

# Converting Colors

Hex(C1CAD8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C1CAD8) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C1CAD8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1CAD8
RGB	193, 202, 216
RGB Percent	76%, 79%, 85%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2078, 0.1529
CMYK	0.11, 0.06, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	217°, 23%, 80%
HSV	217°, 11%, 85%
XYZ	55.5075, 58.5364, 73.3388
YIQ	200.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

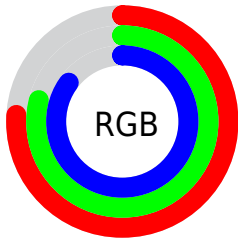
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	193, 199, 216
Decimal	12700376
CIELab	81.04, -0.32, -8.01
CIELCh	81, 8.019, 267.678
Yxy	58.5364, 0.2962, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290890456 (0xFFC1CAD8)
YUV	200.9050, 7.4418, -6.9327
Hunter-Lab	76.5091, -4.3887, -3.2769

# Details

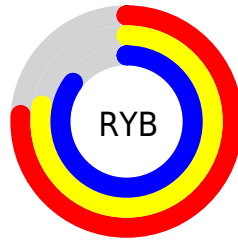
The Hex color **C1CAD8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D8CFC1**, and the grayscale version is **C9C9C9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FAFFFF**, and **8B94A1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **ABBDD8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D7D7D8**.

# Distribution



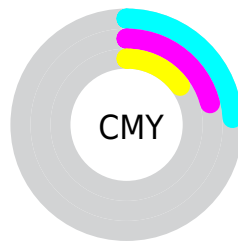
- Red (76%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C1CAD8 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 C1CAD8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C1CAD8

FFFFFF

 FAFFFF

 C1CAD8

 A6AFBC

 8B94A1

 727A87

 59616E

 424A55

 2B333E

 161E28

 000514

 000000

 C1CAD8

 C1CAD8

 ABBDD8

 D7D7D8

 96B0D8

 ECE4D8

 80A3D8

 FFF1D8

 6B95D8

 FFFF8

 5588D8

 3F7BD8

 2A6ED8

 1461D8

 0055D8

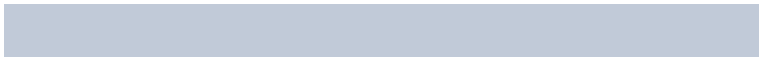
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BACCD6



C1CAD8



CAC8D6

# Triad

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



C1CAD8



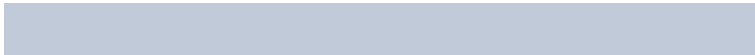
DAC5C3



BFCDC1

# Complementary

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



C1CAD8



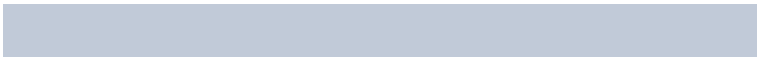
D8CFC1

# 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.



C8CBBC



C1CAD8



D7C6BD

# Square

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



C1CAD8



D8C4CA



D0C8BA



B9CEC8

# Rectangle

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



C1CAD8



D0C6D3



D0C8BA



C2CCBF

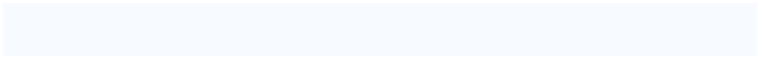


# Sweetspot

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



C1CAD8



F7FAFF



C1D8CF



7A7C80



000000

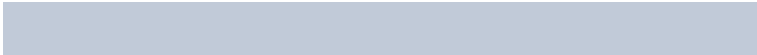


808080

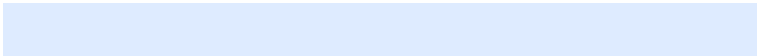


# Same Dimension

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



C1CAD8



DEEBFF



C3C1D8



60656B



0043AB



00112B



# Inverse Universe

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



D8C1CA



FFDEEB



D6D8C1



6B6065



AB0043

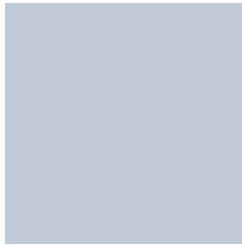


2B0011



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C1CAD8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

