

# Converting Colors

Hex(CFCACC)

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

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

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CFCACC
RGB	207, 202, 204
RGB Percent	81%, 79%, 80%
CMY	0.1882, 0.2078, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.19
HSL	336°, 5%, 80%
HSV	336°, 2%, 81%
XYZ	57.7517, 59.8661, 65.6382
YIQ	203.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

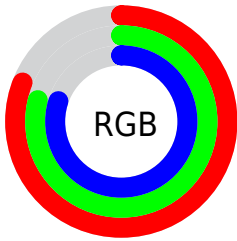
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	207, 202, 204
Decimal	13617868
CIE Lab	81.77, 2.09, -0.39
CIE LCh	82, 2.126, 349.414
Yxy	59.8661, 0.3151, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291807948 (0xFFCFCACC)
YUV	203.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739
Hunter-Lab	77.3732, -2.1697, 3.8636

# Details

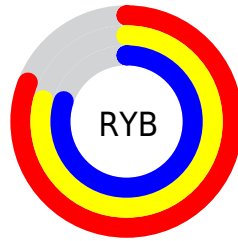
The Hex color **CFCACC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CACFCD**, and the grayscale version is **CCCCCC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **999496** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CFB5C0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CFDFD8**.

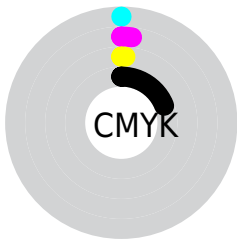
# Distribution



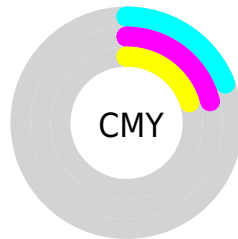
- Red (81%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 CFCACC

FFFFFF

 CFCACC

 B3AFB1

 999496

 7F7A7C

 666163

 4E4A4B

 373335

 221E20

 0B0507

 000000

 CFCACC

 CFCACC

 CFB5C0

 CFDFD8

 CFA1B3

 CFF3E5

 CF8CA7

 CFFFF1

 CF779A

 CFFFFE

 CF628E

 CFFFFF

 CF4E81

 CF3975

 CF2469

 CF105C

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CDCACE



CFCACC



D0CACA

# Triad

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



CFCACC



CCCCC7



C7CCCE

# Complementary

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



CFCACC



CACFCD

# 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.



C7CCCC



CFCACC



C9CCC9

# Square

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



CFCACC



CECBC7



C7CCCA



C9CCCF

# Rectangle

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



CFCACC



D0CAC9



C7CCCA



C7CCCE



# Sweetspot

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



CFCACC



FFFCFD



CDCACF



807E7F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CFCACC



FFF7FA



CFCACA



696466



A80043



290010

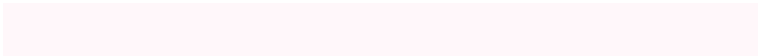


# Inverse Universe

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



CFCACC



FFF7FA



CACFCF



696466



A80043

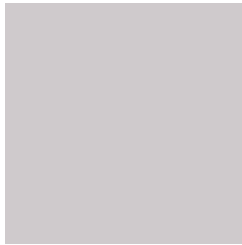


290010



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

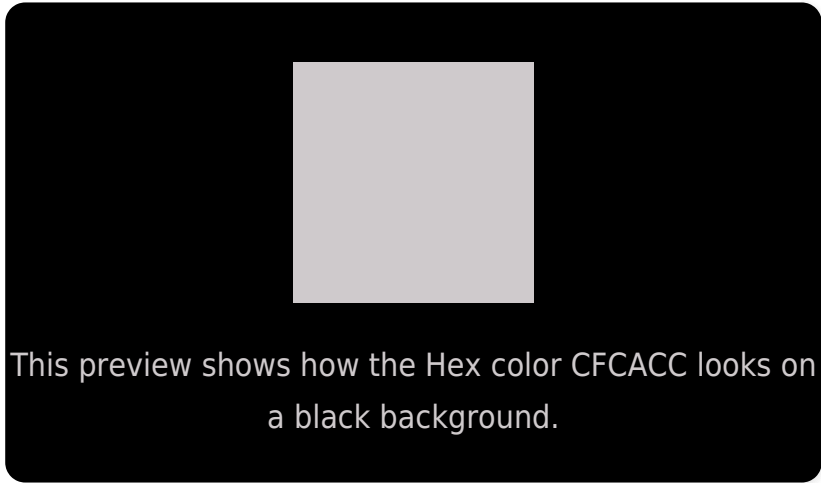
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

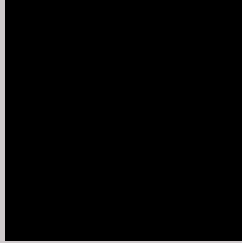
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

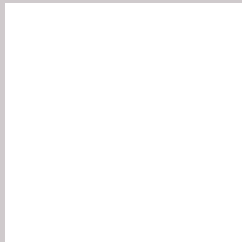
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CFCACC Background



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

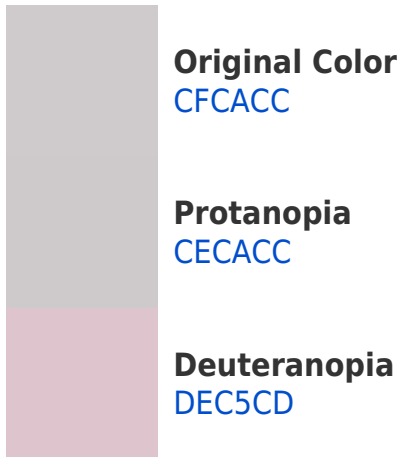


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CFCACC.

# 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**  
D1C8D8

# Trichromacy



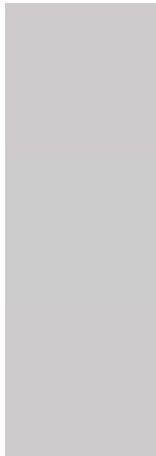
**Original Color**  
CFCACC

**Protanomaly**  
CECACC

**Deuteranomaly**  
D9C7CD

**Tritanomaly**  
D0C9D4

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CFCACC

**Achromatopsia**  
CCCCCC

**Achromatomaly**  
CDCBCC

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #CFCACC colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor