

# Converting Colors

Hex(CCC1FB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CCC1FB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(CCC1FB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCC1FB
RGB	204, 193, 251
RGB Percent	80%, 76%, 98%
CMY	0.2000, 0.2431, 0.0157
CMYK	0.19, 0.23, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	251°, 88%, 87%
HSV	251°, 23%, 98%
XYZ	61.3844, 57.9423, 99.2155
YIQ	202.9010, -12.0620, 20.3700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

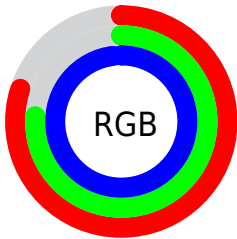
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 193, 251
Decimal	13419003
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.71, 15.35, -27.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	81, 31.199, 299.477
Yxy	57.9423, 0.2809, 0.2651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291609083 (0xFFCCC1FB)
YUV	202.9010, 23.7128, 0.9638
Hunter-Lab	76.1199, 10.7358, -23.9953

# Details

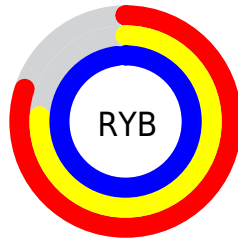
The Hex color **CCC1FB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **F0FBC1**, and the grayscale version is **CBCBCB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF9FF**, and **958BC2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B8A8FB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E0DAFB**.

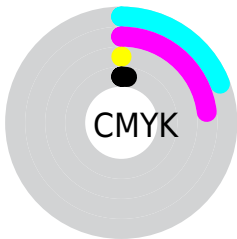
# Distribution



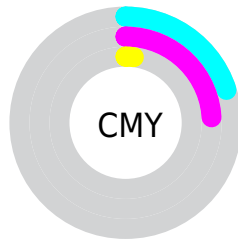
- Red (80%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CCC1FB 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 CCC1FB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ CCC1FB

■ CCC1FB

FFFFFF

■ B0A6DE

■ FFF9FF

■ 958BC2

■ 7B72A7

■ 61598C

■ 484273

■ 302C5A

■ 181742

■ 05002C

■ 000116

 CCC1FB

 CCC1FB

 B8A8FB

 E0DAFB

 A38FFB

 F5F3FB

 8F76FB

 FFFFFB

 7B5DFB

 6643FB

 522AFB

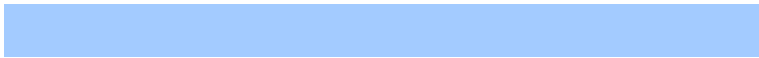
 3E11FB

 3000FB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A3CBFF



CCC1FB



EDB8E6

# Triad

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



CCC1FB



F6BC97



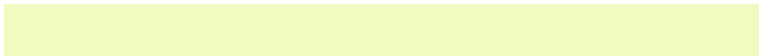
7ED9C7

# Complementary

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



CCC1FB



F0FBC1

# 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.



9DD6AA



CCC1FB



DEC68E

# Square

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



CCC1FB



FFB5AD



BFCF95



6FD8E4

# Rectangle

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



CCC1FB



FCB4D4



BFCF95



88D8BD



# Sweetspot

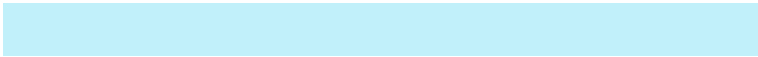
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



CCC1FB



F1EDFF



C1F0FB



777580



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CCC1FB



C5B8FF



E9C1FB



73707D



2400BD



0C003D



# Inverse Universe

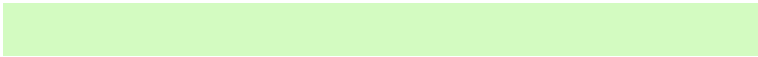
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FBC1F0



FFB8F1



D3FBC1



7D707B



BD0099

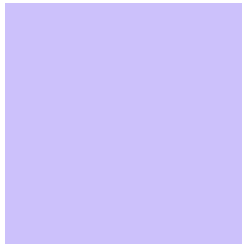


3D0032



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CCC1FB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

