

# Converting Colors

Hex(FCBAC2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FCBAC2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FCBAC2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCBAC2
RGB	252, 186, 194
RGB Percent	99%, 73%, 76%
CMY	0.0118, 0.2706, 0.2392
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.23, 0.01
HSL	353°, 92%, 86%
HSV	353°, 26%, 99%
XYZ	67.4414, 59.7083, 59.0092
YIQ	206.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

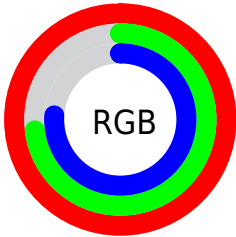
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	252, 186, 194
Decimal	16562882
CIE Lab	81.68, 24.93, 5.35
CIE LCh	82, 25.500, 12.115
Yxy	59.7083, 0.3623, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294752962 (0xFFFCBAC2)
YUV	206.6460, -6.2345, 39.7755
Hunter-Lab	77.2711, 20.5683, 8.8121

# Details

The Hex color **FCBAC2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **BAFCF4**, and the grayscale version is **CFCFCF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF2FA**, and **C2848C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FCA1AC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCD3D8**.

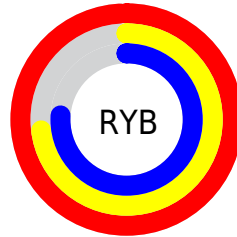
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (73%)

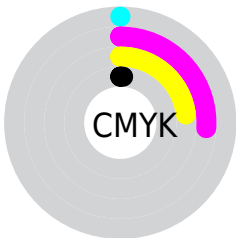
Blue (76%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (76%)

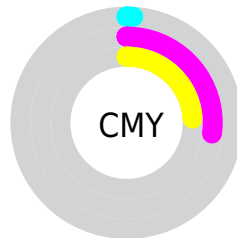


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FCBAC2 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 FCBAC2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FCBAC2

 FCBAC2

FFFFFF


 DF9FA7

 FFF2FA

 C2848C

 A66B73

 8B525B

 713A43

 57232D

 3E0C19

 290000

 000000

 FCBAC2

 FCBAC2

 FCA1AC

 FCD3D8

 FC8896

 FCECEE

 FC6E80

 FCFFFF

 FC5569

 FC3C53

 FC233D

 FC0A27

 FC001F

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F2BCDA



FCBAC2



F9BEAC

# Triad

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



FCBAC2



B8D3A7



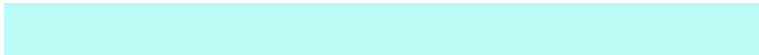
9DD1F8

# Complementary

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



FCBAC2



BAFCF4

# 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.



89D7EA



FCBAC2



9ED8BC

# Square

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



FCBAC2



D3CD9C



8BD9D4



BCCAF9

# Rectangle

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



FCBAC2



F0C2A2



8BD9D4



94D4F4



# Sweetspot

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



FCBAC2



FFEDED



F3BAFC



807374



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FCBAC2



FFB0BA



FCD2BA



7D7072



BD0017



3D0007



# Inverse Universe

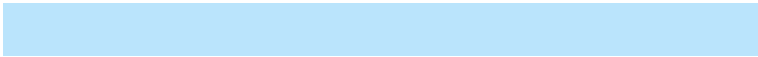
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FCBAC2



FFB0BA



BAE4FC



7D7072



BD0017

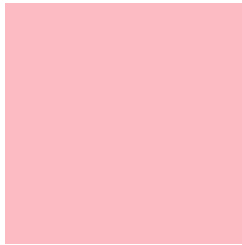


3D0007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FCBAC2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

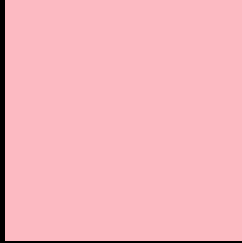
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FCBAC2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

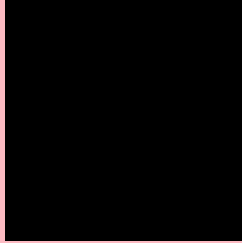
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FCBAC2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FCBAC2.

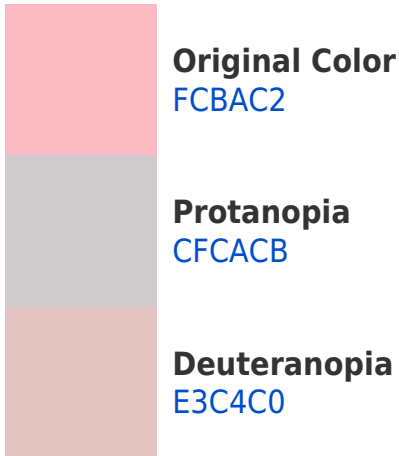


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FCBAC2.

# 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](#).

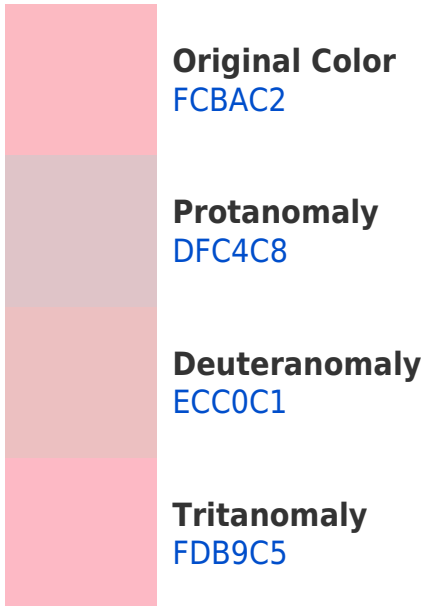
## Dichromacy



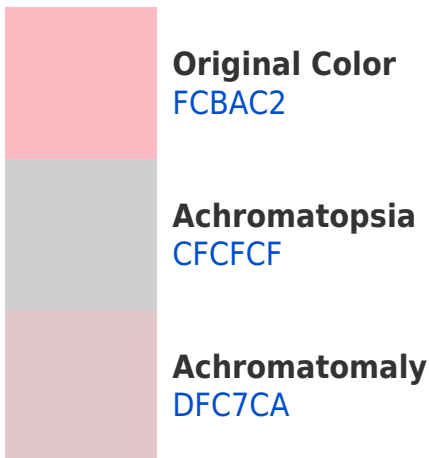


**Tritanopia**  
FDB9C7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FCBAC2 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 #FCBAC2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FCBAC2  
}
```

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 #FCBAC2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FCBAC2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FCBAC2 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
#FCBAC2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FCBAC2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FCBAC2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCBAC2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FCBAC2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FCBAC2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FCBAC2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FCBAC2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FCBAC2 }
```

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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