

# Converting Colors

Hex(C1B2C2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C1B2C2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C1B2C2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C1B2C2
RGB	193, 178, 194
RGB Percent	76%, 70%, 76%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3020, 0.2392
CMYK	0.01, 0.08, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	296°, 12%, 73%
HSV	296°, 8%, 76%
XYZ	47.6503, 47.0733, 57.6135
YIQ	184.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

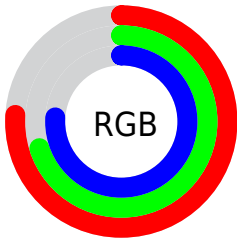
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">193, 178, 194</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12694210</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">74.24, 8.25, -6.18</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">74, 10.312, 323.149</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">47.0733, 0.3128, 0.3090</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290884290</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC1B2C2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">184.3090, 4.7777, 7.6220</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">68.6100, 3.9026, -1.7603</a>

# Details

The Hex color **C1B2C2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **B3C2B2**, and the grayscale version is **B8B8B8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F9EAFA**, and **8B7D8C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C09FC2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C2C5C2**.

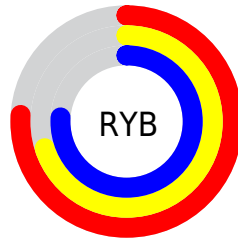
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (70%)

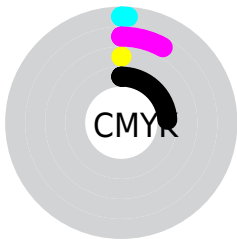
Blue (76%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (76%)

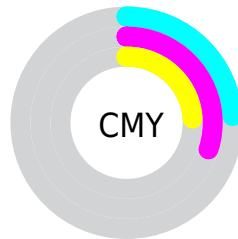


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1B2C2 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 C1B2C2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C1B2C2

FFFFFF

 F9EAFA

 C1B2C2

 A697A7

 8B7D8C

 726473

 594C5A

 423643

 2C202D

 180A18

 000000

 C1B2C2

 C1B2C2

 C09FC2

 C2C5C2

 BF8BC2

 C3D9C2

 BD78C2

 C5ECC2

 BC64C2

 C6FFC2

 BB51C2

 C7FFC2

 BA3EC2

 C8FFC2

 B92AC2

 C9FFC2

 B717C2

 CBFFC2

 B603C2

 CCFFC2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B6B5C8



C1B2C2



C9B0B9

# Triad

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



C1B2C2



C1B5A4



9FBCBE

# Complementary

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



C1B2C2



B3C2B2

# 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.



A3BCB4



C1B2C2



B6B8A5

# Square

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



C1B2C2



C8B2A8



ABBBAB



A2BBC5

# Rectangle

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



C1B2C2



CBB0B3



ABBBAB



A0BCBA

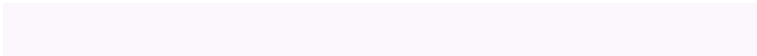


# Sweetspot

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



C1B2C2



FCF7FC



B2B3C2



7F7D80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C1B2C2



FBE3FC



C2B2BB



605761



9700A1



1F0021



# Inverse Universe

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



C2B2B3



FCE3E5



B2C2B9



615758



A1000A

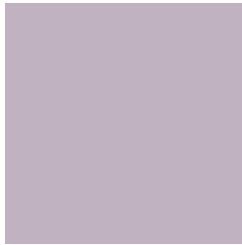


210002



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1B2C2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

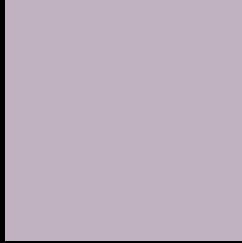
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C1B2C2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

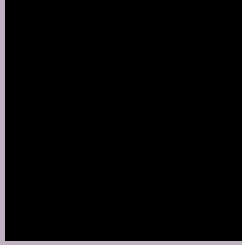
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C1B2C2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1B2C2.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1B2C2.

# 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**  
C1B2C2

**Protanopia**  
B6B5C4

**Deuteranopia**  
C3B1C2



**Tritanopia**  
C1B2C0

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
C1B2C2

**Protanomaly**  
BAB4C3

**Deuteranomaly**  
C2B1C2

**Tritanomaly**  
C1B2C1

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C1B2C2

**Achromatopsia**  
B8B8B8

**Achromatomaly**  
BBB6BC

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1B2C2 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 #C1B2C2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1B2C2  
}
```

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 #C1B2C2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1B2C2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1B2C2 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
#C1B2C2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1B2C2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1B2C2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1B2C2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1B2C2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1B2C2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1B2C2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1B2C2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1B2C2 }
```

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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