

# Converting Colors

Hex(BCFFA1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(BCFFA1) contains.

<b>Hex(BCFFA1)</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(BCFFA1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCFFA1
RGB	188, 255, 161
RGB Percent	74%, 100%, 63%
CMY	0.2627, 0.0000, 0.3686
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	103°, 100%, 82%
HSV	103°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	62.9321, 84.7846, 46.7664
YIQ	224.2510, -9.7580, -43.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

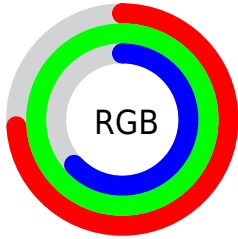
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 255, 228</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12386209</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.79, -37.44, 38.39</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">94, 53.627, 134.279</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">84.7846, 0.3236, 0.4359</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290576289</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFBCFFA1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">224.2510, -31.1827, -31.7921</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.0785, -39.1397, 34.3418</a>

# Details

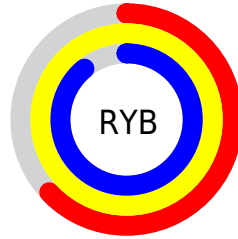
The Hex color **BCFFA1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **E4A1FF**, and the grayscale version is **E1E1E1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F6FFD9**, and **85C66C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **AAFF87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CEFFBB**.

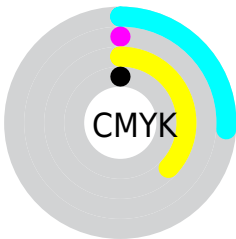
# Distribution



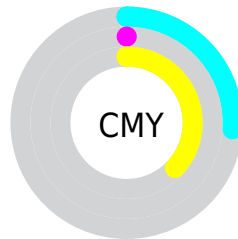
- Red (74%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color BCFFA1 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 BCFFA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 BCFFA1

 BCFFA1

FFFFFF

 A0E286

 F6FFD9

 85C66C

 FFFFF5

 6AAA53

 4F903A

 347621

 165C05

 004400

 002D00

 001600

 BCFFA1

 BCFFA1

 AAFF87

 CEFFBB

 98FF6E

 E0FFD4

 85FF54

 F3FFEE

 73FF3B

FFFFFF

 61FF21

 4FFF08

 49FF00

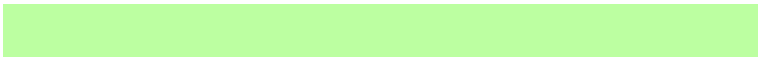
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F6F287



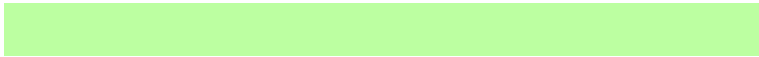
BCFFA1



76FFCF

# Triad

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



BCFFA1



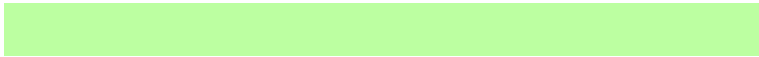
63FAFF



FFC4D6

# Complementary

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



BCFFA1



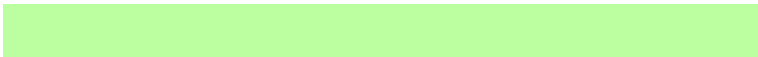
E4A1FF

# Split Complementary

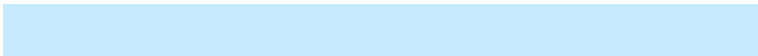
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFC7FF



