

# Converting Colors

Hex(CCF4CC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CCF4CC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(CCF4CC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CCF4CC
RGB	204, 244, 204
RGB Percent	80%, 96%, 80%
CMY	0.2000, 0.0431, 0.2000
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.16, 0.04
HSL	120°, 65%, 88%
HSV	120°, 16%, 96%
XYZ	68.1516, 81.8984, 69.3427
YIQ	227.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

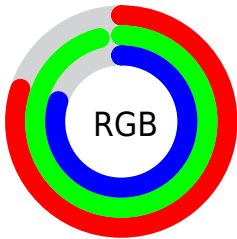
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	204, 244, 244
Decimal	13432012
CIE Lab	92.53, -20.28, 15.05
CIE LCh	93, 25.252, 143.420
Yxy	81.8984, 0.3106, 0.3733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291622092 (0xFFCCCF4CC)
YUV	227.4800, -11.5756, -20.5920
Hunter-Lab	90.4977, -23.9470, 17.9182

# Details

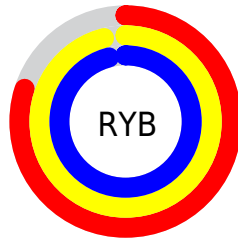
The Hex color **CCF4CC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F4CCF4**, and the grayscale version is **E4E4E4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **95BC96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B4F4B4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E4F4E4**.

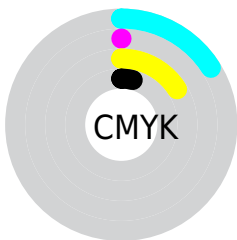
# Distribution



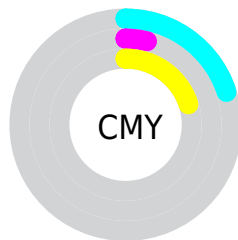
- Red (80%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CCF4CC 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 CCF4CC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CCF4CC

FFFFFF

 CCF4CC

 B0D8B1

 95BC96

 7BA17C

 628663

 496D4B

 325434

 1B3D1F

 052707

 001000

 CCF4CC

 CCF4CC

 B4F4B4

 E4F4E4

 9BF49B

 FDF4FD

 83F483

 FFF4FF

 6AF46A

 52F452

 3AF43A

 21F421

 09F409

 00F400

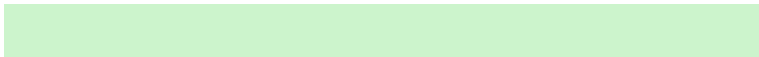
# Harmonies

## Analogous

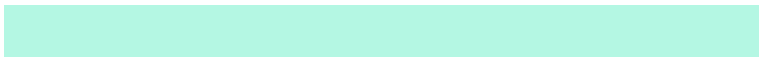
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



E8EEBD



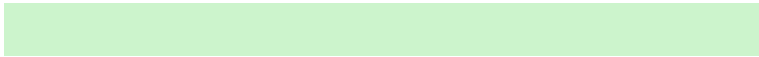
CCF4CC



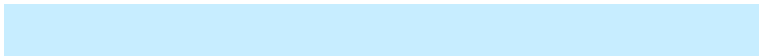
B4F7E3

# Triad

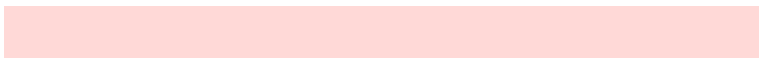
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



