

# Converting Colors

Hex(FCACD8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FCACD8) contains.

<b>Hex(FCACD8)</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(FCACD8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCACD8
RGB	252, 172, 216
RGB Percent	99%, 67%, 85%
CMY	0.0118, 0.3255, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.14, 0.01
HSL	327°, 93%, 83%
HSV	327°, 32%, 99%
XYZ	67.2921, 55.1584, 72.0657
YIQ	200.9360, 33.5560, 30.6440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

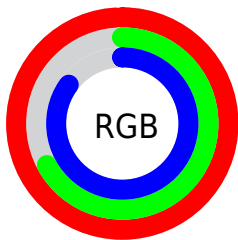
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	252, 172, 216
Decimal	16559320
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	79.13, 35.58, -10.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 37.034, 343.894
Yxy	55.1584, 0.3459, 0.2836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294749400 (0xFFFCACD8)
YUV	200.9360, 7.4266, 44.7831
Hunter-Lab	74.2687, 31.7620, -5.5432

# Details

The Hex color **FCACD8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **ACFCD0**, and the grayscale version is **C9C9C9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE4FF**, and **C277A1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FC93CD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCC5E3**.

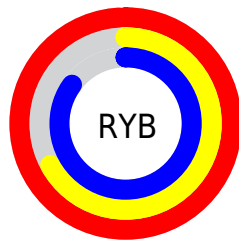
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (67%)

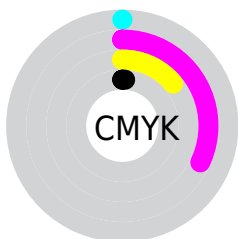
Blue (85%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (85%)

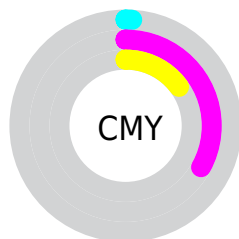


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FCACD8 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 FCACD8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FCACD8

 FCACD8

FFFFFF

 DF91BC

 FFE4FF

 C277A1

 A65D87

 8B446E

 702B55

 57123E

 3D0028

 290014

 000000

 FCACD8

 FCACD8

 FC93CD

 FCC5E3

 FC7AC1

 FCDEEF

 FC60B6

 FCF8FA

 FC47AB

 FCFFFF

 FC2E9F

 FC1594

 FC008B

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DDB5F6



FCACD8



FFAAB5

# Triad

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



FCACD8



CBC780



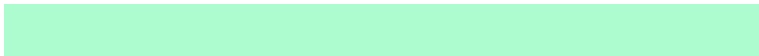
4FD4F3

# Complementary

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



FCACD8



ACFCD0

# 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.



55D7D3



FCACD8



A5D091

# Square

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



FCACD8



ECBB82



7BD5B0



78CDFE

# Rectangle

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



FCACD8



FFAD9F



7BD5B0



4BD5E9



# Sweetspot

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



FCACD8



FFE6F4



D0ACFC



807079



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FCACD8



FF9ED3



FCACB0



7D7077



BD0068



3D0022



# Inverse Universe

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



FCACD8



FF9ED3



ACFCF8



7D7077



BD0068

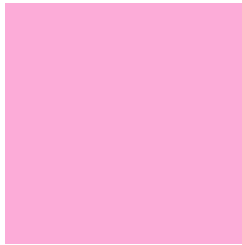


3D0022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FCACD8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

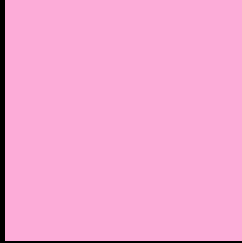
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FCACD8 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 FCACD8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FCACD8.

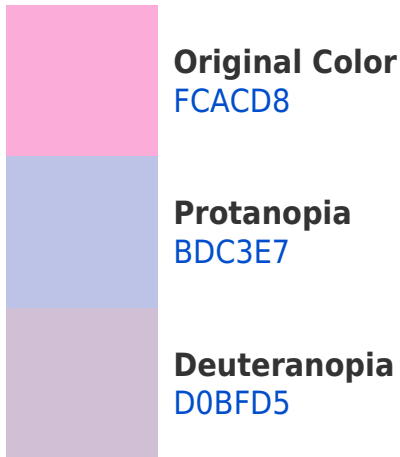


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FCACD8.

# 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](#).

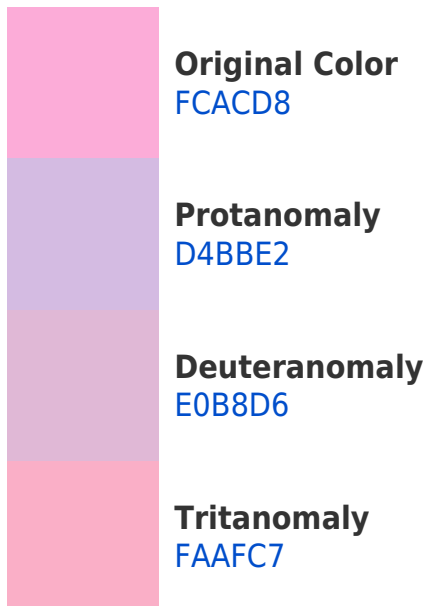
## Dichromacy



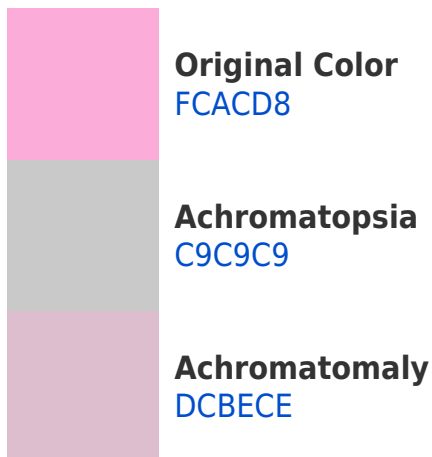


**Tritanopia**  
F9B1BE

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FCACD8 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 #FCACD8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FCACD8  
}
```

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 #FCACD8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FCACD8
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FCACD8 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
#FCACD8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FCACD8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FCACD8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCACD8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FCACD8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCACD8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FCACD8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FCACD8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FCACD8 }
```

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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