

Converting Colors

Hex(CF86BB)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(CF86BB) contains.

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Color

Hex(CF86BB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CF86BB
RGB	207, 134, 187
RGB Percent	81%, 53%, 73%
CMY	0.1882, 0.4745, 0.2667
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.10, 0.19
HSL	316°, 43%, 67%
HSV	316°, 35%, 81%
XYZ	43.2269, 33.9034, 51.2794
YIQ	161.8690, 26.4950, 31.9590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

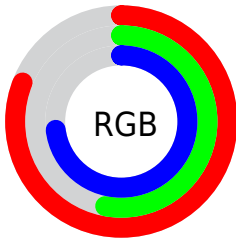
Format	Color
R _Y B	207, 134, 187
Decimal	13600443
CIE Lab	64.89, 35.86, -16.15
CIE LCh	65, 39.332, 335.762
Yxy	33.9034, 0.3366, 0.2640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291790523 (0xFFCF86BB)
YUV	161.8690, 12.3896, 39.5799
Hunter-Lab	58.2267, 30.6198, -11.4572

Details

The Hex color **CF86BB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **86CF9A**, and the grayscale version is **A2A2A2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBCF3**, and **975386** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CF71B5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CF9BC1**.

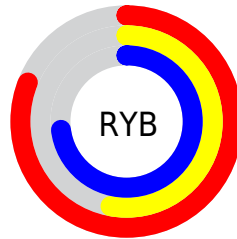
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (53%)

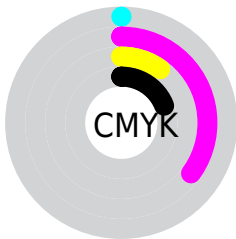
Blue (73%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (73%)

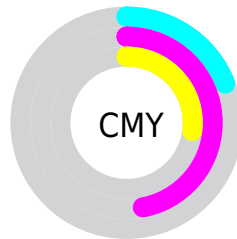


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CF86BB 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 CF86BB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 CF86BB

 CF86BB

FFFFFF

 B36CA0

 FFBCF3

 975386

 FFD8FF

 7D3A6C

 FFF5FF

 632154

 49063D

 310027

 170011

 000000

 CF86BB

 CF86BB

 CF71B5

 CF9BC1

 CF5DB0

 CFAFC6

 CF48AA

 CFC4CC

 CF33A4

 CFD9D2

 CF1E9F

 CFEED7

 CF0A99

 CFFFDD

 CF0096

 CFFFE3

 CFFFE8

 CFFFE6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



AA92D7



CF86BB



E08198

Triad

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



CF86BB



AD9E56



00AFC5

Complementary

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



CF86BB



86CF9A

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.



18B0A3



CF86BB



88A763

Square

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



CF86BB



CB915E



5BAE7F



25A9DD

Rectangle

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



CF86BB



E18481



5BAE7F



00AFBB

Sweetspot

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



CF86BB



FFE3F7



9986CF



806F7B



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



CF86BB



FF94E2



CF8697



695E66



A8007A



29001E

Inverse Universe

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



CF86BB



FF94E2



86CFBE



695E66



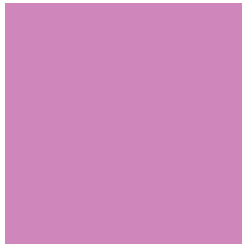
A8007A



29001E

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CF86BB looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

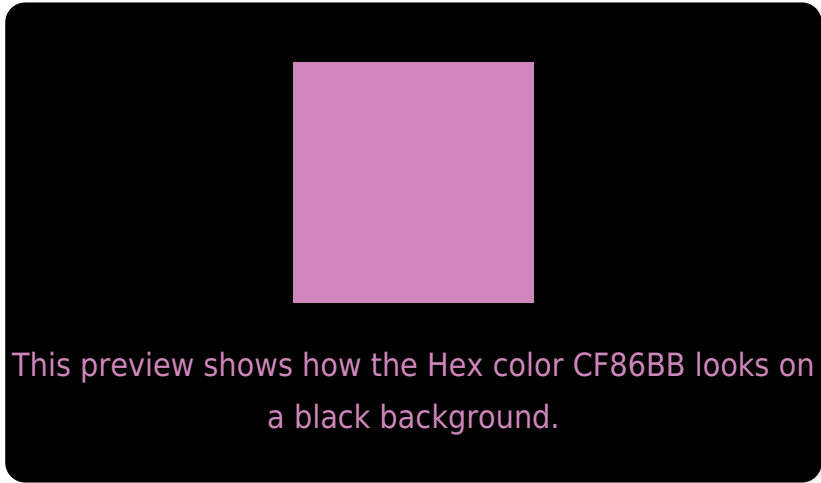
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CF86BB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CF86BB.

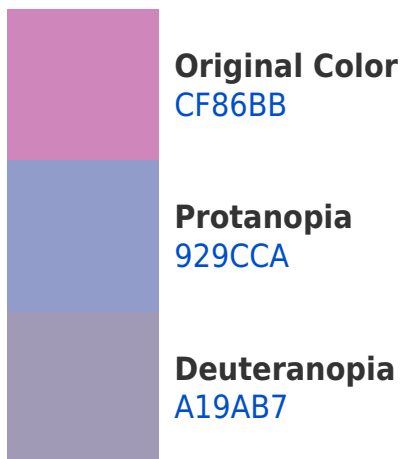



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CF86BB.

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](#).

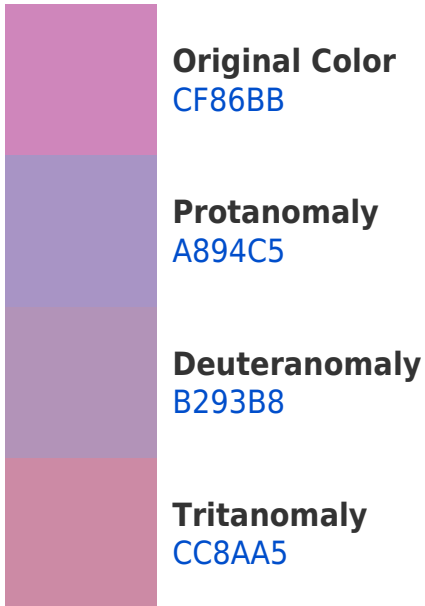
Dichromacy



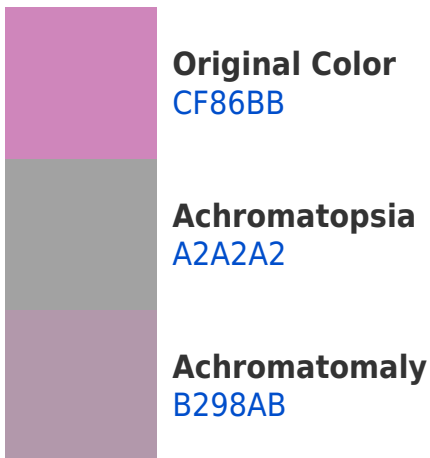


Tritanopia
CB8D98

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CF86BB 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 #CF86BB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CF86BB  
}
```

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 #CF86BB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CF86BB  
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CF86BB 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  
#CF86BB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CF86BB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CF86BB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CF86BB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CF86BB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CF86BB }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CF86BB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CF86BB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CF86BB }
```

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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