

# Converting Colors

Hex(CCD8F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CCD8F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(CCD8F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>               |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex           | CCD8F1                     |
| RGB           | 204, 216, 241              |
| RGB Percent   | 80%, 85%, 95%              |
| CMY           | 0.2000, 0.1529, 0.0549     |
| CMYK          | 0.15, 0.10, 0.00, 0.05     |
| HSL           | 221°, 57%, 87%             |
| HSV           | 221°, 15%, 95%             |
| XYZ           | 65.3349, 68.3000, 92.9588  |
| YIQ           | 215.2620, -15.1770, 5.2310 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

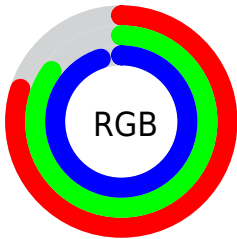
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>   |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">204, 213, 241</a>                                |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">13424881</a>                                     |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">86.16, 0.94, -13.60</a>                          |
| CIElCh                              | <a href="#">86, 13.633, 273.965</a>                          |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">68.3000, 0.2883, 0.3014</a>                      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4291614961</a><br>( <a href="#">0xFFCCD8F1</a> ) |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">215.2620, 12.6888, -9.8768</a>                   |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">82.6438, -3.5117, -8.8395</a>                    |

# Details

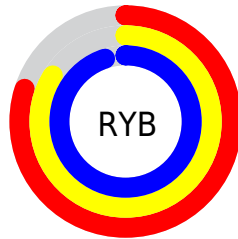
The Hex color **CCD8F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **F1E5CC**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **96A1B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B4C8F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E4E8F1**.

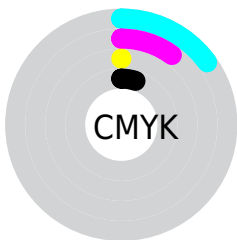
# Distribution



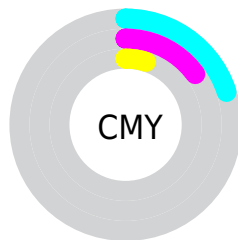
- Red (80%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CCD8F1 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 CCD8F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ CCD8F1

FFFFFF

■ CCD8F1

■ B0BCD5

■ 96A1B9

■ 7B879E

■ 626E84

■ 4A566B

■ 333E52

■ 1C293B

■ 061426

■ 000110

■ CCD8F1

■ CCD8F1

■ B4C8F1

■ E4E8F1

■ 9CB7F1

■ FCF9F1

■ 84A7F1

■ FFFFF1

■ 6C97F1

■ 5487F1

■ 3B76F1

■ 2366F1

■ 0B56F1

■ 004EF1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BEDCEE



CCD8F1



DCD4ED

# Triad

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



CCD8F1



F3D0CA



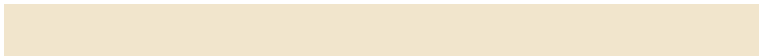
C3DECC

# Complementary

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



CCD8F1



F1E5CC

# 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.



D2DBC2



CCD8F1



ECD3C1

# Square

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



CCD8F1



F2CFD6



E0D7BE



B9DFD9

# Rectangle

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



CCD8F1



E6D1E7



E0D7BE



C8DDC8



# Sweetspot

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



CCD8F1



F2F6FF



CCF1E5



787A80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CCD8F1



D1E0FF



D2CCF1



6C7078



003CB8



001238



# Inverse Universe

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



F1CCD8



FFD1E0



EBF1CC



786C70



B8003C

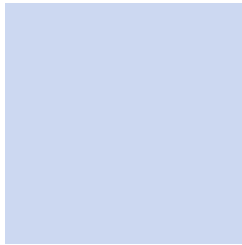


380012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CCD8F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

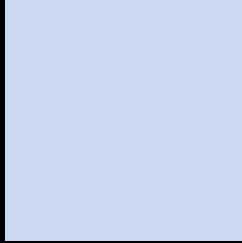
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CCD8F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

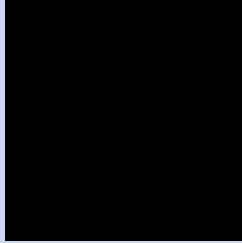
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex CCD8F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CCD8F1.

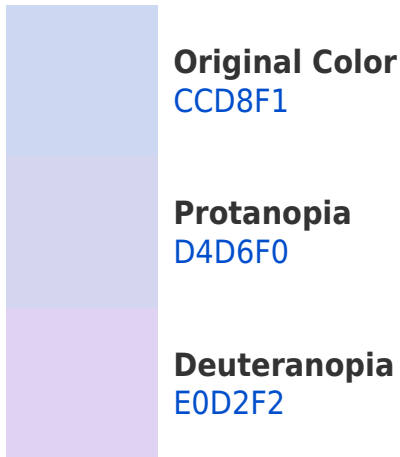


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CCD8F1.

# 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**  
CBD9EA

# Trichromacy



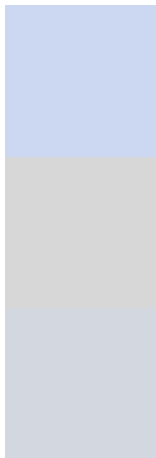
**Original Color**  
CCD8F1

**Protanomaly**  
D1D7F0

**Deuteranomaly**  
D9D4F2

**Tritanomaly**  
CBD9ED

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CCD8F1

**Achromatopsia**  
D7D7D7

**Achromatomaly**  
D3D7E0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CCD8F1 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 #CCD8F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CCD8F1  
}
```

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 #CCD8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CCD8F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CCD8F1 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
#CCD8F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CCD8F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CCD8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCD8F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CCD8F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCD8F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CCD8F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CCD8F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CCD8F1 }
```

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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