

# Converting Colors

Hex(ABBCC8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(ABBCC8) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(ABBCC8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ABBCC8
RGB	171, 188, 200
RGB Percent	67%, 74%, 78%
CMY	0.3294, 0.2627, 0.2157
CMYK	0.15, 0.06, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	205°, 21%, 73%
HSV	205°, 15%, 78%
XYZ	45.2031, 48.7945, 61.6794
YIQ	184.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

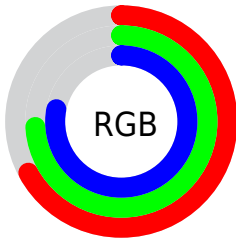
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 182, 200
Decimal	11254984
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.32, -3.35, -8.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 8.702, 247.346
Yxy	48.7945, 0.2904, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289445064 (0xFFABBCC8)
YUV	184.2850, 7.7475, -11.6509
Hunter-Lab	69.8531, -6.7324, -3.4552

# Details

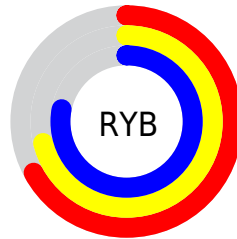
The Hex color **ABBCC8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C8B7AB**, and the grayscale version is **B8B8B8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E3F4FF**, and **778792** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97B4C8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BFC4C8**.

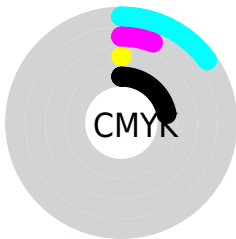
# Distribution



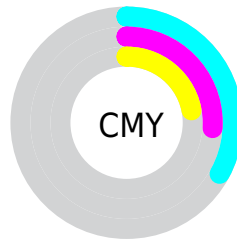
- Red (67%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color ABBC88 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 ABBC88 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ ABBCC8

FFFFFF

■ E3F4FF

■ ABBCC8

■ 90A1AD

■ 778792

■ 5E6E78

■ 465560

■ 2F3E48

■ 192831

■ 01141D

■ 000000

■ ABBCC8

■ ABBCC8

97B4C8

BFC4C8

83ABC8

D3CDC8

6FA3C8

E7D5C8

5B9BC8

FBDDC8

4793C8

FFE5C8

338AC8

FFEEC8

1F82C8

FFF6C8

0B7AC8

FF FEC8

0075C8

FFF FC8

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A6BEC3



ABBCC8



B4B9C9

# Triad

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



ABBCC8



CBB4B8



B5BCAD

# Complementary

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



ABBCC8



C8B7AB

# 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.



BEBAAA



ABBCC8



CBB5B0

# Square

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



ABBCC8



C6B5C0



C6B7AB



ACBEB3

# Rectangle

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



ABBCC8



BAB8C8



C6B7AB



B8BBAB



# Sweetspot

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



ABBCC8



F5FBFF



ABC8B7



797D80



000000



808080

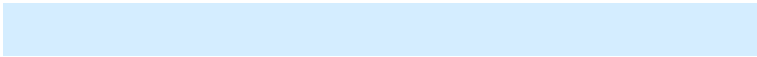


# Same Dimension

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



ABBCC8



D4EDFF



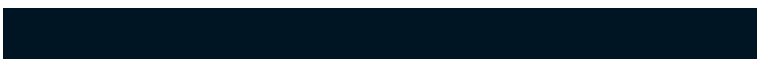
ABAEC8



5A5F63



0060A3



001524



# Inverse Universe

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



C8ABBC



FFD4ED



C8C5AB



635A5F



A30060

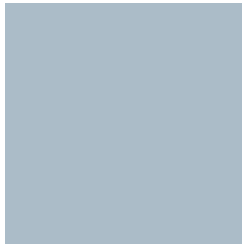


240015



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color `ABBCC8` looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

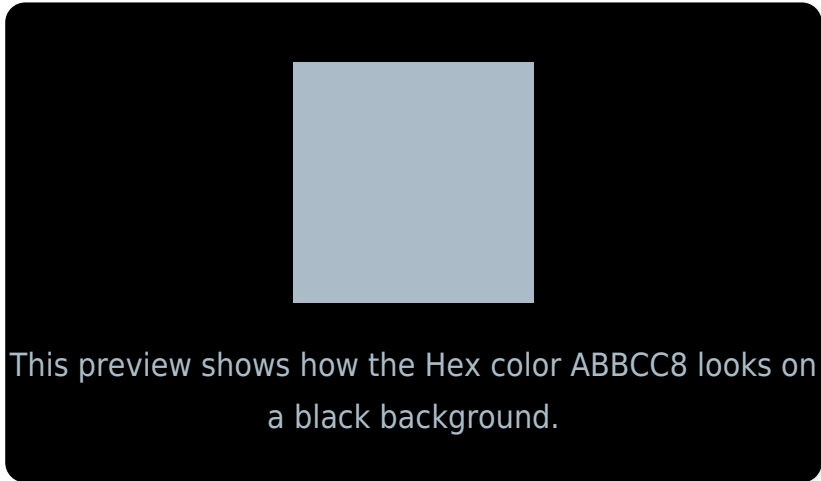
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

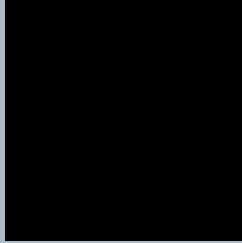
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

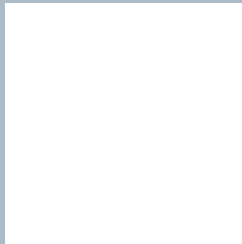
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex ABBC8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color ABBC8.

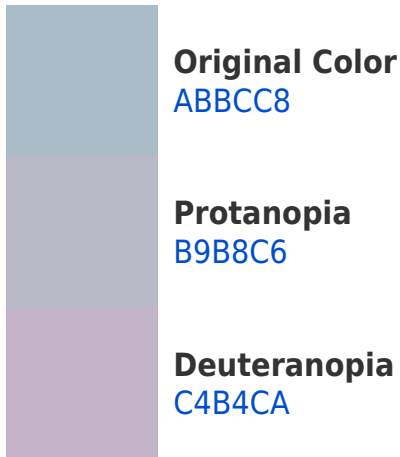


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ABBC8.

# 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

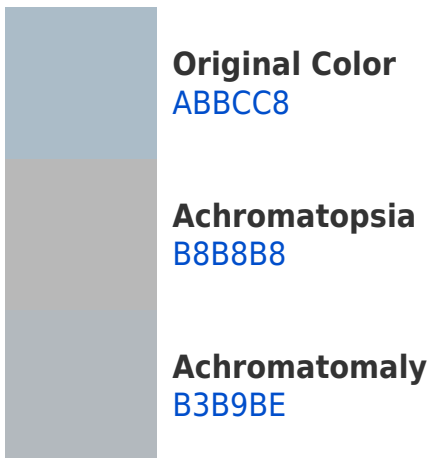




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex ABBC8 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 #ABBC8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#ABBC8  
}
```

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 #ABBCC8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #ABBCC8  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex ABBCC8 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  
#ABBCC8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#ABBCC8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #ABBCC8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ABBCC8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #ABBCC8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ABBCC8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex ABBCC8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#ABBCC8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#ABBCC8 }
```

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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