

# Converting Colors

Hex(BFFBBE)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(BFFBBE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | BFFBBE                       |
| RGB         | 191, 251, 190                |
| RGB Percent | 75%, 98%, 75%                |
| CMY         | 0.2510, 0.0157, 0.2549       |
| CMYK        | 0.24, 0.00, 0.24, 0.02       |
| HSL         | 119°, 88%, 86%               |
| HSV         | 119°, 24%, 98%               |
| XYZ         | 65.2773, 83.7884, 61.4475    |
| YIQ         | 226.1060, -16.1790, -31.6910 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

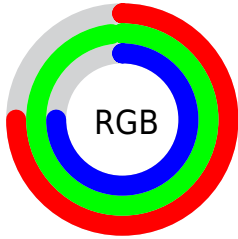
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>   |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">190, 251, 250</a>                                |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">12581822</a>                                     |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">93.36, -30.23, 23.27</a>                         |
| CIELCh                              | <a href="#">93, 38.152, 142.410</a>                          |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">83.7884, 0.3101, 0.3980</a>                      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4290771902</a><br>( <a href="#">0xFFBFFBBE</a> ) |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">226.1060, -17.8003, -30.7880</a>                 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">91.5360, -32.8939, 24.2742</a>                   |

# Details

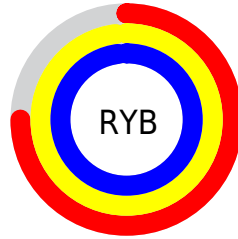
The Hex color **BFFBBE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FABEFB**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F8FFF7**, and **88C288** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A6FBA5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D8FBD7**.

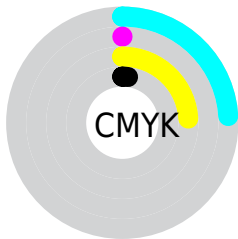
# Distribution



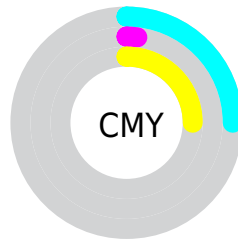
- Red (75%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 BFFBBE

FFFFFF

 F8FFF7

 BFFBBE


 A3DEA3

 88C288

 6EA76F

 548C56

 3B723E

 215928

 024212

 002B00

 001400

 BFFBBE

 BFFBBE

 A6FBA5

 D8FBD7

 8EFB8C

 F0FBF0

 75FB73

 FFFBFF

 5CFB5A

 44FB41

 2BFB27

 12FB0E

 04FB00

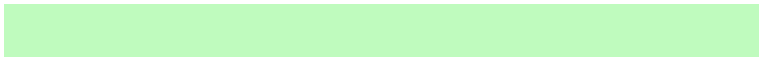
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E9F2A7



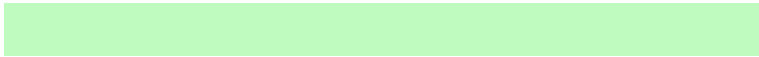
BFFBBE



95FFE1

# Triad

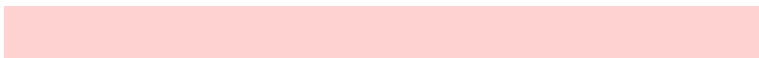
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



