

# Converting Colors

Hex(CBCCF1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CBCCF1) contains.

<b>Hex(CBCCF1)</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(CBCCF1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">CBCCF1</a>
RGB	<a href="#">203, 204, 241</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">80%, 80%, 95%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.2039, 0.2000, 0.0549</a>
<a href="#">CMYK</a>	<a href="#">0.16, 0.15, 0.00, 0.05</a>
HSL	<a href="#">238°, 58%, 87%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">238°, 16%, 95%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">62.0987, 62.2331, 91.9583</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">207.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

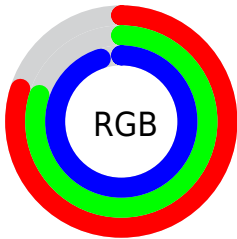
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 204, 241
Decimal	13356273
CIE Lab	83.04, 6.98, -18.29
CIE LCh	83, 19.580, 290.875
Yxy	62.2331, 0.2871, 0.2877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291546353 (0xFFCBCCF1)
YUV	207.9190, 16.3089, -4.3140
Hunter-Lab	78.8880, 2.4568, -13.8917

# Details

The Hex color **CBCCF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1F0CB**, and the grayscale version is **D0D0D0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9596B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B3B5F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E3E3F1**.

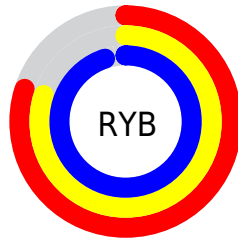
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (80%)

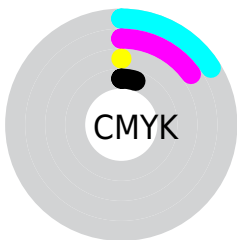
Blue (95%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (95%)

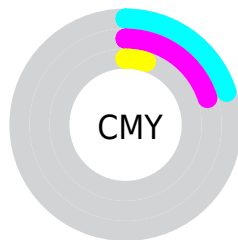


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CBCCF1 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 CBCCF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CBCCF1

FFFFFF

 CBCCF1

 AFB1D5

 9596B9

 7A7C9E

 616384

 494B6A

 323552

 1B203B

 050825

 00010F

 CBCCF1

 CBCCF1

 B3B5F1

 E3E3F1

 9B9DF1

 FBFBF1

 8386F1

 FFFFF1

 6B6EF1

 5257F1

 3A3FF1

 2228F1

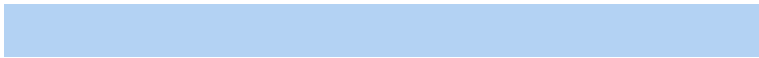
 0A10F1

 0006F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B3D2F3



CBCCF1



E1C6E6

# Triad

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



CBCCF1



F1C6B3



A8D9C8

# Complementary

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



CBCCF1



F1F0CB

# 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.



**BAD6B7**



**CBCCF1**



**E3CCAB**

# Square

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



CBCCF1



F6C2C2



CFD2AC



9ED9DB

# Rectangle

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



CBCCF1



EDC3DB



CFD2AC



ADD9C2



# Sweetspot

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



CBCCF1



F2F3FF



CBF1F0



787880



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CBCCF1



CFD0FF



DDCBF1



6C6C78



0005B8



000138



# Inverse Universe

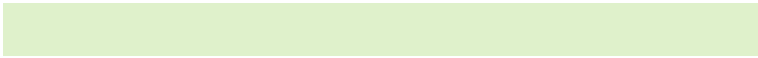
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F1CBCC



FFCFD0



DFF1CB



786C6C



B80005

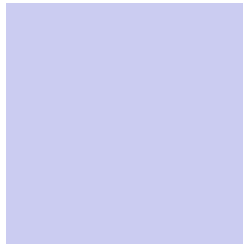


380001



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CBCCF1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

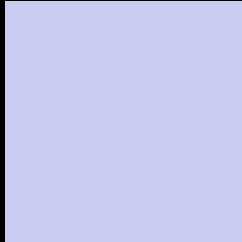
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CBCCF1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

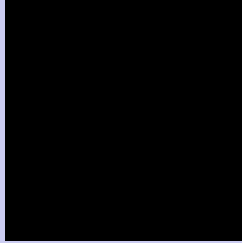
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex CBCCF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CBCCF1.

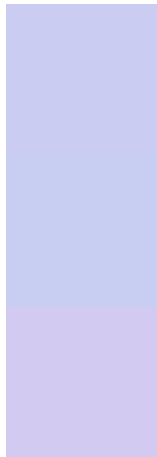


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CBCCF1.

# 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



**Original Color**  
CBCCF1

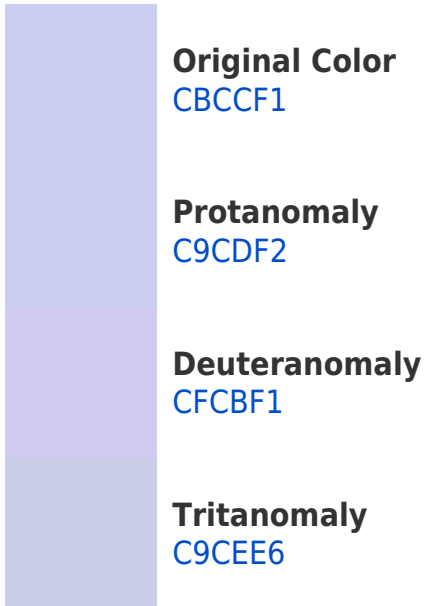
**Protanopia**  
C8CDF2

**Deuteranopia**  
D2CAF1

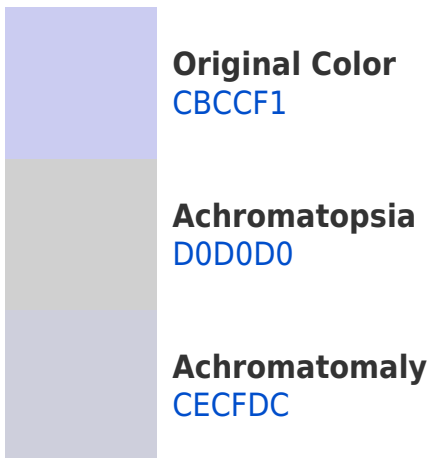


**Tritanopia**  
C8CFDF

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CBCCF1 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 #CBCCF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CBCCF1  
}
```

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 #CBCCF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CBCCF1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CBCCF1 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
#CBCCF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CBCCF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CBCCF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CBCCF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CBCCF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CBCCF1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CBCCF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CBCCF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CBCCF1 }
```

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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