

# Converting Colors

Hex(CACD2F)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CACD2F) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(CACD2F)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CACD2F
RGB	202, 205, 47
RGB Percent	79%, 80%, 18%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1961, 0.8157
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.77, 0.20
HSL	61°, 63%, 49%
HSV	61°, 77%, 80%
XYZ	46.7015, 56.4244, 11.1189
YIQ	186.0910, 48.9300, -49.7740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

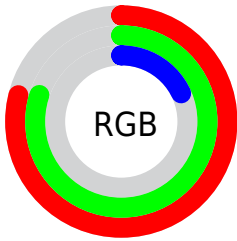
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	47, 205, 50
Decimal	13290799
CIE Lab	79.85, -18.62, 71.78
CIE LCh	80, 74.159, 104.540
Yxy	56.4244, 0.4088, 0.4939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291480879 (0xFFCACD2F)
YUV	186.0910, -68.5719, 13.9522
Hunter-Lab	75.1162, -20.4756, 43.8051

# Details

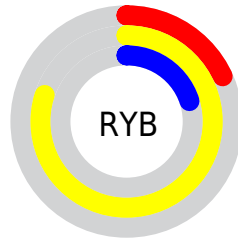
The Hex color **CACD2F** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as middle muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **322FCD**, and the grayscale version is **BBBBBB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF6A**, and **909700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **CACD1B**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CACD44**.

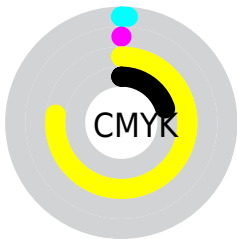
# Distribution



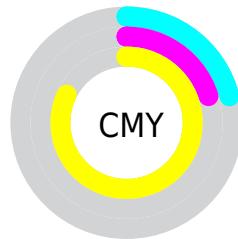
- Red (79%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CACD2F 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 CACD2F by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CACD2F

 CACD2F

FFFFFF

 ADB200

 FFFF6A

 909700

 FFFF87

 747D00

 FFFFA3

 586400

 FFFFC0

 3D4D00

 FFFFDD

 233600

 FFFFFA

 062100

 000000

 CACD2F

 CACD2F

■ CACD1B

■ CACD44

■ C9CD06

■ CBCD58

■ C9CD00

■ CBCD6D

■ CCCD81

■ CCCD96

■ CCCDAA

■ CDCDBF

■ CDCDD3

■ CECDE8

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFB637



CACD2F



7BDD5D

# Triad

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



CACD2F



00E3FF



FF8AED

# Complementary

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



CACD2F



322FCD

# 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.



F4A5FF



CACD2F



00D8FF

# Square

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



CACD2F



00E7E7



7FC2FF



FF85A7

# Rectangle

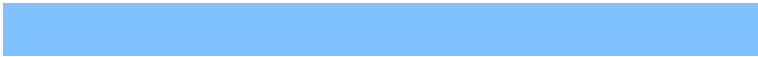
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



CACD2F



00E387



7FC2FF



FF92FF



# Sweetspot

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



CACD2F



FEFFC4



CD322F



7F805C



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



CACD2F



FBFF14



7BCD2F



66665C



A3A600



262600



# Inverse Universe

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



322FCD



1914FF



812FCD



5C5C66



0300A6



010026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CACD2F looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

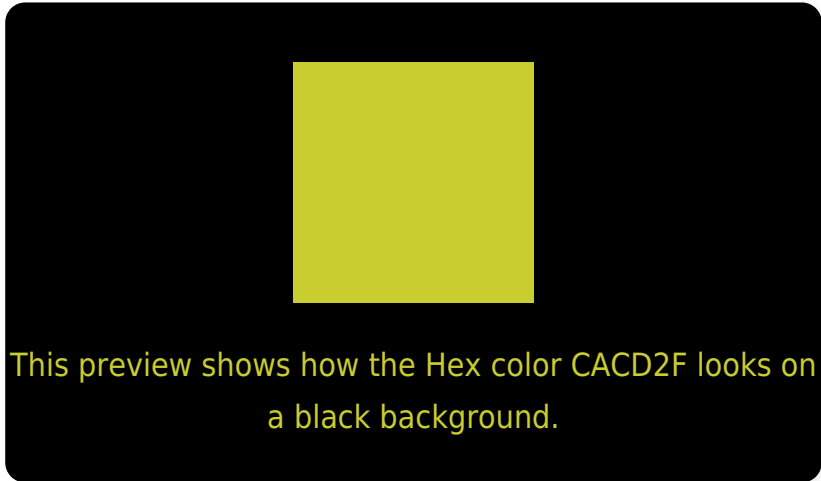
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 CACD2F Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CACD2F.

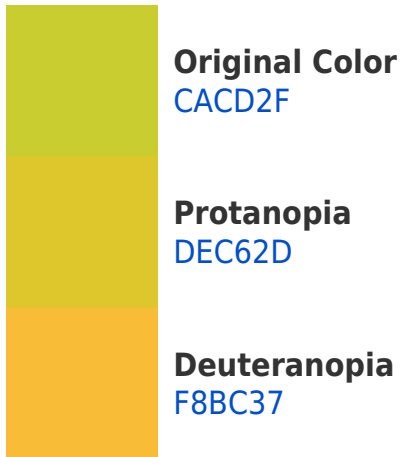


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CACD2F.

# 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](#).

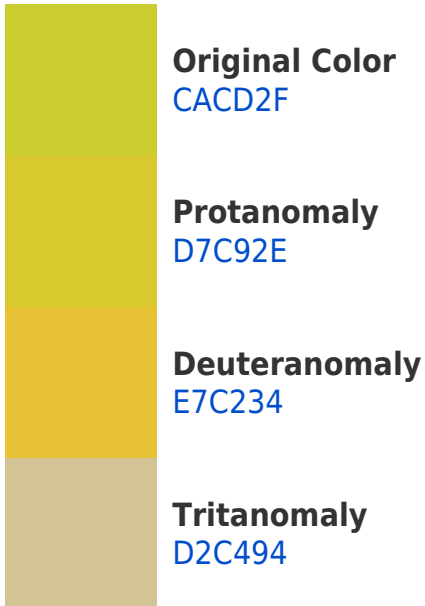
## Dichromacy



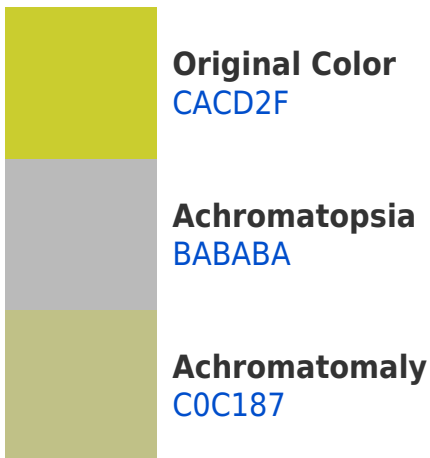


**Tritanopia**  
D7BFCE

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CACD2F 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 #CACD2F looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CACD2F  
}
```

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 #CACD2F colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CACD2F
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CACD2F 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
#CACD2F }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#CACD2F }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CACD2F colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CACD2F; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CACD2F; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CACD2F }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CACD2F is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CACD2F }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#CACD2F }
```

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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