

# Converting Colors

Hex(BAFCAC)

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

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

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAFCAC
RGB	186, 252, 172
RGB Percent	73%, 99%, 67%
CMY	0.2706, 0.0118, 0.3255
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.32, 0.01
HSL	110°, 93%, 83%
HSV	110°, 32%, 99%
XYZ	62.5065, 83.0385, 51.7633
YIQ	223.1460, -13.6560, -38.8720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

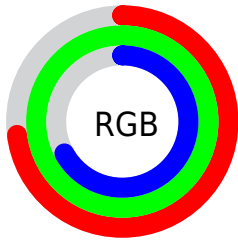
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	172, 252, 238
Decimal	12254380
CIELab	93.03, -35.15, 31.89
CIELCh	93, 47.464, 137.785
Yxy	83.0385, 0.3168, 0.4209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290444460 (0xFFBAFCAC)
YUV	223.1460, -25.2150, -32.5770
Hunter-Lab	91.1254, -37.0294, 30.1084

# Details

The Hex color **BAFCAC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **EEACFC**, and the grayscale version is **DFDFDF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F3FFE4**, and **83C377** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A5FC93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CFFCC5**.

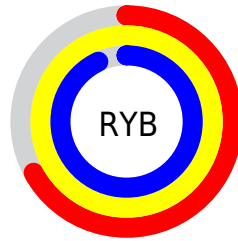
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (99%)

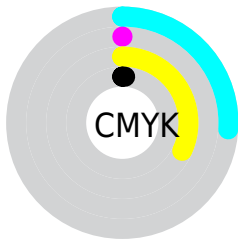
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (93%)

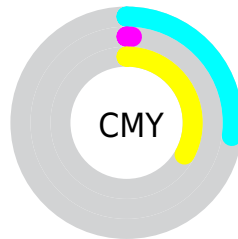


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 BAFCAC

FFFFFF

 F3FFE4

 BAFCAC


 9EDF91

 83C377

 68A85E

 4E8D45

 34732D

 175A16

 004200

 002B00

 001300

 BAFCAC

 BAFCAC

 A5FC93

 CFFCC5

 90FC7A

 E4FCDE

 7CFC60

 F8FCF8

 67FC47

 FFFCFF

 52FC2E

 3DFC15

 2CFC00

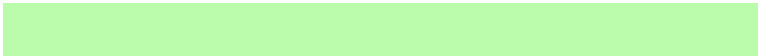
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EEF192



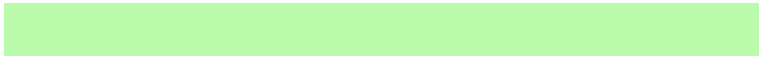
BAFCAC



7FFFD6

# Triad

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



BAFCAC



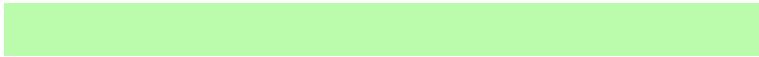
88F5FF



FFC8D1

# Complementary

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



BAFCAC



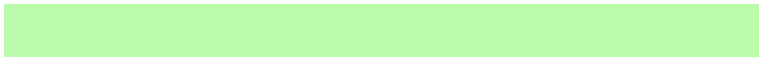
EEACFC

# Split Complementary

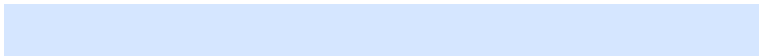
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFC9FF



