

# Converting Colors

Hex(CDCA52)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CDCA52) contains.

<b>Hex(CDCA52)</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(CDCA52)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDCA52
RGB	205, 202, 82
RGB Percent	80%, 79%, 32%
CMY	0.1961, 0.2078, 0.6784
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.60, 0.20
HSL	59°, 55%, 56%
HSV	59°, 60%, 80%
XYZ	47.8204, 55.8294, 16.2384
YIQ	189.2170, 40.3080, -36.6840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

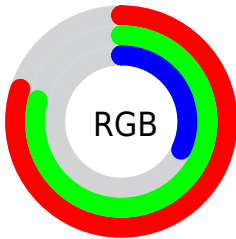
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	85, 205, 82
Decimal	13486674
CIELab	79.52, -14.03, 58.62
CIELCh	80, 60.279, 103.464
Yxy	55.8294, 0.3989, 0.4657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291676754 (0xFFCDCA52)
YUV	189.2170, -52.8580, 13.8417
Hunter-Lab	74.7191, -16.5180, 39.4181

# Details

The Hex color **CDCA52** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **5255CD**, and the grayscale version is **BEBEBE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF88**, and **949418** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CDCA3E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CDCB67**.

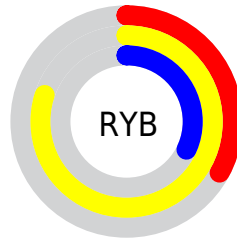
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (79%)

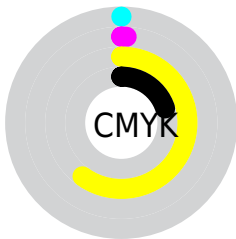
Blue (32%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (32%)

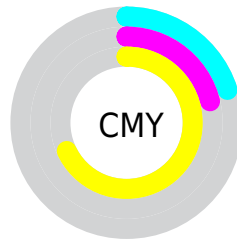


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CDCA52 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 CDCA52 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CDCA52

 CDCA52

FFFFFF

 B0AF37

 FFFF88

 949418

 FFFFA3

 787B00

 FFFFC0

 5D6200

 FFFFDC

 434A00

 FFFFF9

 293400

 101F00

 000000

 CDCA52

 CDCA52

 CDCA3E

 CDCB67

 CDC929

 CDCB7B

 CDC914

 CDCC90

 CDC800

 CDCCA4

 CDCDB9

 CDCDCD

 CDCEE2

 CDCEF6

 CDCFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFB757



CDCA52



8ED870

# Triad

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



CDCA52



00DEFF



FF99E6

# Complementary

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



CDCA52



5255CD

# 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.



EAACFF



CDCA52



00D4FF

# Square

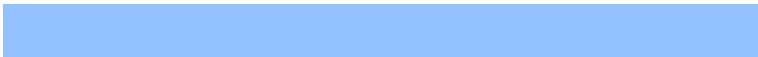
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



CDCA52



00E1DD



92C2FF



FF95AE

# Rectangle

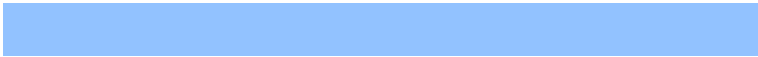
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



CDCA52



56DD91



92C2FF



FF9EF8



# Sweetspot

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



CDCA52



FFFED1



CD5256



807F63



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CDCA52



FFFB47



94CD52



66665C



A6A200



262500



# Inverse Universe

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



5255CD



474CFF



8B52CD



5C5C66



0004A6



000126



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CDCA52 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

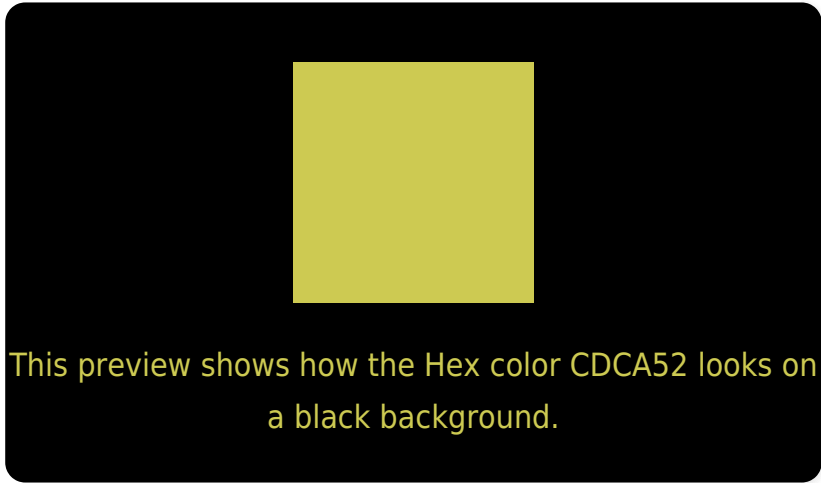
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CDCA52 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CDCA52.

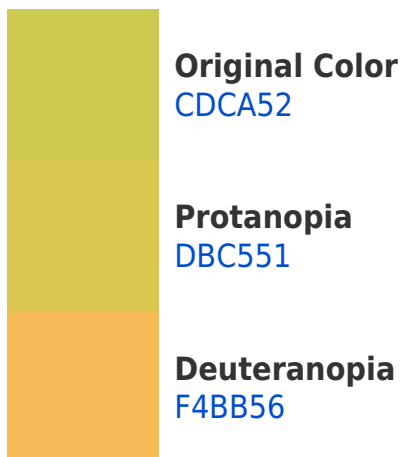


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CDCA52.

# 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](#).

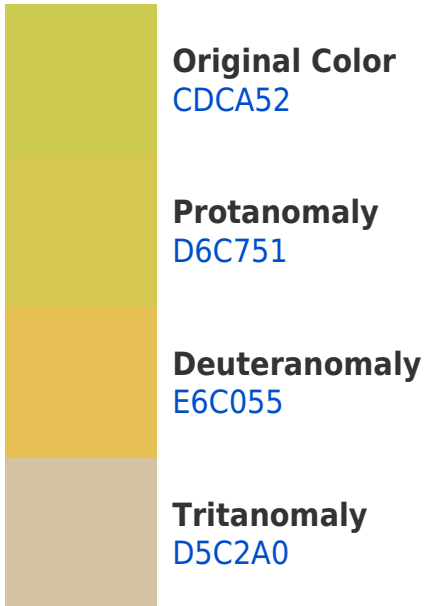
## Dichromacy



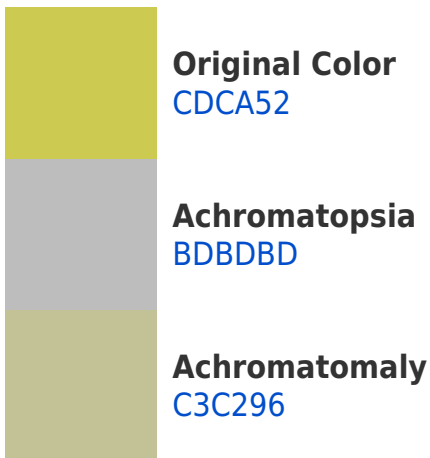


**Tritanopia**  
D9BDCC

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CDCA52 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 #CDCA52 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CDCA52  
}
```

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 #CDCA52 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CDCA52
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CDCA52 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
#CDCA52 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CDCA52 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CDCA52 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDCA52; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CDCA52; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDCA52 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CDCA52 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CDCA52 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CDCA52 }
```

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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