

# Converting Colors

Hex(CAD483)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CAD483) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(CAD483)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAD483
RGB	202, 212, 131
RGB Percent	79%, 83%, 51%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1686, 0.4863
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.38, 0.17
HSL	67°, 49%, 67%
HSV	67°, 38%, 83%
XYZ	51.9973, 61.2822, 30.5608
YIQ	199.7760, 20.0410, -27.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

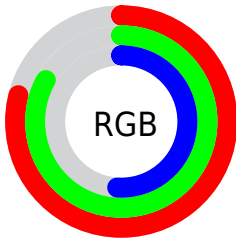
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">131, 212, 141</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13292675</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">82.53, -15.77, 38.93</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">83, 42.004, 112.048</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">61.2822, 0.3615, 0.4260</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291482755 (0xFFCAD483)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">199.7760, -33.9066, 1.9504</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.2830, -18.4314, 31.6519</a>

# Details

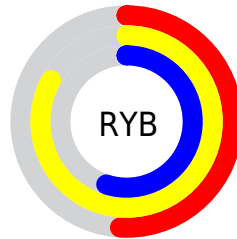
The Hex color **CAD483** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **8D83D4**, and the grayscale version is **C8C8C8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFB9**, and **939D50** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C7D46E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CDD498**.

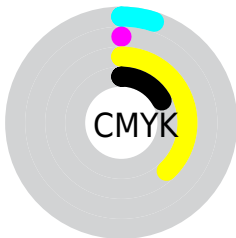
# Distribution



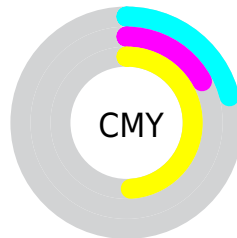
- Red (79%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CAD483 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 CAD483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CAD483

 CAD483

FFFFFF

 AEB869

 FFFFB9

 939D50

 FFFFD5


 788337

 FFFFF2

 5E6A1F

 455203

 2E3B00

 152500

 001000

 000000

 CAD483

 CAD483

 C7D46E

 CDD498

 C5D459

 CFD4AD

 C2D443

 D2D4C3

 C0D42E

 D4D4D8

 BDD419

 D7D4ED

 BAD404

 DAD4FF

 BAD400

 DCD4FF

 DFD4FF

 E2D4FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F1C77F



CAD483



9CDD9C

# Triad

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



CAD483



42DEFF



FFB0DA

# Complementary

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



CAD483



8D83D4

# 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.



F5B9FE



CAD483



83D4FF

# Square

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



CAD483



37E2EA



C3C7FF



FFB0B2

# Rectangle

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



CAD483



7BE1B4



C3C7FF



FFB2E7



# Sweetspot

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



CAD483



FCFFE3



D48C83



7D806F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CAD483



F1FF8A



A2D483



6A6B60



96AB00



262B00



# Inverse Universe

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



8D83D4



988AFF



B583D4



62606B



1500AB

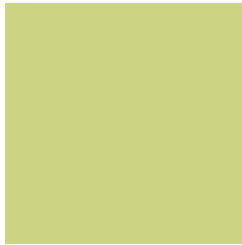


05002B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CAD483 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

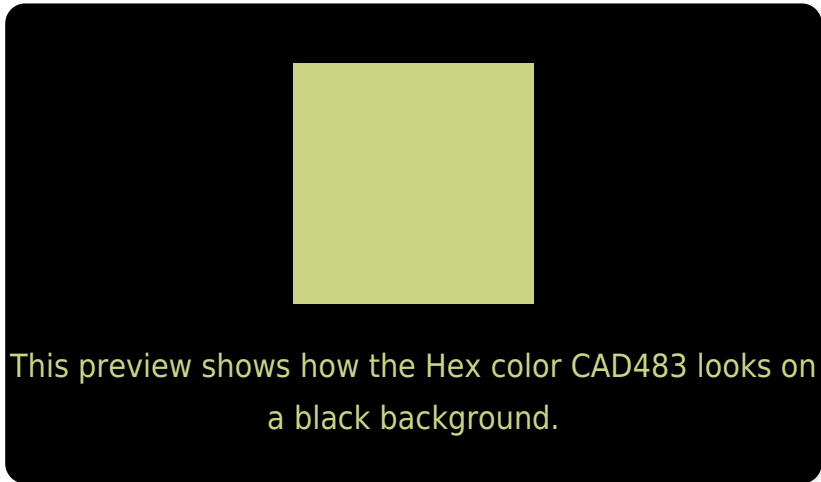
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

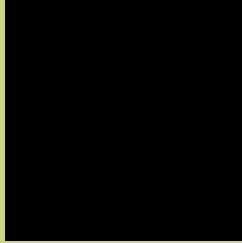
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex CAD483 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CAD483.

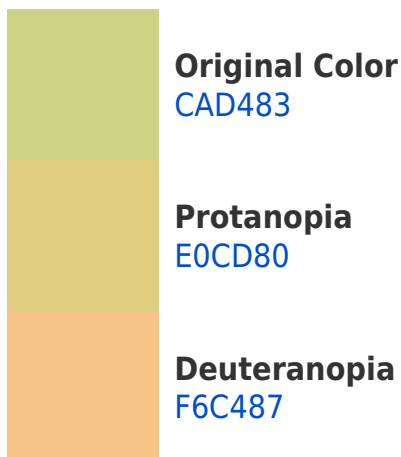


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CAD483.

# 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](#).

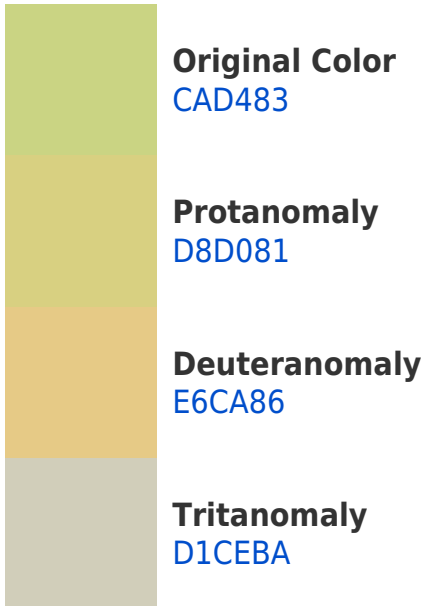
## Dichromacy



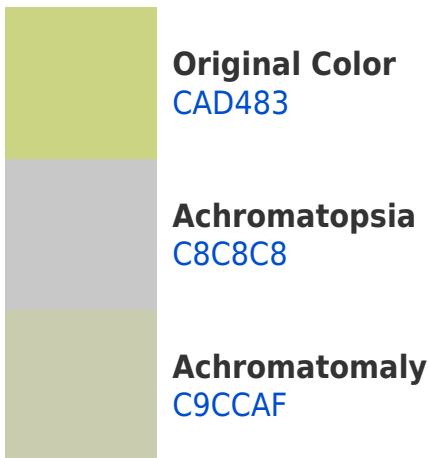


**Tritanopia**  
D5CAD9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CAD483 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 #CAD483 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CAD483  
}
```

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 #CAD483 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CAD483
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CAD483 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
#CAD483 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CAD483 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CAD483 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CAD483; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CAD483; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CAD483 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CAD483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CAD483 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CAD483 }
```

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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