CCF4CC



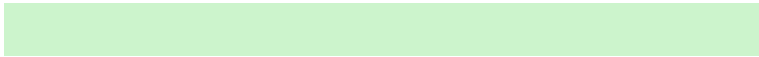
C7EDFF



FFD9D7

# Complementary

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



CCF4CC



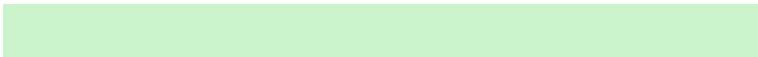
F4CCF4

# 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.



FFD9F0



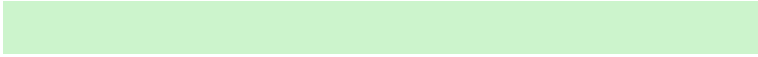
CCF4CC



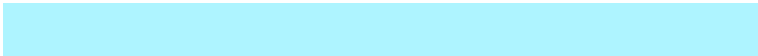
E7E5FF

# Square

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



CCF4CC



AEF4FF



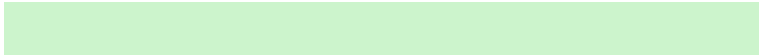
FFDDFF



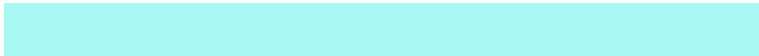
FFDEC3

# Rectangle

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



CCF4CC



A9F8F4



FFDDFF

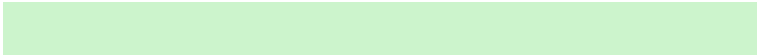


FFD9DF

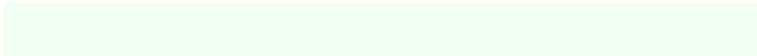


# Sweetspot

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



CCF4CC



F2FFF2



F4F4CC



788078



000000

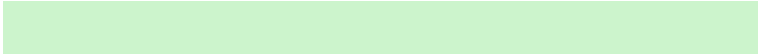


808080

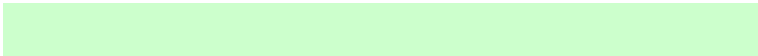


# Same Dimension

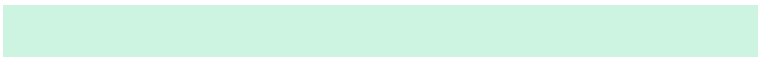
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



CCF4CC



CCFFCC



CCF4E0



6E7A6E



00BA00



003B00



# Inverse Universe

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



F4CCF4



FFCCFF



F4CCE0



7A6E7A



BA00BA

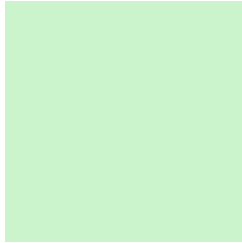


3B003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CCF4CC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

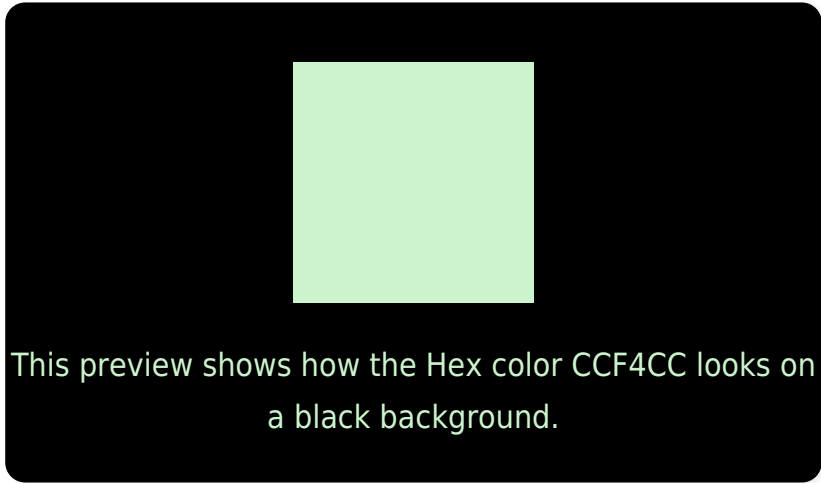
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

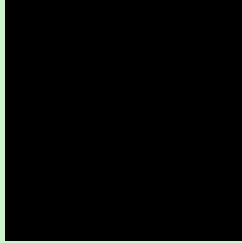
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

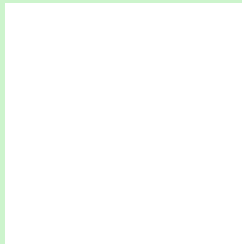
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CCF4CC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CCF4CC.

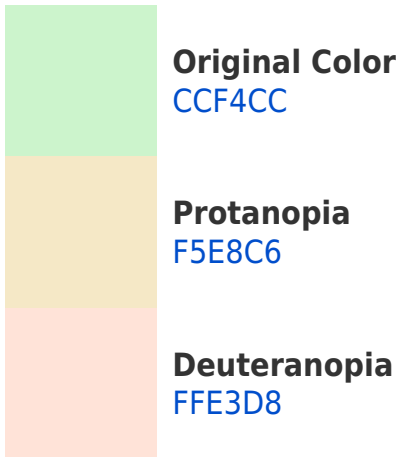


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CCF4CC.

# 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



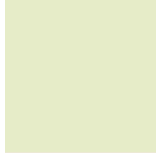


**Tritanopia**  
D5EDFF

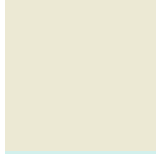
# Trichromacy



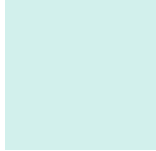
**Original Color**  
CCF4CC



**Protanomaly**  
E6ECC8



**Deuteranomaly**  
ECE9D4

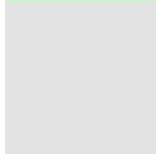


**Tritanomaly**  
D2F0EC

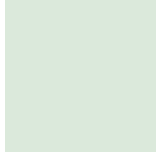
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CCF4CC



**Achromatopsia**  
E3E3E3



**Achromatomaly**  
DBE9DB

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CCF4CC 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 #CCF4CC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CCF4CC  
}
```

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 #CCF4CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CCF4CC }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CCF4CC 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 #CCF4CC }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CCF4CC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CCF4CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCF4CC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CCF4CC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CCF4CC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CCF4CC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CCF4CC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CCF4CC }
```

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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