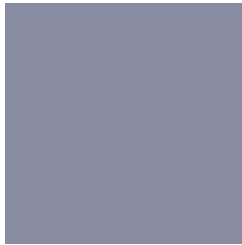


120003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 888CA1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

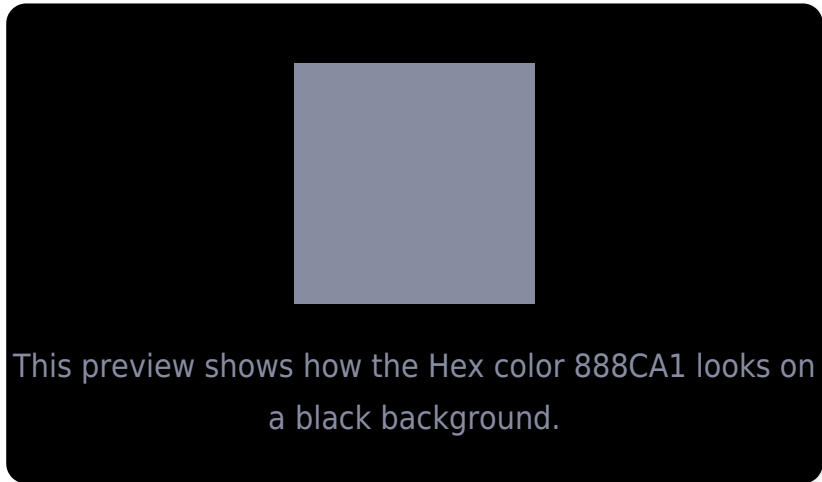
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

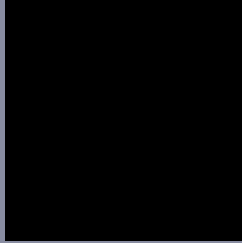
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

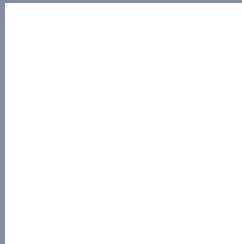
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 888CA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 888CA1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 888CA1.

# 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**  
888CA1

**Protanopia**  
898CA1

**Deuteranopia**  
9189A2



**Tritanopia**  
878D99

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
888CA1

**Protanomaly**  
898CA1

**Deuteranomaly**  
8E8AA2

**Tritanomaly**  
878D9C

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
888CA1

**Achromatopsia**  
8D8D8D

**Achromatomaly**  
8B8D94

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 888CA1 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 #888CA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#888CA1  
}
```

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 #888CA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #888CA1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 888CA1 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
#888CA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#888CA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #888CA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #888CA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #888CA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #888CA1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 888CA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#888CA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#888CA1 }
```

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