

# Converting Colors

Hex(C68DBC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C68DBC) contains.

<b>Hex(C68DBC)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(C68DBC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C68DBC
RGB	198, 141, 188
RGB Percent	78%, 55%, 74%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4471, 0.2627
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.05, 0.22
HSL	311°, 33%, 66%
HSV	311°, 29%, 78%
XYZ	41.8907, 34.6864, 52.0642
YIQ	163.4010, 18.8850, 26.7010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

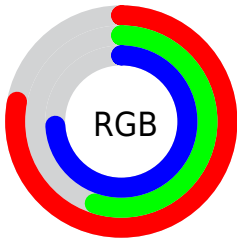
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	198, 141, 188
Decimal	13012412
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.50, 29.20, -15.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 33.233, 331.473
Yxy	34.6864, 0.3256, 0.2696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291202492 (0xFFC68DBC)
YUV	163.4010, 12.1273, 30.3433
Hunter-Lab	58.8951, 23.8963, -11.1867

# Details

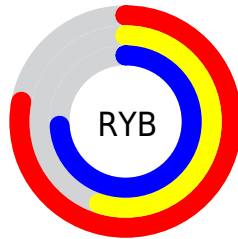
The Hex color **C68DBC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **8DC697**, and the grayscale version is **A3A3A3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFC3F4**, and **8F5A87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C679B9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C6A1BF**.

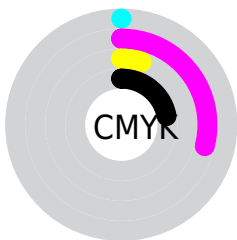
# Distribution



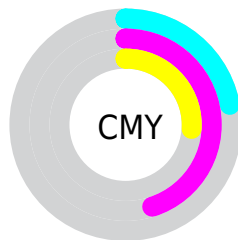
- Red (78%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C68DBC 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 C68DBC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C68DBC

FFFFFF

 FFC3F4

 FFDFFF

 FFFCFF

 C68DBC

 AA73A1

 8F5A87

 75426D

 5C2A55

 43133E

 2C0028

 0F0012

 000000

 C68DBC

 C68DBC

 C679B9

 C6A1BF

 C665B5

 C6B5C3

 C652B2

 C6C8C6

 C63EAE

 C6DCCA

 C62AAB

 C6F0CD

 C616A7

 C6FFD1

 C602A4

 C6FFD4

 C600A3

 C6FFD8

 C6FFDB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A597D2



C68DBC



D7889F

# Triad

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



C68DBC



B29E63



30AEBD

# Complementary

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



C68DBC



8DC697

# 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.



4AAFA0



C68DBC



92A76B

# Square

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



C68DBC



CA936C



6FAD82



48AAD3

# Rectangle

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



C68DBC



DA898B



6FAD82



35AFB4



# Sweetspot

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



C68DBC



FFE8FB



978DC6



80717D



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C68DBC



FFA6EF



C68DA0



635A62



A30087



24001D



# Inverse Universe

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



C68DBC



FFA6EF



8DC6B3



635A62



A30087

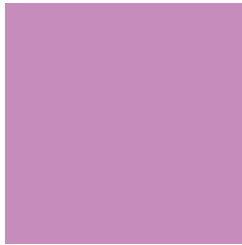


24001D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C68DBC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

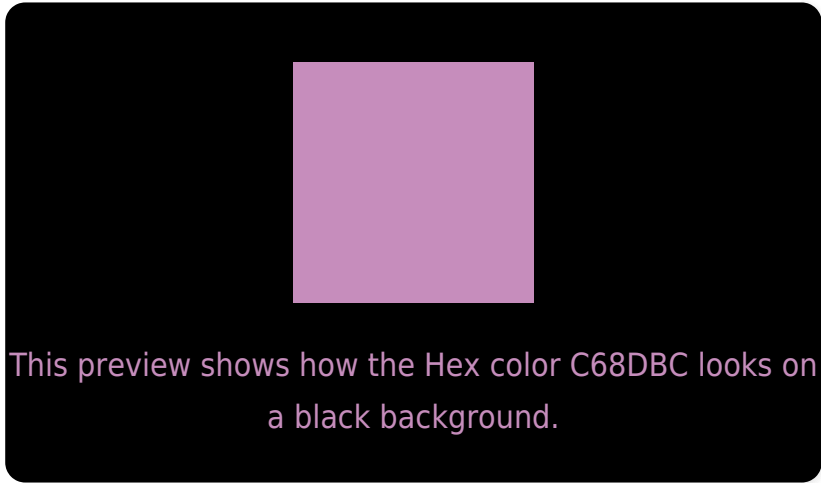
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

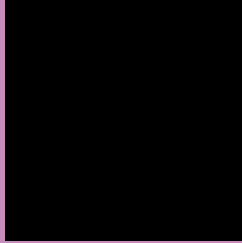
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C68DBC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C68DBC.

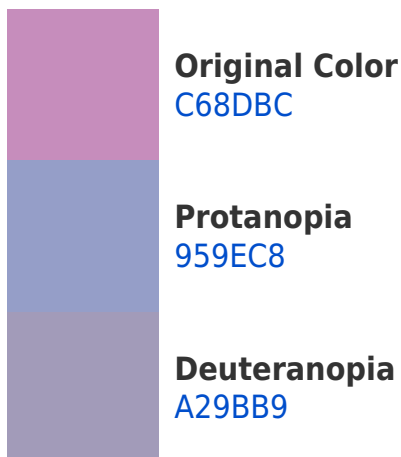


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C68DBC.

# 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](#).

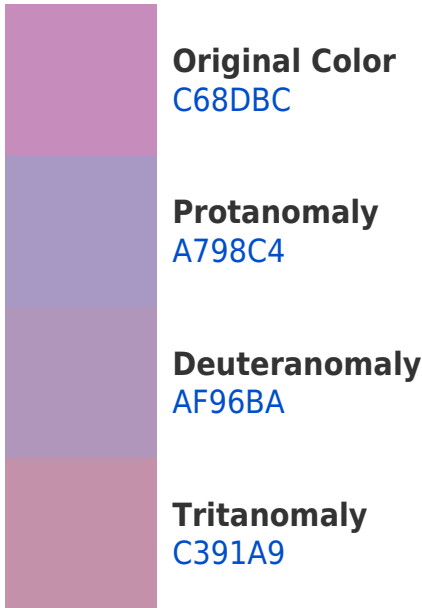
## Dichromacy



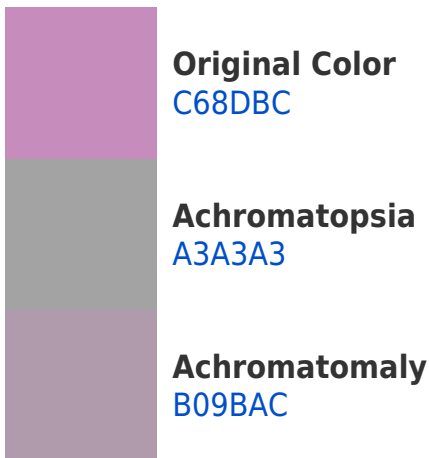


**Tritanopia**  
C2939E

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C68DBC 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 #C68DBC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C68DBC  
}
```

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 #C68DBC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C68DBC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C68DBC 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
#C68DBC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C68DBC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C68DBC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C68DBC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C68DBC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C68DBC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C68DBC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C68DBC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C68DBC }
```

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