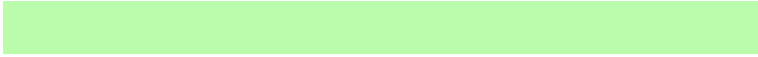
BAFCAC



D5E6FF

# Square

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



BAFCAC



39FFFF



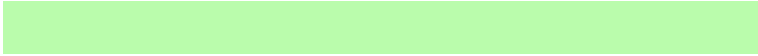
FFD5FF



FFD2A9

# Rectangle

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



BAFCAC



54FFF6



FFD5FF

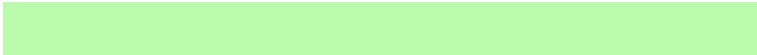


FFC7E1

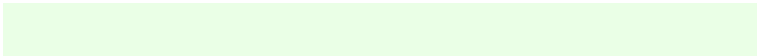


# Sweetspot

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



BAFCAC



EAFFE6



FCEDAC



738070



000000

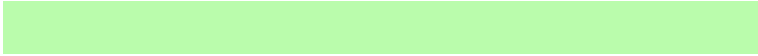


808080

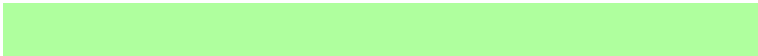


# Same Dimension

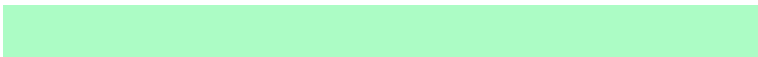
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



BAFCAC



AFFF9E



ACFCC5



737D70



21BD00



0B3D00



# Inverse Universe

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



EEACFC



EE9EFF



FCACE3



7B707D



9C00BD

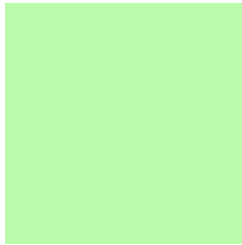


32003D



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

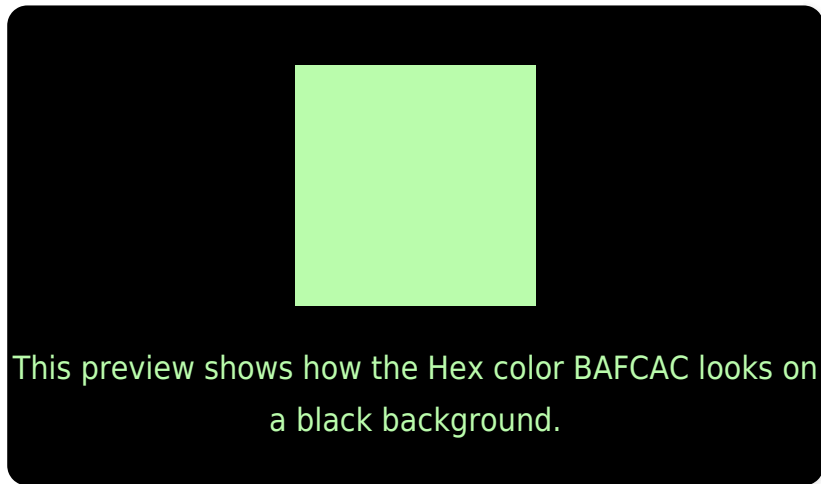
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

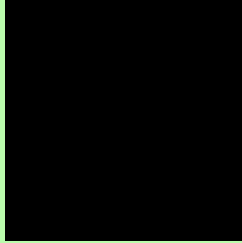
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex BAFCAC Background



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

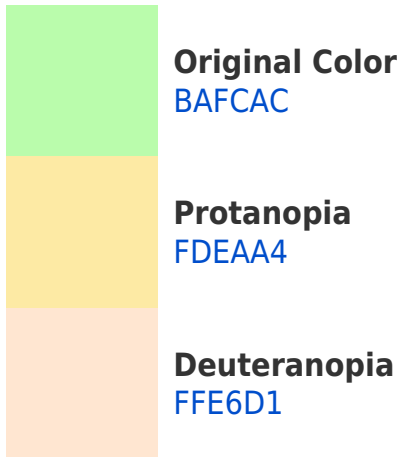


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BAFCAC.

# 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

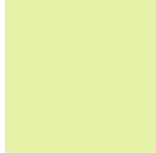




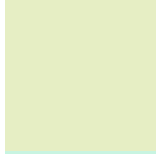
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
BAFCAC



**Protanomaly**  
E5F1A7

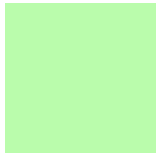


**Deuteranomaly**  
E6EEC4

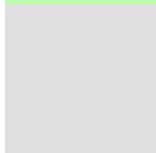


**Tritanomaly**  
C8F4E1

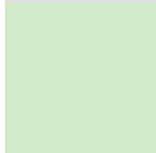
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
BAFCAC



**Achromatopsia**  
DFDFDF



**Achromatomaly**  
D2EACC

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #BAFCAC colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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