

# Converting Colors

Hex(CDCDB1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CDCDB1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(CDCDB1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CDCDB1
RGB	205, 205, 177
RGB Percent	80%, 80%, 69%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1961, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.20
HSL	60°, 22%, 75%
HSV	60°, 14%, 80%
XYZ	54.9440, 59.8161, 50.2448
YIQ	201.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

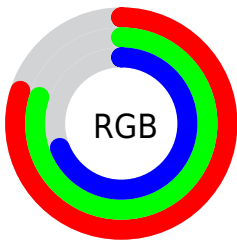
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">177, 205, 177</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13487537</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.74, -4.77, 13.96</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">82, 14.755, 108.862</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">59.8161, 0.3330, 0.3625</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291677617 (0xFFCDCDB1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">201.8080, -12.2303, 2.7994</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">77.3409, -8.5378, 15.6206</a>

# Details

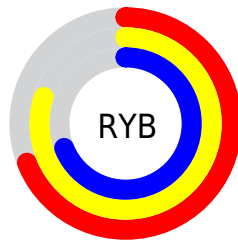
The Hex color **CDCDB1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **B1B1CD**, and the grayscale version is **CACACA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFE9**, and **97977C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CDCD9D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CDCDC6**.

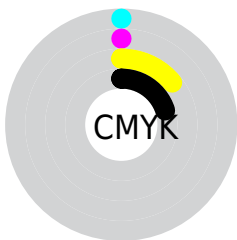
# Distribution



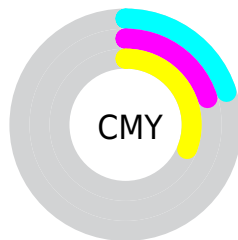
- Red (80%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CDCDB1 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 CDCDB1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





CDCDB1

FFFFFF



FFFFEE9



CDCDB1



B1B296



97977C



7D7D63



64644B



4B4C35



35361F



1F2008



000A00



000000

 CDCDB1

 CDCDB1

 CDCD9D

 CDCDC6

 CDCD88

 CDCDDA

 CDCD74

 CDCDEF

 CDCD5F

 CDCDFF

 CDCD4B

 CDCD36

 CDCD21

 CDCD0D

 CDCD00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DCC8B0



CDCDB1



BDD1B9

# Triad

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



CDCDB1



ABD2DF



E4C2D1

# Complementary

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



CDCDB1



B1B1CD

# 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.



D8C5DD



CDCDB1



B6CEE6

# Square

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



CDCDB1



A8D3D4



C7C9E5



E9C2C3

# Rectangle

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



CDCDB1



B3D3C1



C7C9E5



E1C3D5



# Sweetspot

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



CDCDB1



FFFFF5



CDB1B1



808079



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CDCDB1



FFFFD6



BFCDB1



66665C



A6A600



262600



# Inverse Universe

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



B1B1CD



D6D6FF



BFB1CD



5C5C66



0000A6

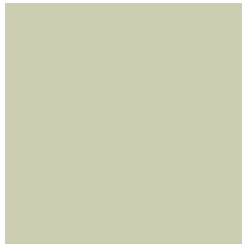


000026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CDCDB1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

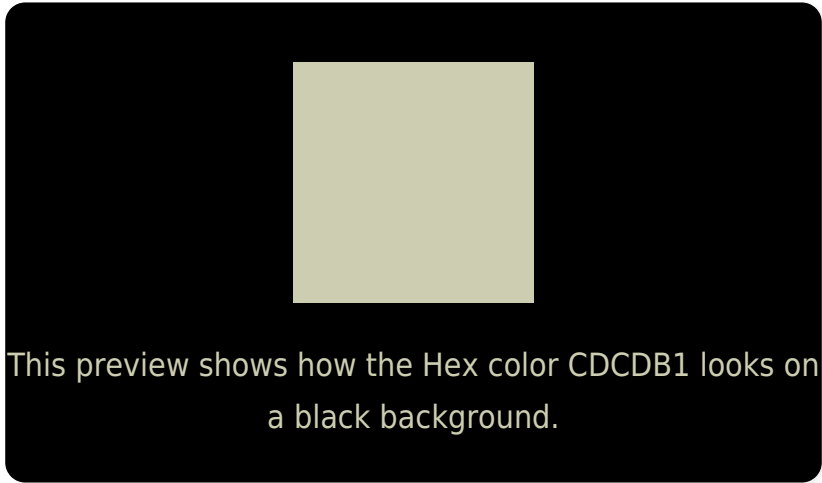
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

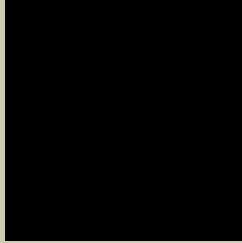
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

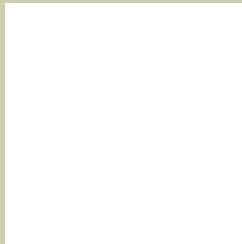
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CDCDB1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CDCDB1.

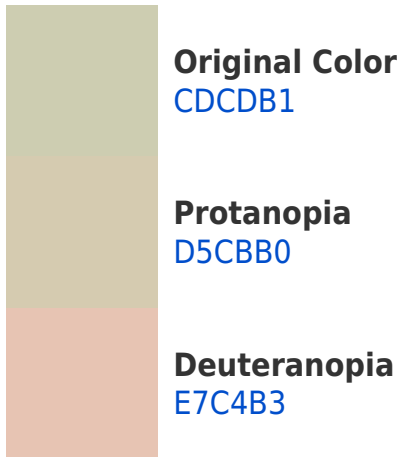


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CDCDB1.

# 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](#).

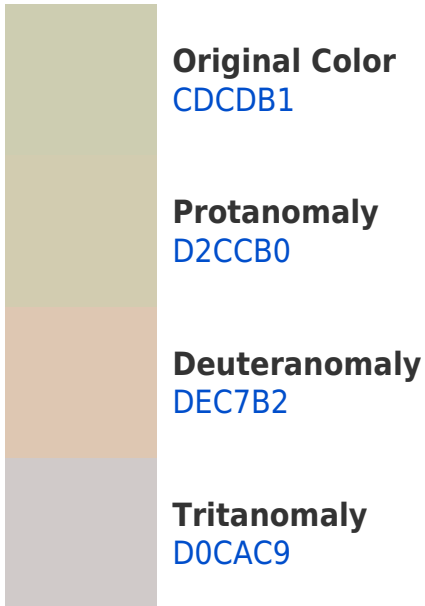
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
D2C8D7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CDCDB1 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 #CDCDB1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CDCDB1  
}
```

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 #CDCDB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CDCDB1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CDCDB1 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  
#CDCDB1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CDCDB1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CDCDB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDCDB1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CDCDB1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CDCDB1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CDCDB1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CDCDB1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CDCDB1 }
```

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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