BFFBBE



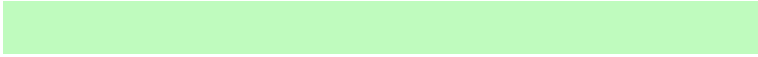
AEF2FF



FFD2D2

# Complementary

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



BFFBBE



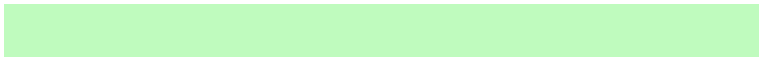
FABEFB

# 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.



FFD1F7



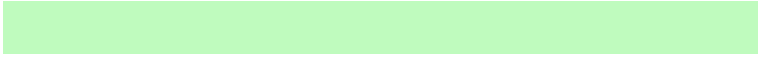
BFFBBE



E4E6FF

# Square

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



BFFBBE



81FBFF



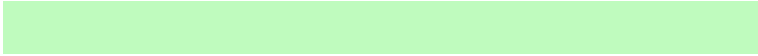
FFD9FF



FFDAB3

# Rectangle

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



**BFFBBE**



**7FFFFA**



**FFD9FF**

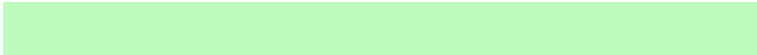


**FFD1DE**



# Sweetspot

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



BFFBBE



EDFFED



FBFABE



758075



000000

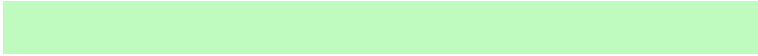


808080

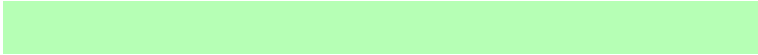


# Same Dimension

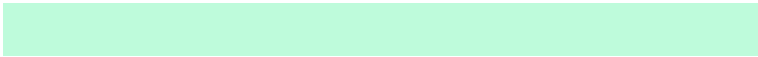
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



BFFBBE



B6FFB5



BEFBDB



717D70



03BD00



013D00



# Inverse Universe

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



FABEFB



FEB5FF



FBBEDE



7D707D



BA00BD

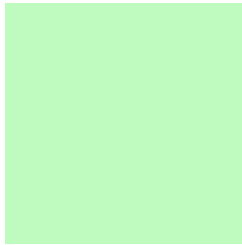


3C003D



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

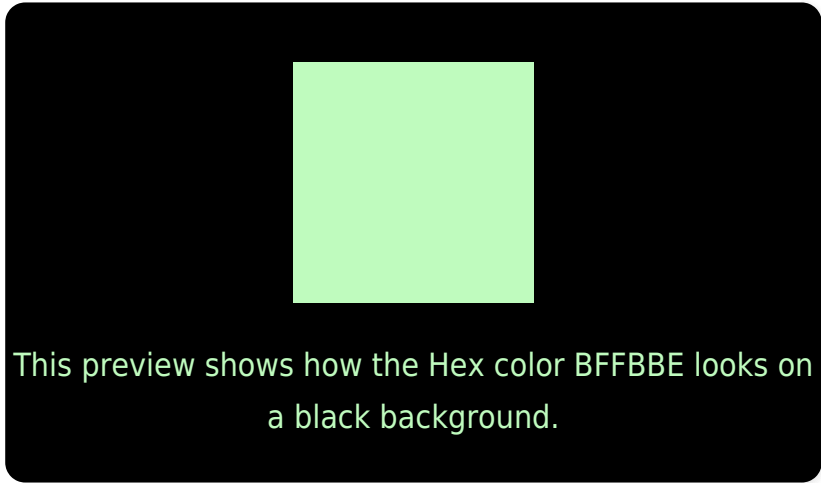
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

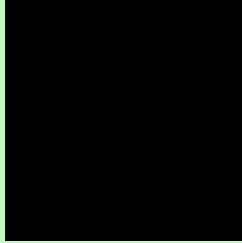
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

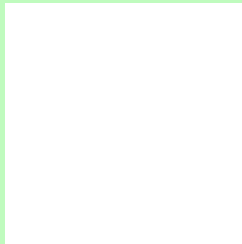
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex BFFBBE Background



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

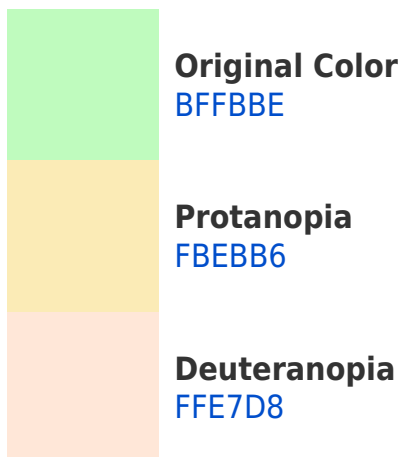


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BFFBBE.

# 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



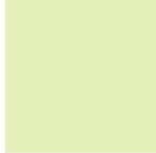


**Tritanopia**  
D4F0FF

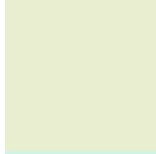
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
BFFBBE



**Protanomaly**  
E5F1B9

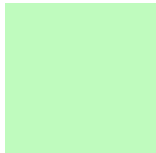


**Deuteranomaly**  
E8EECF

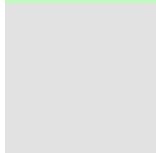


**Tritanomaly**  
CCF4E7

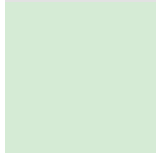
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
BFFBBE



**Achromatopsia**  
E2E2E2



**Achromatomaly**  
D5EBD5

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #BFFBBE colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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