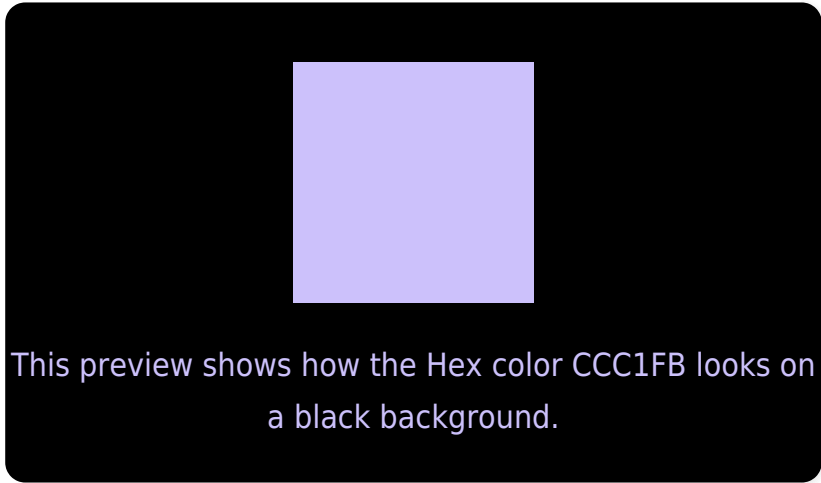
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CCC1FB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CCC1FB.

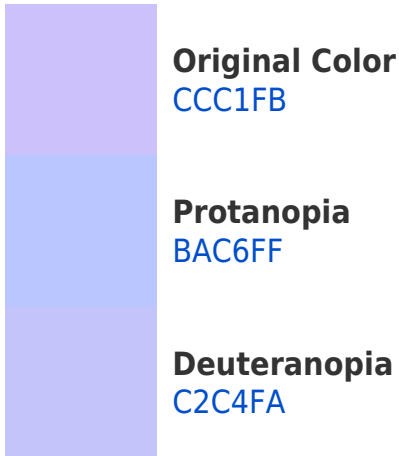


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CCC1FB.

# 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](#).

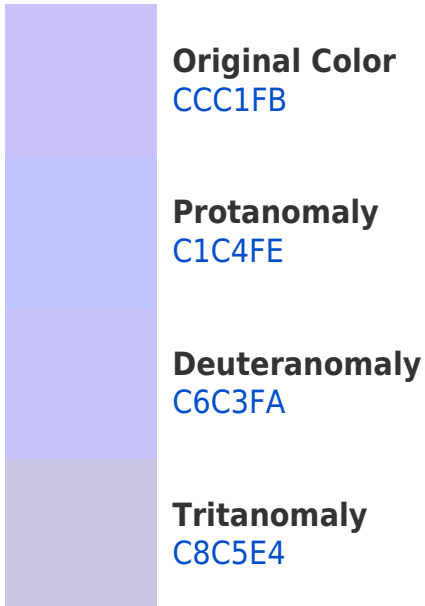
## Dichromacy



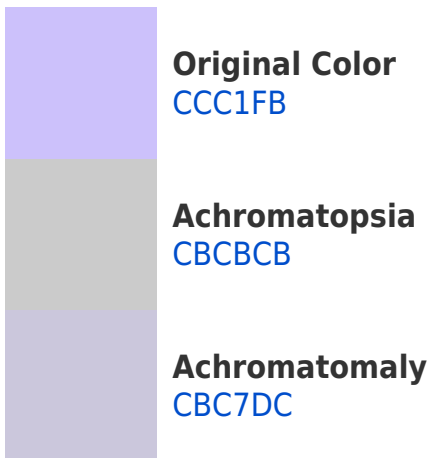


**Tritanopia**  
C6C7D7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CCC1FB 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 #CCC1FB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CCC1FB  
}
```

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 #CCC1FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CCC1FB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CCC1FB 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
#CCC1FB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CCC1FB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CCC1FB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCC1FB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CCC1FB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCC1FB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CCC1FB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CCC1FB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CCC1FB }
```

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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