

# Converting Colors

Hex(BABABA)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(BABABA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BABABA
RGB	186, 186, 186
RGB Percent	73%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2706, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	0°, 0%, 73%
HSV	0°, 0%, 73%
XYZ	46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 186, 186
Decimal	12237498
CIE Lab	75.51, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	76, 0.009, 296.813
Yxy	49.1021, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290427578 (0xFFBABA)
YUV	186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F2F2F2**, and **858585** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BAA7A7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BACDCD**.

# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (73%)

Blue (73%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (73%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 BABABA

 D6D6D6

 F2F2F2

FFFFFF

 BABABA

 9F9F9F

 858585

 6C6C6C

 545454

 3C3C3C

 272727

 121212

 000000

 BABABA

 BAA7A7

 BA9595

 BA8282

 BA7070

 BA5D5D

 BA4A4A

 BABABA

 BACDCD

 BADDFD

 BAF2F2

 BAFFFF

■ BA3838

■ BA2525

■ BA1313

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



BABABA



F2F2F2



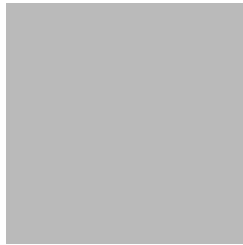
7A7A7A



FAFAFA

# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

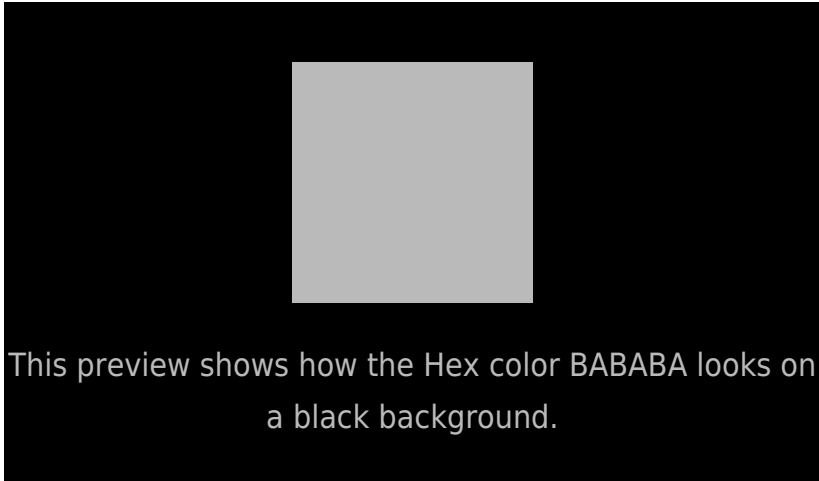
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

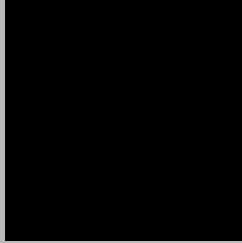
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

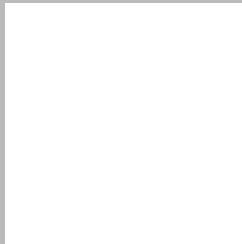
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## Hex BABABA Background



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



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

# 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**  
BCB8C7

# Trichromacy



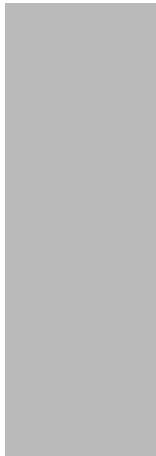
**Original Color**  
BABABA

**Protanomaly**  
BCB9B9

**Deuteranomaly**  
C5B6BB

**Tritanomaly**  
BBB9C2

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
BABABA

**Achromatopsia**  
BABABA

**Achromatomaly**  
BABABA

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #BABABA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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? Have a look at my other booklet HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

**A CSS color notation guide.**

Are you new to web development and want to know the different ways to express colors in CSS? Then this booklet is for you!

**HOWCOLORS.WORK will help you understand the syntax of the color notations in CSS.**

You will learn all the current and new ways to express colors to prepare yourself for the future!

**[Buy now, starting at \\$4.99!](#)**

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