

# Converting Colors

Hex(CCCDCB)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(CCCDCB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCCDCB
RGB	204, 205, 203
RGB Percent	80%, 80%, 80%
CMY	0.2000, 0.1961, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.20
HSL	90°, 2%, 80%
HSV	90°, 1%, 80%
XYZ	57.5127, 60.8118, 65.2065
YIQ	204.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 205, 204
Decimal	13422027
CIE Lab	82.28, -0.70, 0.86
CIE LCh	82, 1.113, 129.135
Yxy	60.8118, 0.3134, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291612107 (0xFFCCDCB)
YUV	204.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148
Hunter-Lab	77.9819, -4.8224, 5.0105

# Details

The Hex color **CCCD CB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CCCB CD**, and the grayscale version is **CCCCCC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **969795** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C2CDB6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D6CDDF**.

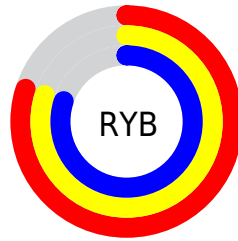
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (80%)

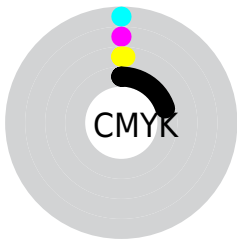
Blue (80%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (80%)

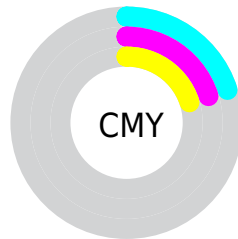


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



■ CCCDCB

FFFFFF

■ CCCDCB

■ B1B2B0

■ 969795

■ 7C7D7B

■ 636462

■ 4B4C4B

■ 353634

■ 20201F

■ 070906

■ 000000

 CCCDCB

 CCCDCB

 C2CDB6

 D6CDDF

 B8CDA2

 E0CDF4

 ADCD8E

 EBCDFF

 A3CD79

 F5CDFF

 99CD64

 FFCDDF

 8FCD50

 84CD3B

 7ACD27

 70CD12

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CDCDCB



CCDCB



CBCDCC

# Triad

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



CCDCB



CBCDF



CFCCC

# Complementary

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



CCDCB



CCBCD

# 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.



CECCCD



CCDCB



CCDCF

# Square

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



CCDCB



CACDCE



CDCCCE



CFCCB

# Rectangle

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



CCDCB



CACDCD



CDCCCE



CFCCCD



# Sweetspot

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



CCDCB

FFFFFF



CDCCB



808080



000000

# Same Dimension

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



CCCDCB



FEFFFC



CBCDCB



656665



53A600



132600



# Inverse Universe

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



CCCBCD



FEFCFF



CDCBCD



656566



5300A6

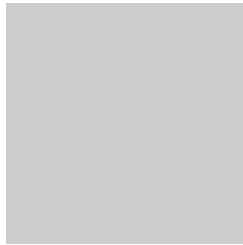


130026



# Previews

## White Background



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

### Color Contrast Check

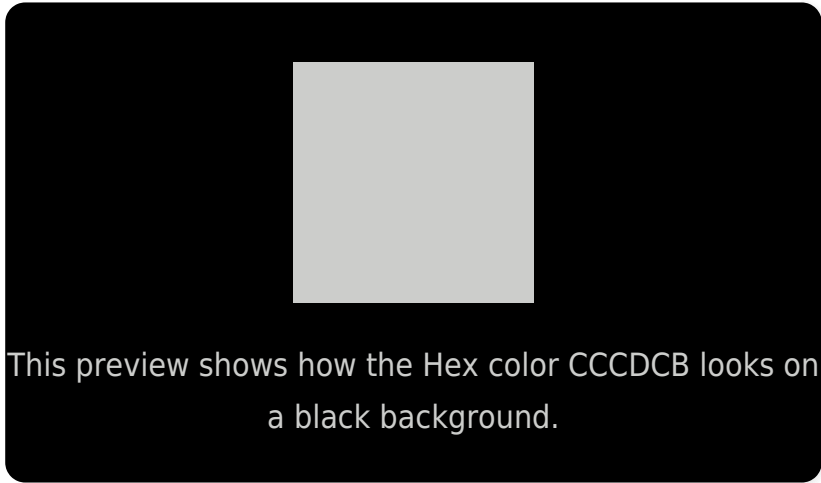
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

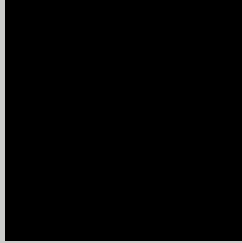
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

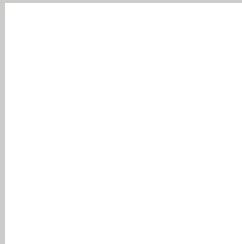
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## Hex CCCDCB Background



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



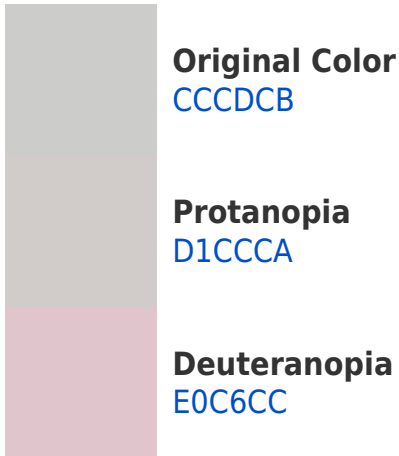
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CCCDCB.



# 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





# Trichromacy



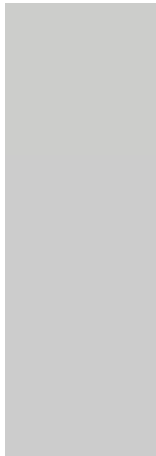
**Original Color**  
CCDCB

**Protanomaly**  
CFCCA

**Deuteranomaly**  
D9C9CC

**Tritanomaly**  
CDCCD5

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CCDCB

**Achromatopsia**  
CCCCCC

**Achromatomaly**  
CCCCCC

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #CCDCB colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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