

# Converting Colors

Hex(C298FF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C298FF) contains.

<b>Hex(C298FF)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(C298FF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C298FF
RGB	194, 152, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 60%, 100%
CMY	0.2392, 0.4039, 0.0000
CMYK	0.24, 0.40, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	264°, 100%, 80%
HSV	264°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	51.5264, 41.1458, 99.8339
YIQ	176.3000, -8.0310, 40.9370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

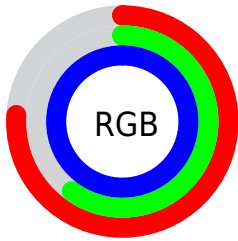
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 152, 255
Decimal	12753151
CIELab	70.28, 35.81, -45.54
CIELCh	70, 57.933, 308.174
Yxy	41.1458, 0.2677, 0.2137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290943231 (0xFFC298FF)
YUV	176.3000, 38.7991, 15.5229
Hunter-Lab	64.1450, 31.1317, -47.3762

# Details

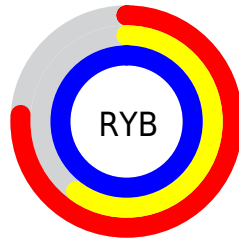
The Hex color **C298FF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **D5FF98**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FCCFFF**, and **8A64C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B37FFF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D1B2FF**.

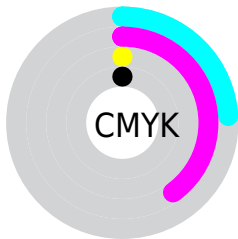
# Distribution



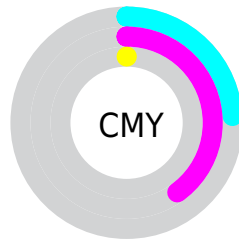
- Red (76%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C298FF 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 C298FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C298FF

FFFFFF

 FCCFFF

 FFEBFF

 C298FF

 A67EE2

 8A64C6

 6F4CAA


 54348F

 3A1D75

 1E055C

 060044

 00032D

 000117

 C298FF

 C298FF

 B37FFF

 D1B2FF

 A465FF

 E0CBFF

 954CFF

 EFE5FF

 8632FF

 FEFEFF

 7618FF

 FFFFFFFF

 6800FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64ADFF



C298FF



F784D4

# Triad

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



C298FF



E89B48



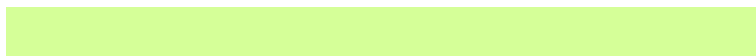
00C6B9

# Complementary

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



C298FF



D5FF98

# 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.



28C383



C298FF



BCAE3D

# Square

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



C298FF



FF876D



83BB55



00C4EC

# Rectangle

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



C298FF



FF7DB1



83BB55



00C6A7



# Sweetspot

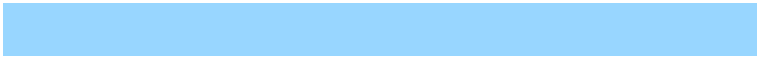
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



C298FF



EDE0FF



98D6FF



756E80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C298FF



B785FF



F598FF



787380



4E00BF



1A0040



# Inverse Universe

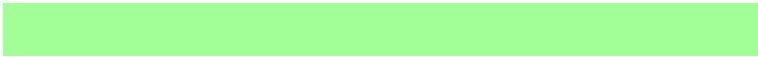
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FF98D5



FF85CD



A2FF98



80737A



BF0071

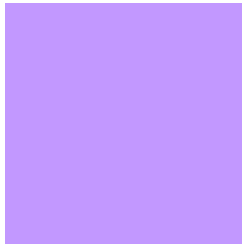


400026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C298FF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

