

# Converting Colors

Hex(B4FABB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B4FABB) contains.

<b>Hex(B4FABB)</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(B4FABB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4FABB
RGB	180, 250, 187
RGB Percent	71%, 98%, 73%
CMY	0.2941, 0.0196, 0.2667
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.25, 0.02
HSL	126°, 88%, 84%
HSV	126°, 28%, 98%
XYZ	61.9776, 81.6624, 59.5096
YIQ	221.8880, -21.4970, -34.4330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

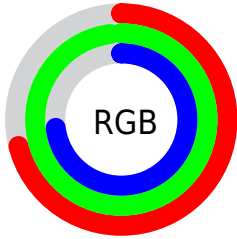
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	180, 244, 250
Decimal	11860667
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.43, -33.77, 23.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 41.098, 145.260
Yxy	81.6624, 0.3051, 0.4020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290050747 (0xFFB4FABB)
YUV	221.8880, -17.1998, -36.7358
Hunter-Lab	90.3672, -35.7199, 24.2128

# Details

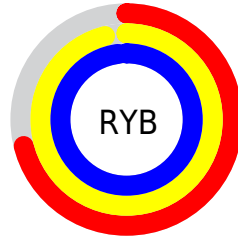
The Hex color **B4FABB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FAB4F3**, and the grayscale version is **DEDEDE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **EDFFF3**, and **7DC186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9BFAA4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CDFAD2**.

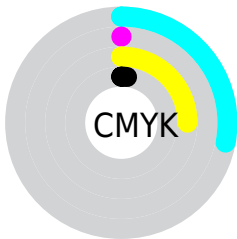
# Distribution



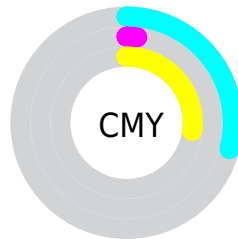
- Red (71%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B4FABB 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 B4FABB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B4FABB

FFFFFF

 EDFFF3

 B4FABB


 98DDA0

 7DC186

 63A66C

 498B53

 2E713C

 115825

 00400F

 002A00

 001000

 B4FABB

 B4FABB

 9BF4A4

 CDFAD2

 82FA8E

 E6FAE8

 69FA77

 FFFAFF

 50FA61

 37FA4A

 1EFA34

 05FA1D

 00FA19

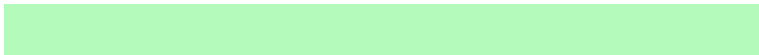
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E2F1A1



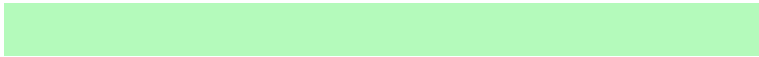
B4FABB



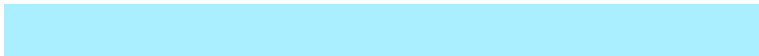
85FFE1

# Triad

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



B4FABB



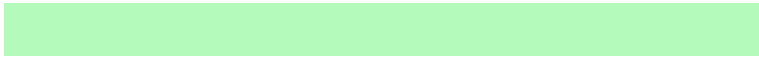
AAEFFF



FFCDC9

# Complementary

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



B4FABB



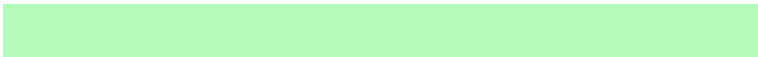
FAB4F3

# 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.



FFCCF1



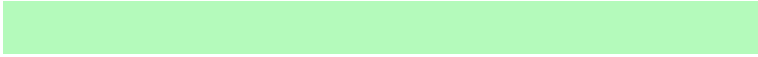
B4FABB



E6E1FF

# Square

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



B4FABB



73F9FF



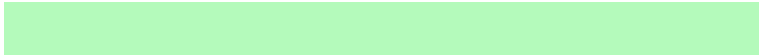
FFD4FF



FFD7AA

# Rectangle

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



**B4FABB**



**6BFFFD**



**FFD4FF**

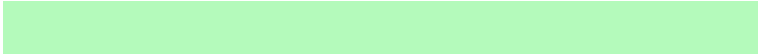


**FFCCD6**

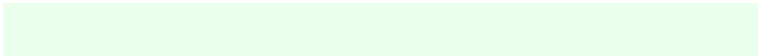


# Sweetspot

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



B4FABB



EBFFED



F3FAB4



738074



000000

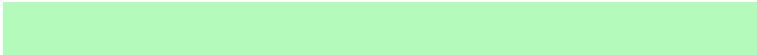


808080

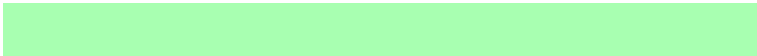


# Same Dimension

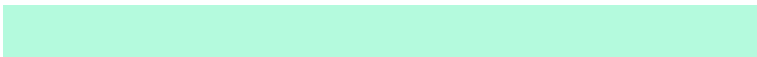
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



B4FABB



A8FFB1



B4FADD



707D72



00BD13



003D06



# Inverse Universe

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



FAB4F3



FFA8F6



FAB4D0



7D707C



BD00AA

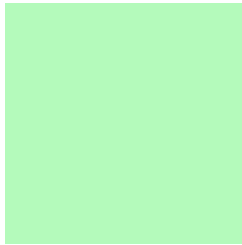


3D0037



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B4FABB 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 B4FABB 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

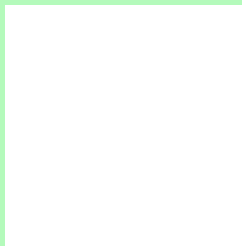
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex B4FABB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B4FABB.

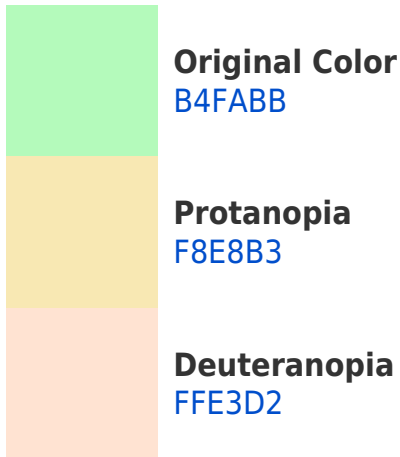


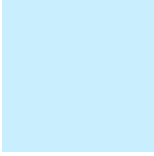
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B4FABB.

# 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



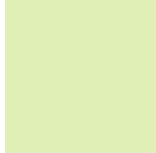


**Tritanopia**  
C9EFFF

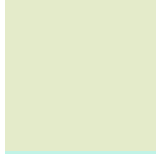
# Trichromacy



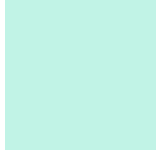
**Original Color**  
B4FABB



**Protanomaly**  
DFEFB6

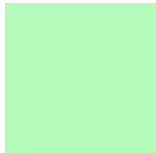


**Deuteranomaly**  
E4EBCA

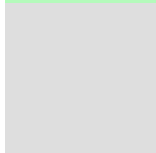


**Tritanomaly**  
C1F3E6

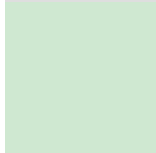
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
B4FABB



**Achromatopsia**  
DEDEDE



**Achromatomaly**  
CFE8D1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B4FABB 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 #B4FABB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B4FABB  
}
```

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 #B4FABB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B4FABB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B4FABB 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
#B4FABB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B4FABB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B4FABB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B4FABB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B4FABB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B4FABB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B4FABB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B4FABB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B4FABB }
```

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