

Converting Colors

Hex(C1C888)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(C1C888) contains.

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Color

Hex(C1C888)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1C888
RGB	193, 200, 136
RGB Percent	76%, 78%, 53%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2157, 0.4667
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.32, 0.22
HSL	67°, 37%, 66%
HSV	67°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	47.0905, 54.4236, 31.3154
YIQ	190.6110, 16.3720, -21.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

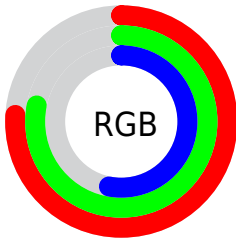
Format	Color
RYB	136, 200, 143
Decimal	12699784
CIELab	78.71, -12.58, 31.27
CIELCh	79, 33.710, 111.918
Yxy	54.4236, 0.3545, 0.4097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290889864 (0xFFC1C888)
YUV	190.6110, -26.9232, 2.0952
Hunter-Lab	73.7723, -15.1611, 26.4728

Details

The Hex color **C1C888** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **8F88C8**, and the grayscale version is **BFBFBF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FAFFBE**, and **8B9255** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BFC874**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C3C89C**.

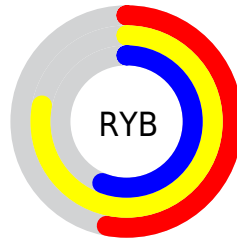
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (78%)

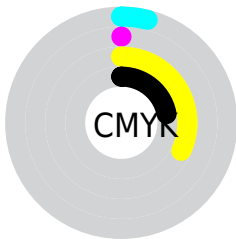
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (56%)

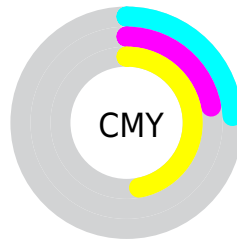


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1C888 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 C1C888 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 C1C888

 C1C888

FFFFFF

 A5AD6E

 FAFFBE

 8B9255

 FFFFFDA

 70783D

 FFFFF7

 576026

 3F480F

 293200

 0F1D00

 000000

 C1C888

 C1C888

 BFC874

 C3C89C

 BDC860

 C5C8B0

 BAC84C

 C8C8C4

 B8C838

 CAC8D8

 B6C824

 CCC8EC

 B4C810

 CEC8FF

 B2C800

 D0C8FF

 D3C8FF

 D5C8FF

Harmonies

Analogous

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



E1BE85



C1C888



9DD09B

Triad

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



C1C888



66D0F3



FBACCD

Complementary

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



C1C888



8F88C8

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.



E3B3EA



C1C888



8DC8FF

Square

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



C1C888



5FD4D9



BBBEFD



FFACAD

Rectangle

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



C1C888



85D3AE



BBEFD



F5AED7

Sweetspot

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



C1C888



FCFFE6



C88E88



7E8070



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



C1C888



F4FF9E



A2C888



62635A



91A300



202400

Inverse Universe

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



8F88C8



A99EFF



AE88C8



5B5A63



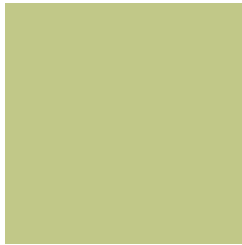
1200A3



040024

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1C888 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

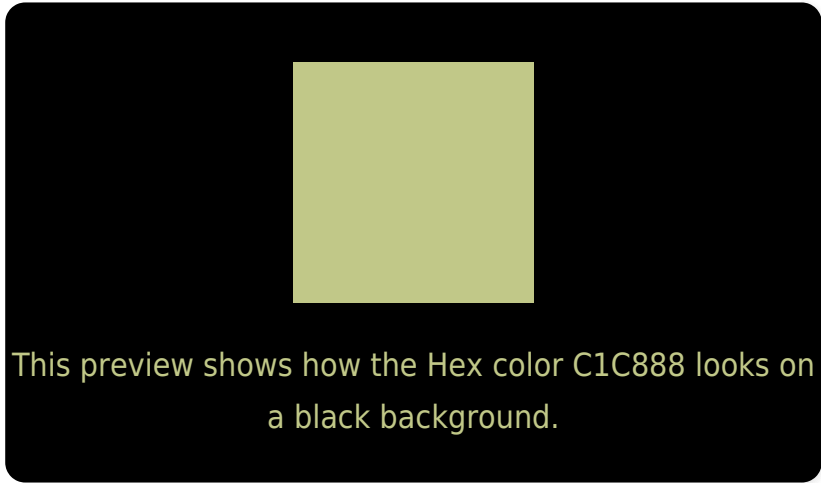
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

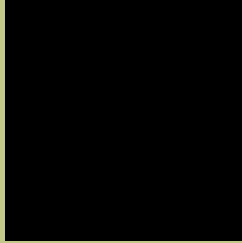
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 C1C888 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1C888.

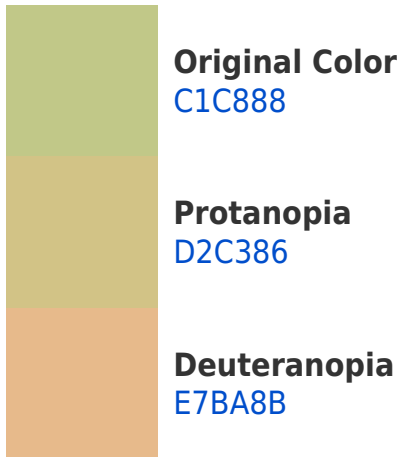


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1C888.

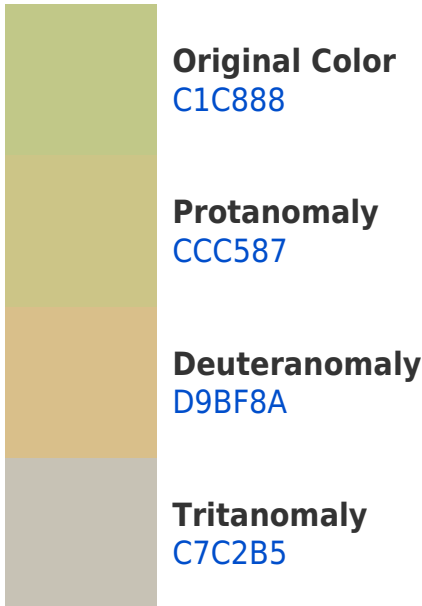
Color Blindness Simulation

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](#).

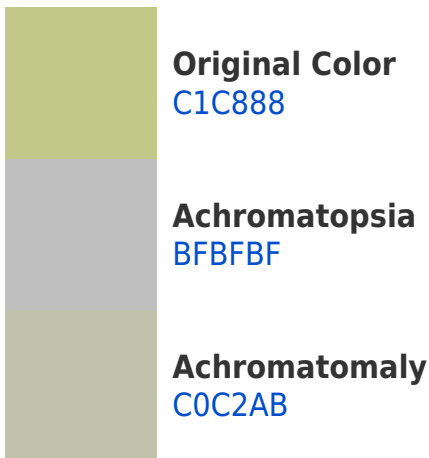
Dichromacy



Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1C888 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 #C1C888 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1C888  
}
```

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 #C1C888 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1C888
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1C888 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
#C1C888 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1C888 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1C888 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1C888; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1C888; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1C888 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1C888 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1C888 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1C888 }
```

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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