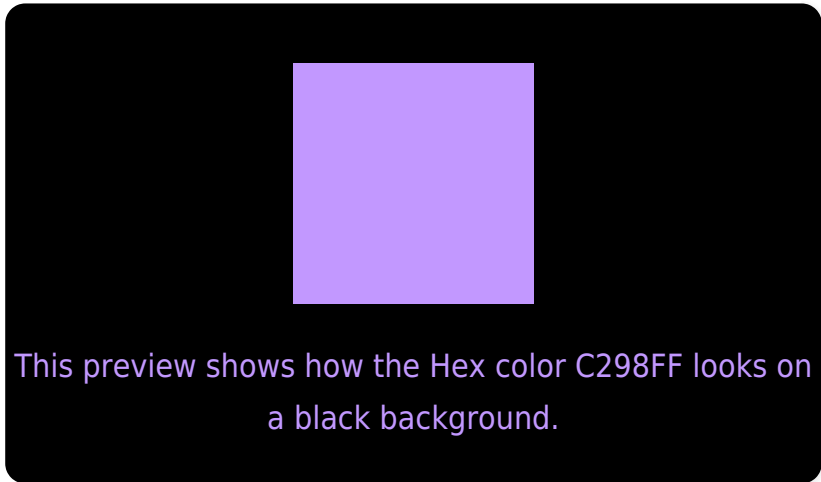
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

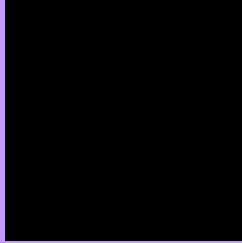
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C298FF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C298FF.

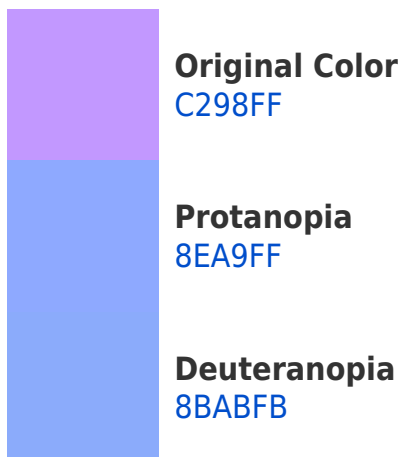


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C298FF.

# 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](#).

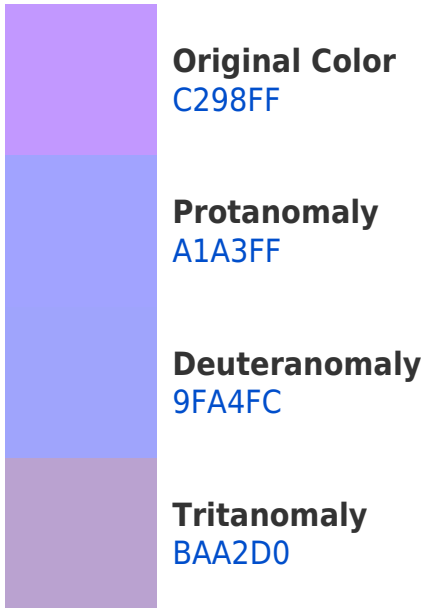
## Dichromacy



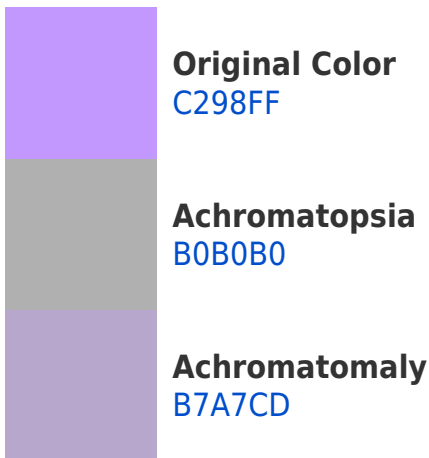


**Tritanopia**  
B5A8B5

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C298FF 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 #C298FF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C298FF  
}
```

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 #C298FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C298FF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C298FF is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

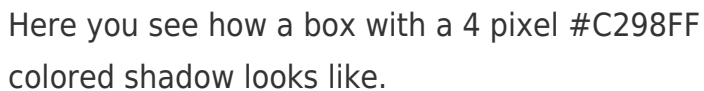
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#C298FF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C298FF }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `#C298FF` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C298FF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C298FF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C298FF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C298FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C298FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C298FF }
```

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