

# Converting Colors

Hex(C8CAC0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C8CAC0) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C8CAC0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8CAC0
RGB	200, 202, 192
RGB Percent	78%, 79%, 75%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2078, 0.2471
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.05, 0.21
HSL	72°, 9%, 77%
HSV	72°, 5%, 79%
XYZ	54.4544, 58.3262, 58.2572
YIQ	200.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

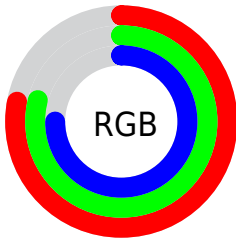
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">192, 202, 194</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13159104</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">80.92, -2.48, 4.74</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">81, 5.349, 117.665</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">58.3262, 0.3184, 0.3410</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291349184</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC8CAC0</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">200.2620, -4.0732, -0.2298</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">76.3716, -6.3764, 8.2330</a>

# Details

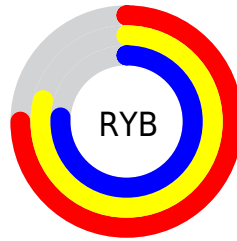
The Hex color **C8CAC0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C2C0CA**, and the grayscale version is **C8C8C8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF8**, and **92948B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C4CAAC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CCCAD4**.

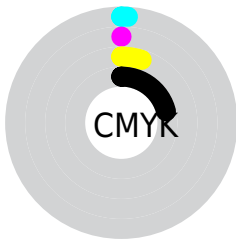
# Distribution



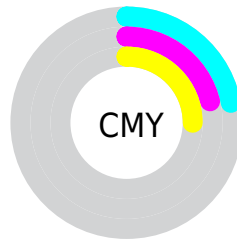
- Red (78%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C8CAC0 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 C8CAC0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C8CAC0

FFFFFFF

 FFFFFF8

 C8CAC0

 ADAFA5

 92948B

 787A71

 606159

 484A41

 31332B

 1D1E17

 000500

 000000

 C8CAC0

 C8CAC0

 C4CAAC

 CCCAD4

 C0CA98

 D0CAE8

 BCCA83

 D4CAFD

 B8CA6F

 D8CAFF

 B4CA5B

 DCCAFF

 B0CA47

 E0CAFF

 ACCA33

 E4CAFF

 A8CA1E

 E8CAFF

 A4CA0A

 ECCAFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CEC8BF



C8CAC0



C2CBC3

# Triad

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



C8CAC0



BFCBD1



D3C6C9

# Complementary

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



C8CAC0



C2C0CA

# Split Complementary

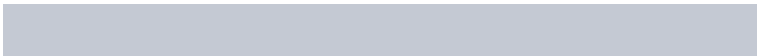
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



CFC6CE



C8CAC0



C4C9D3

# Square

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



C8CAC0



BDCCCD



CAC8D2



D4C6C4

# Rectangle

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



C8CAC0



BFCCC7



CAC8D2



D2C6CB



# Sweetspot

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



C8CAC0



FEFFFC



CAC2C0



7F807E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C8CAC0



FCFFF0



C3CAC0



65665F



85A600



1F2600



# Inverse Universe

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



C2C0CA



F3F0FF



C7C0CA



605F66



2100A6



080026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C8CAC0 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 C8CAC0 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

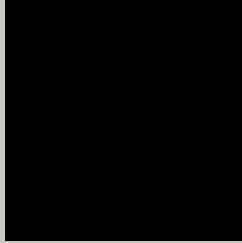
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

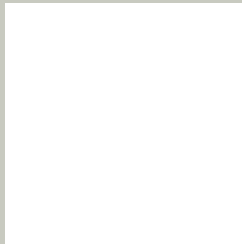
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C8CAC0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C8CAC0.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C8CAC0.

# 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**  
CBC7D6

# Trichromacy



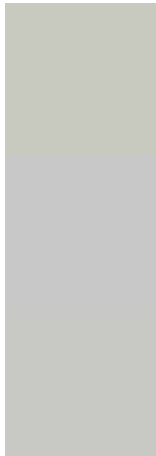
**Original Color**  
C8CAC0

**Protanomaly**  
CCC9BF

**Deuteranomaly**  
D7C5C1

**Tritanomaly**  
CAC8CE

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C8CAC0

**Achromatopsia**  
C8C8C8

**Achromatomaly**  
C8C9C5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C8CAC0 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 #C8CAC0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C8CAC0  
}
```

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 #C8CAC0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C8CAC0  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C8CAC0 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  
#C8CAC0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C8CAC0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `#C8CAC0` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C8CAC0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C8CAC0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C8CAC0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C8CAC0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C8CAC0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C8CAC0 }
```

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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