

# Converting Colors

Hex(CCA0F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CCA0F1) contains.

<b>Hex(CCA0F1)</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(CCA0F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CCA0F1
RGB	204, 160, 241
RGB Percent	80%, 63%, 95%
CMY	0.2000, 0.3725, 0.0549
CMYK	0.15, 0.34, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	273°, 74%, 79%
HSV	273°, 34%, 95%
XYZ	53.3498, 44.3299, 88.9638
YIQ	182.3900, 0.2230, 34.5190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

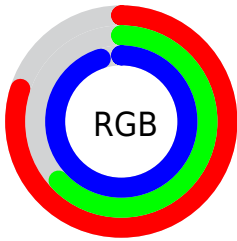
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">204, 160, 241</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13410545</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.45, 31.20, -34.48</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">72, 46.501, 312.147</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.3299, 0.2858, 0.2375</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291600625 (0xFFCCA0F1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">182.3900, 28.8947, 18.9520</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.5807, 26.5125, -32.6156</a>

# Details

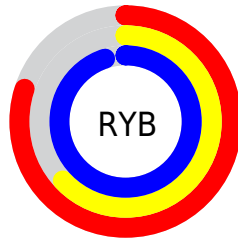
The Hex color **CCA0F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **C5F1A0**, and the grayscale version is **B6B6B6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFD7FF**, and **956CB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C188F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D7B8F1**.

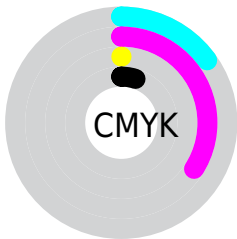
# Distribution



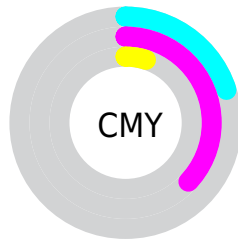
- Red (80%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CCA0F1 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 CCA0F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CCA0F1

 CCA0F1

FFFFFF

 B086D4

 FFD7FF

 956CB9

 FFF4FF

 7A539D

 603B83

 47246A

 2E0D51

 19003A

 000223

 00000A

 CCA0F1

 CCA0F1

 C188F1

 D7B8F1

 B670F1

 E2D0F1

 AB58F1

 EDE8F1

 A040F1

 F8FFF1

 9528F1

 FFFFF1

 8A0FF1

 8300F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8DB0FF



CCA0F1



F493CD

# Triad

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



CCA0F1



E2A660



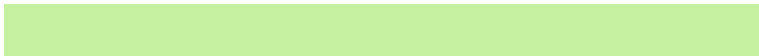
00C8C2

# Complementary

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



CCA0F1



C5F1A0

# 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.



51C696



CCA0F1



BBB55C

# Square

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



CCA0F1



FB987B



8CC071



00C5EA

# Rectangle

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



CCA0F1



FF8FB0



8CC071



00C8B3



# Sweetspot

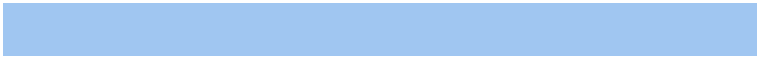
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



CCA0F1



F3E6FF



A0C6F1



797080



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CCA0F1



D099FF



F1A0EE



726C78



6400B8



1E0038



# Inverse Universe

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



F1A0C5



FF99C8



A0F1A3



786C71



B80054

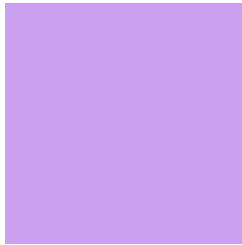


38001A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CCA0F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

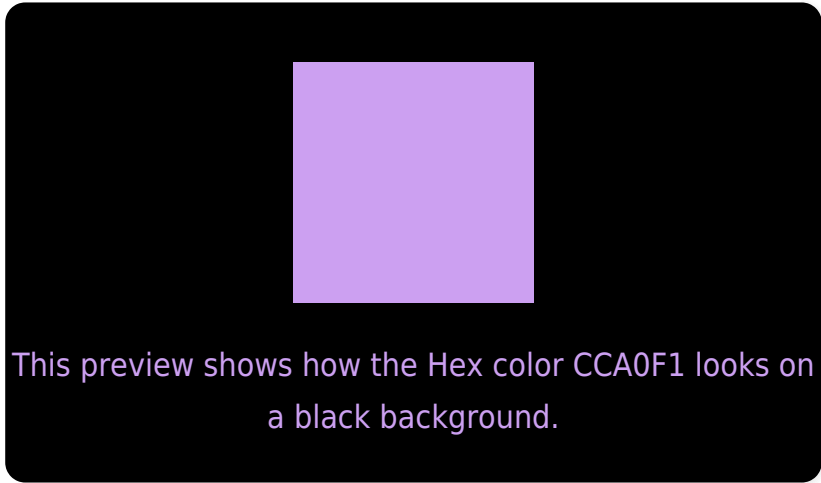
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CCA0F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CCA0F1.

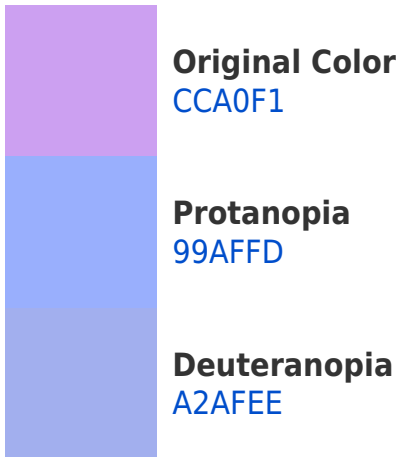


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CCA0F1.

# 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](#).

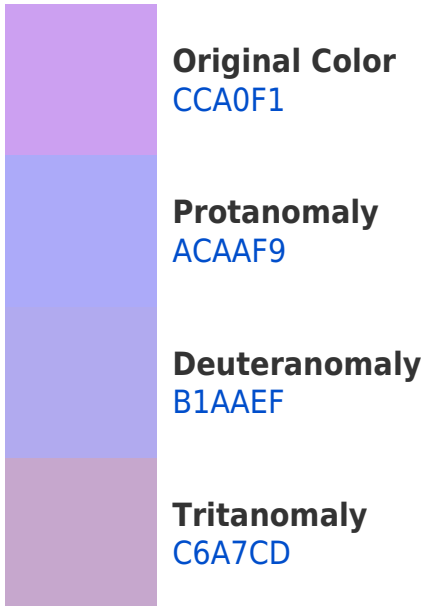
## Dichromacy



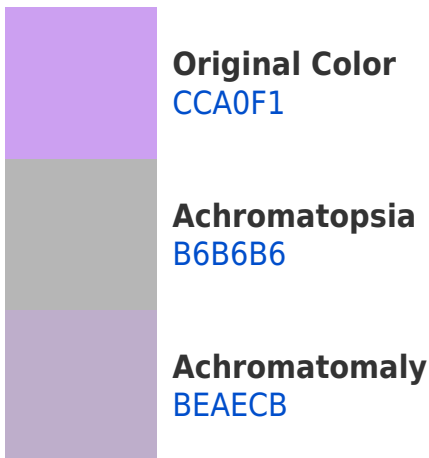


**Tritanopia**  
C3ABB9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CCA0F1 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 #CCA0F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CCA0F1  
}
```

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 #CCA0F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CCA0F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CCA0F1 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
#CCA0F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CCA0F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CCA0F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCA0F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CCA0F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCA0F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CCA0F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CCA0F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CCA0F1 }
```

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