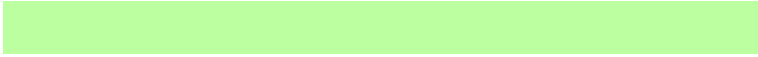
BCFFA1



C8EAFF

# Square

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



BCFFA1



00FFFF



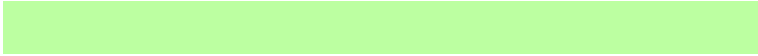
FFD6FF



FFCFA7

# Rectangle

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



BCFFA1



30FFF3



FFD6FF

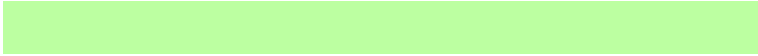


FFC4E8

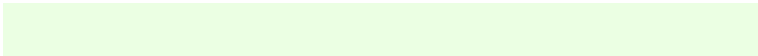


# Sweetspot

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



BCFFA1



EBFFE3



FFE3A1



74806F



000000

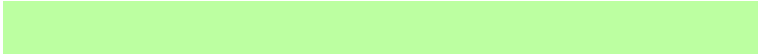


808080

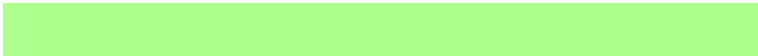


# Same Dimension

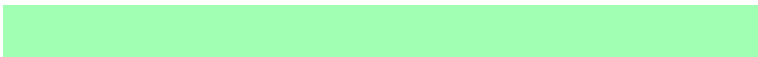
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



BCFFA1



AFFF8F



A1FFB4



768073



37BF00



124000



# Inverse Universe

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



E4A1FF



DF8FFF



FFA1EC



7C7380



8800BF

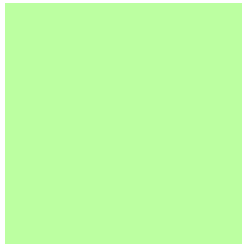


2D0040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color BCFFA1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

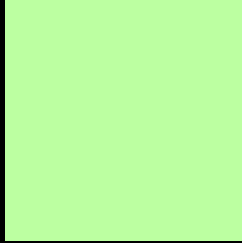
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 BCFFA1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

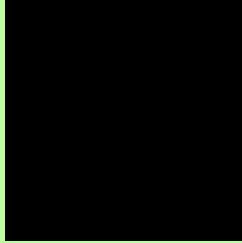
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex BCFFA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color BCFFA1.

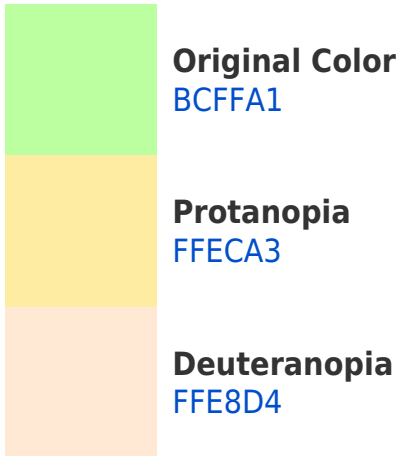


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BCFFA1.

# 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



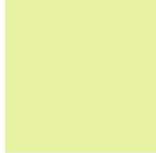


**Tritanopia**  
D6F1FF

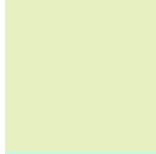
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
BCFFA1



**Protanomaly**  
E7F3A2

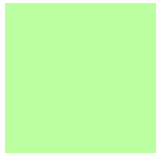


**Deuteranomaly**  
E7F0C1

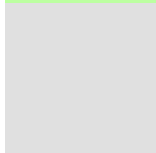


**Tritanomaly**  
CDF6DD

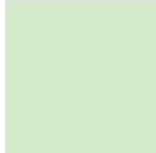
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
BCFFA1



**Achromatopsia**  
E0E0E0



**Achromatomaly**  
D3EBC9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex BCFFA1 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 #BCFFA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#BCFFA1  
}
```

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 #BCFFA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #BCFFA1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex BCFFA1 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
#BCFFA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#BCFFA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #BCFFA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BCFFA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #BCFFA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BCFFA1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex BCFFA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#BCFFA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#BCFFA1 }
```

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