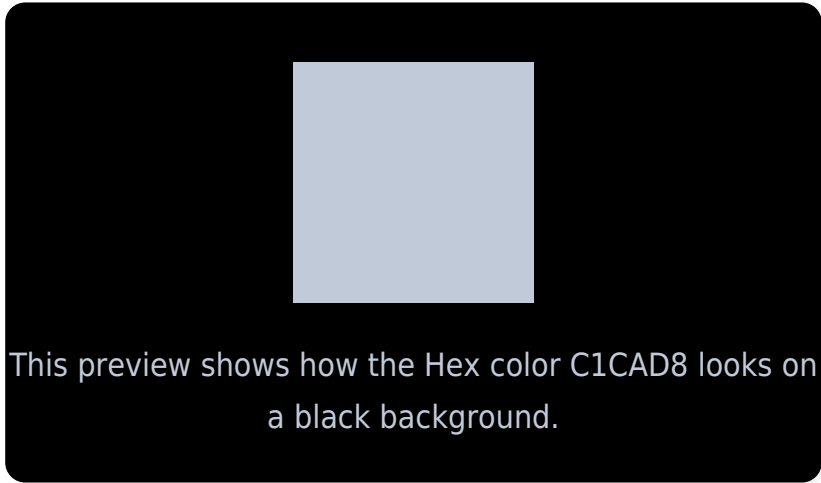
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

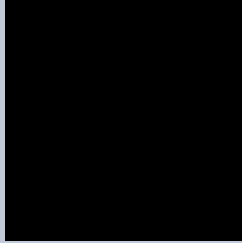
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

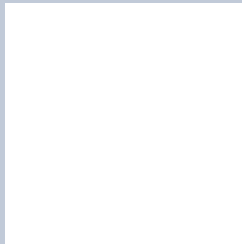
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C1CAD8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C1CAD8.

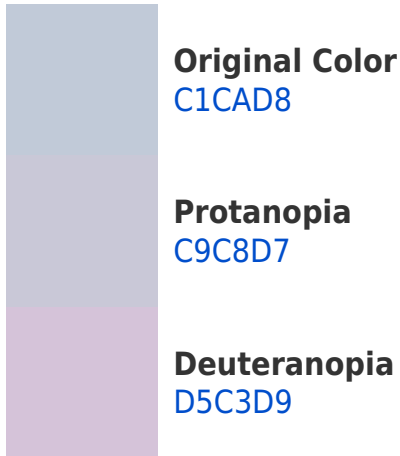


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C1CAD8.

# Color Blindness Simulation

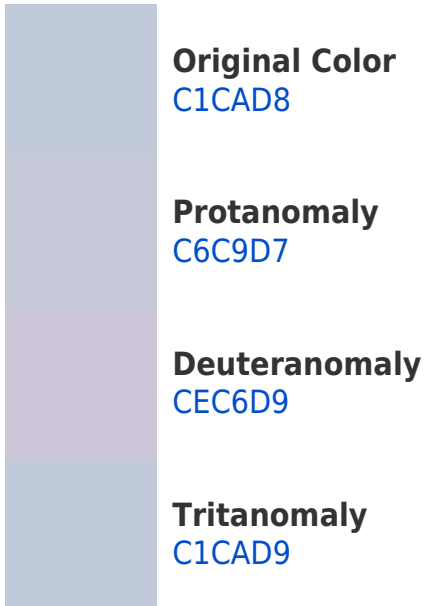
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

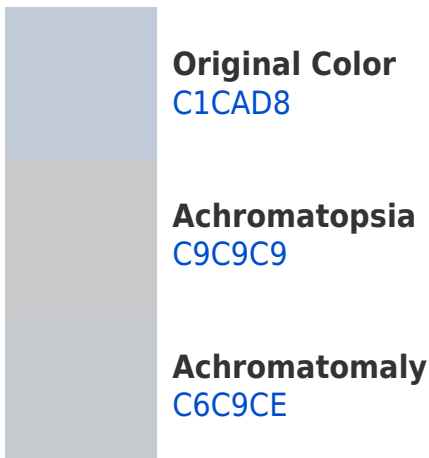




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C1CAD8 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 #C1CAD8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C1CAD8  
}
```

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 #C1CAD8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C1CAD8  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C1CAD8 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  
#C1CAD8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C1CAD8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C1CAD8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1CAD8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C1CAD8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C1CAD8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C1CAD8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C1CAD8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C1CAD8 }
```

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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