

# Converting Colors

Hex(C2DCC1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C2DCC1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C2DCC1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2DCC1
RGB	194, 220, 193
RGB Percent	76%, 86%, 76%
CMY	0.2392, 0.1373, 0.2431
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.12, 0.14
HSL	118°, 28%, 81%
HSV	118°, 12%, 86%
XYZ	57.4670, 66.5060, 60.2602
YIQ	209.1480, -6.8290, -13.9090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

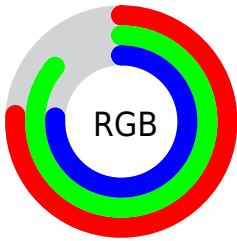
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	193, 220, 219
Decimal	12770497
CIE Lab	85.25, -13.64, 10.37
CIE LCh	85, 17.138, 142.762
Yxy	66.5060, 0.3119, 0.3610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290960577 (0xFFC2DCC1)
YUV	209.1480, -7.9610, -13.2848
Hunter-Lab	81.5512, -16.9304, 13.2750

# Details

The Hex color **C2DCC1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **DBC1DC**, and the grayscale version is **D1D1D1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FBFFF9**, and **8CA58B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **ADDCAB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D7DCD7**.

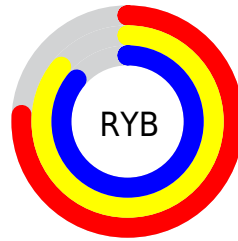
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (86%)

Blue (76%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (86%)

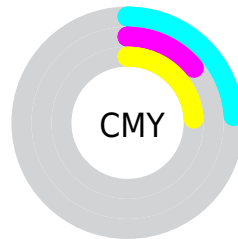


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C2DCC1 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 C2DCC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C2DCC1

FFFFFF

 FBFFF9

 C2DCC1

 A7C0A6

 8CA58B

 738B72

 5A7159

 425942

 2C412C

 162B17

 001700

 000000

 C2DCC1

 C2DCC1

 ADDCAB

 D7DCD7

 98DC95

 ECDCED

 82DC7F

 FFDCFF

 6DDC69

 58DC53

 43DC3D

 2EDC27

 19DC11

 08DC00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D5D8B7



C2DCC1



B3DED0

# Triad

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



C2DCC1



BFD8F5



F8CAC9

# Complementary

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



C2DCC1



DBC1DC

# 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.



F3CADA



C2DCC1



D3D2F3

# Square

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



C2DCC1



AFDCEE



E6CDE9



F3CEBC

# Rectangle

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



C2DCC1



ACDFDB



E6CDE9



F7CACE



# Sweetspot

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



C2DCC1



F5FFF5



DCDBC1



798079



000000



808080

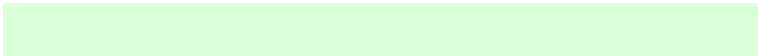


# Same Dimension

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



C2DCC1



DAFFD9



C1DCCD



636E63



06AD00



022E00



# Inverse Universe

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



DBC1DC



FED9FF



DCC1D0



6D636E



A700AD



2C002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C2DCC1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

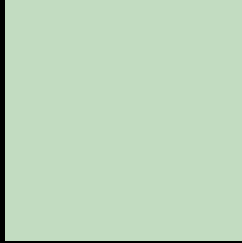
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C2DCC1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

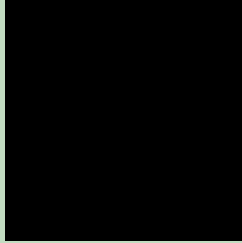
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

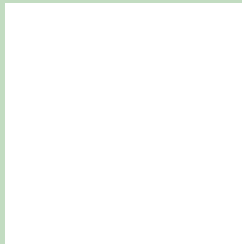
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C2DCC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C2DCC1.

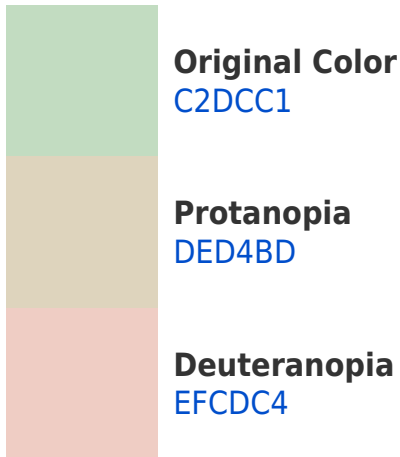


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C2DCC1.

# 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](#).

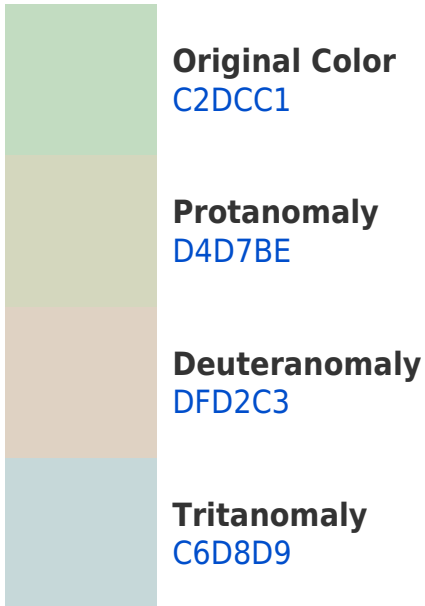
## Dichromacy



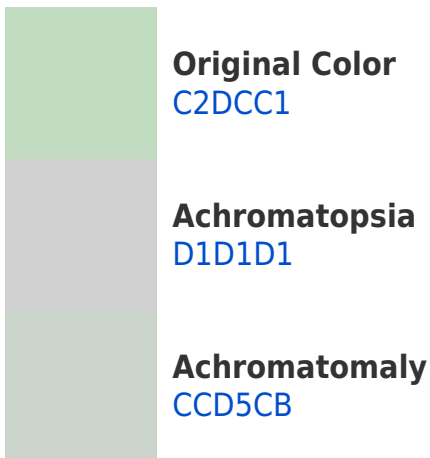


**Tritanopia**  
C8D6E7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C2DCC1 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 #C2DCC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C2DCC1  
}
```

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 #C2DCC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C2DCC1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C2DCC1 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
#C2DCC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C2DCC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C2DCC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C2DCC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C2DCC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C2DCC1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C2DCC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C2DCC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C2DCC1 }
```

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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