

# Converting Colors

Hex(CFCFCE)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(CFCFCE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CFCFCE
RGB	207, 207, 206
RGB Percent	81%, 81%, 81%
CMY	0.1882, 0.1882, 0.1922
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	60°, 1%, 81%
HSV	60°, 0%, 81%
XYZ	59.1855, 62.3473, 67.3073
YIQ	206.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 207, 206
Decimal	13619150
CIE Lab	83.10, -0.18, 0.49
CIE LCh	83, 0.518, 110.005
Yxy	62.3473, 0.3134, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291809230 (0xFFCFCFCE)
YUV	206.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000
Hunter-Lab	78.9603, -4.3839, 4.7322

# Details

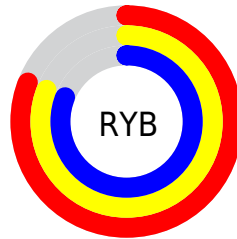
The Hex color **CFCFCE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CECECF**, and the grayscale version is **CFCFCF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **999998** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CFCFB9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CFCFE3**.

# Distribution



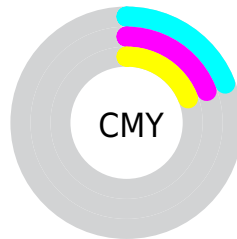
- Red (81%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (81%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



■ CFCFCE

FFFFFF

■ CFCFCE

■ B3B3B3

■ 999998

■ 7F7F7E

■ 666665

■ 4E4E4D

■ 373736

■ 222221

■ 0B0B0A

■ 000000

 CFCFCE

 CFCFCE

 CFCFB9

 CFCFE3

 CFCFA5

 CFCFF7

 CFCF90

 CFCFFF

 CFCF7B

 CFCF66

 CFCF52

 CFCF3D

 CFCF28

 CFCF14

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D0CFCE



CFCFCE



CECFCE

# Triad

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



CFCFCE



CECFD0



D0CFCE

# Complementary

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



CFCFCE



CECECF

# 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.



CFCFD0



CFCFCE



CECFD0

# Square

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



CFCFCE



CECFCE



CFCFD0



D0CFCE

# Rectangle

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



CFCFCE



CECFCE



CFCFD0



D0CFCE



# Sweetspot

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



CFCFCE

FFFFFF



CFCECE



808080



000000

# Same Dimension

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



CFCFCE



FFFFFC



696968



A8A800



292900

# Inverse Universe

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



CECECF



FCFCFF



CFCECF



686869



0000A8

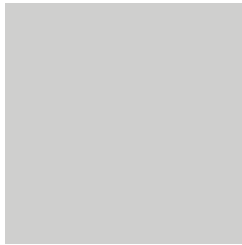


000029



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

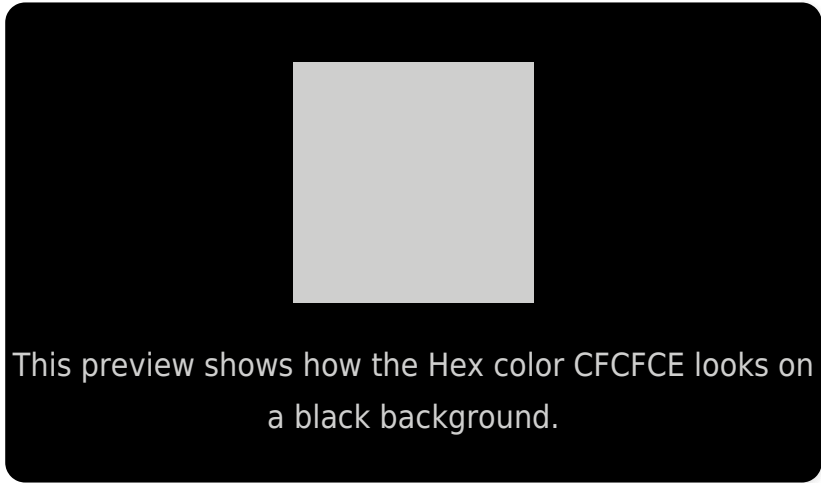
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

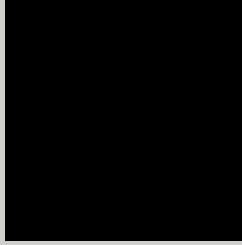
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

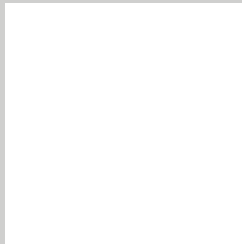
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## Hex CFCFCE Background



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



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

# 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



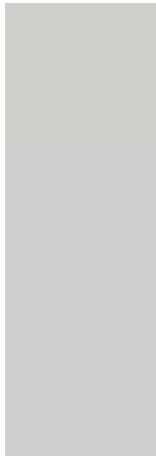
**Original Color**  
CFCFCE

**Protanomaly**  
D2CECD

**Deuteranomaly**  
DBCBCF

**Tritanomaly**  
D0CED8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CFCFCE

**Achromatopsia**  
CFCFCF

**Achromatomaly**  
CFCFCF

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #CFCFCE colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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