

# Converting Colors

Hex(CFA2AA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CFA2AA) contains.

<b>Hex(CFA2AA)</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(CFA2AA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CFA2AA
RGB	207, 162, 170
RGB Percent	81%, 64%, 67%
CMY	0.1882, 0.3647, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.18, 0.19
HSL	349°, 32%, 72%
HSV	349°, 22%, 81%
XYZ	45.9082, 42.0083, 43.7190
YIQ	176.3670, 24.2520, 12.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

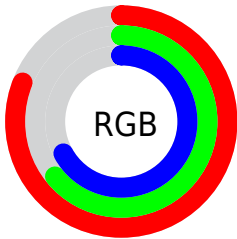
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	207, 162, 170
Decimal	13607594
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.88, 17.83, 2.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 17.974, 7.157
Yxy	42.0083, 0.3488, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291797674 (0xFFCFA2AA)
YUV	176.3670, -3.1389, 26.8651
Hunter-Lab	64.8138, 13.0087, 5.3767

# Details

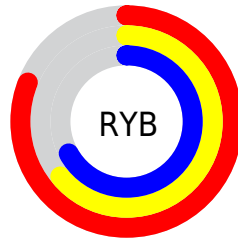
The Hex color **CFA2AA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **A2CFC7**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFD9E1**, and **986E76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CF8D99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CFB7BB**.

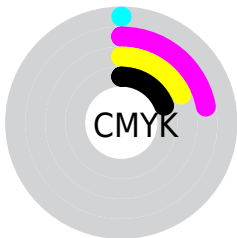
# Distribution



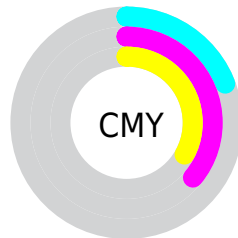
- Red (81%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CFA2AA 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 CFA2AA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CFA2AA

 CFA2AA

FFFFFF

 B38890

 FFD9E1

 986E76

 FFF6FE

 7E565D

 643E46

 4B2830

 34121B

 220000

 000000

 CFA2AA

 CFA2AA

 CF8D99

 CFB7BB

 CF7988

 CFCBCC

 CF6477

 CFE0DD

 CF4F66

 CFF5EE

 CF3B55

 CFFFFFF

 CF2644

 CF1133

 CF0025

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C6A4BA



CFA2AA



CEA49A

# Triad

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



CFA2AA



A4B293



8DB3CB

# Complementary

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



CFA2AA



A2CFC7

# 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.



82B6C1



CFA2AA



92B6A0

# Square

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



CFA2AA



B6AE8D



85B7B1



A0AECE

# Rectangle

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



CFA2AA



C9A793



85B7B1



88B4C8



# Sweetspot

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



CFA2AA



FFEDF0



C7A2CF



807577



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CFA2AA



FFBDC8



CFB0A2



695E60



A8001E



290007



# Inverse Universe

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



CFA2AA



FFBDC8



A2C1CF



695E60



A8001E

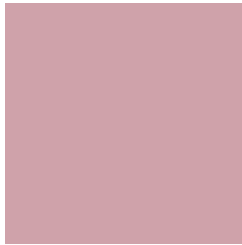


290007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CFA2AA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

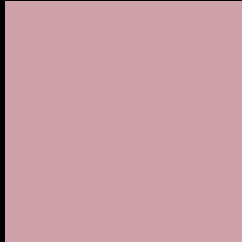
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CFA2AA 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 CFA2AA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CFA2AA.

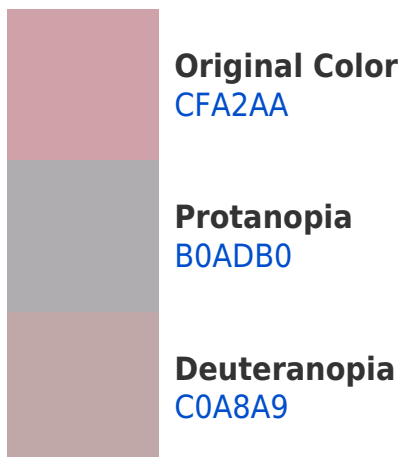


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CFA2AA.

# Color Blindness Simulation

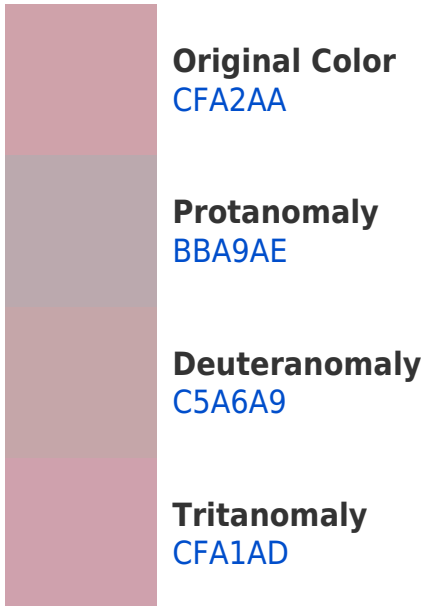
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

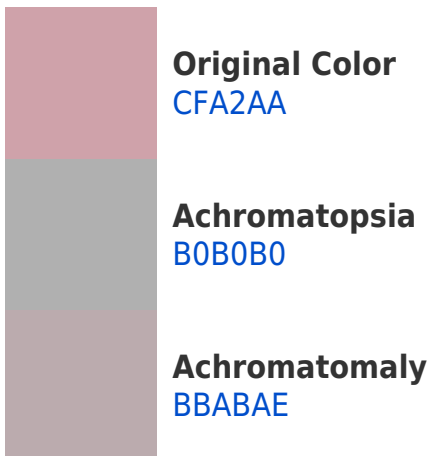




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CFA2AA 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 #CFA2AA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CFA2AA  
}
```

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 #CFA2AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CFA2AA } }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CFA2AA 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 #CFA2AA } }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CFA2AA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CFA2AA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CFA2AA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CFA2AA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CFA2AA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CFA2AA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CFA2AA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CFA2AA }
```

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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