

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFBCA2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFBCA2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFBCA2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBCA2
RGB	255, 188, 162
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 64%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2627, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	17°, 100%, 82%
HSV	17°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	65.7448, 59.8351, 42.2666
YIQ	205.0690, 48.2780, 6.1180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

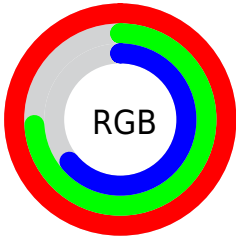
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 198, 162
Decimal	16759970
CIE Lab	81.75, 20.86, 22.64
CIE LCh	82, 30.784, 47.335
Yxy	59.8351, 0.3917, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950050 (0xFFFFBCA2)
YUV	205.0690, -21.2330, 43.7895
Hunter-Lab	77.3531, 16.3447, 21.7505

# Details

The Hex color **FFBCA2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **A2E5FF**, and the grayscale version is **CDCDCD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF4D9**, and **C4866E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFAA88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFCEBB**.

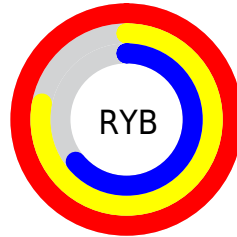
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (74%)

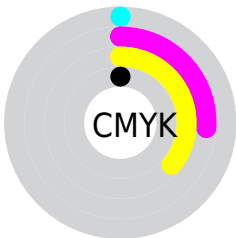
Blue (64%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (64%)

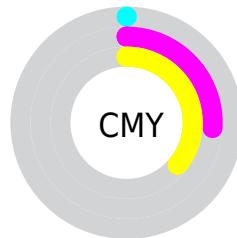


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFBCA2 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 FFBCA2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFBCA2

 FFBCA2

FFFFFF

 E1A188

 FFF4D9

 C4866E

 FFFFF5

 A86D56

 8C543E

 713D28

 572613

 3D1000

 260000

 000000

 FFBCA2

 FFBCA2

 FFAA88

 FFCEBB

 FF976F

 FFE1D5

 FF8556

 FFF3EF

 FF733C

FFFFFF

 FF6022

 FF4E09

 FF4700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFB7BB



FFBCA2



EBC593

# Triad

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



FFBCA2



8EDBBE



BFC8FF

# Complementary

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



FFBCA2



A2E5FF

# 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.



96D2FF



FFBCA2



77DBDB

# Square

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



FFBCA2



AED6A3



78D8F5



E4BEF3

# Rectangle

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



FFBCA2



D9CC92



78D8F5



B1CBFF

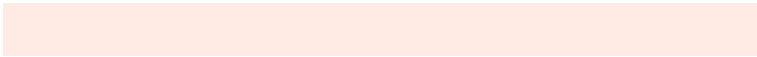


# Sweetspot

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



FFBCA2



FFEBE3



FFA2E6



80746F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



FFBCA2



FFAE8F



FFE9A2



807673



BF3500

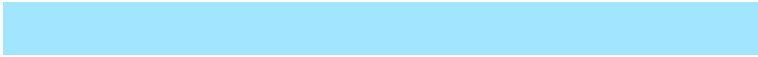


401200

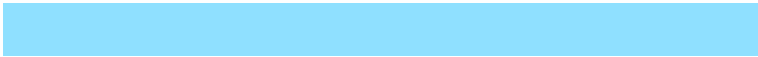


# Inverse Universe

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



A2E5FF



8FE0FF



A2B8FF



737C80



008ABF



002E40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFBCA2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

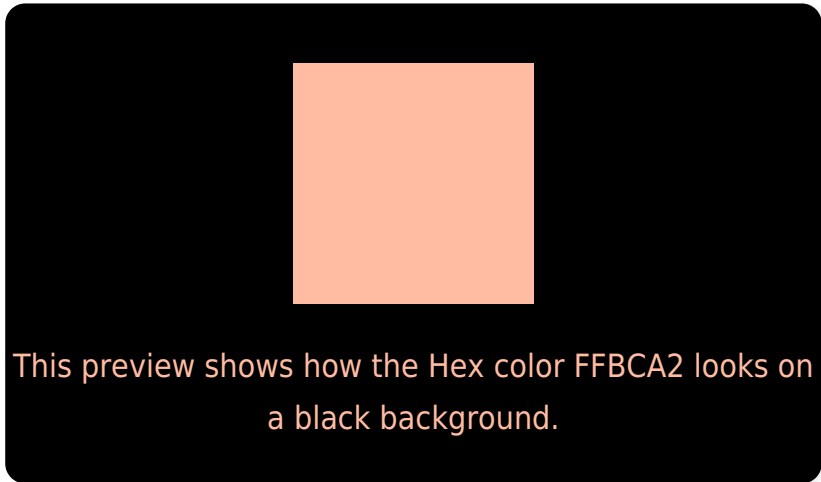
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

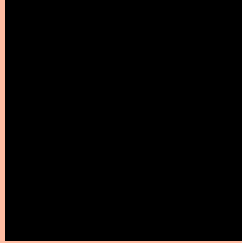
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFBCA2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFBCA2.

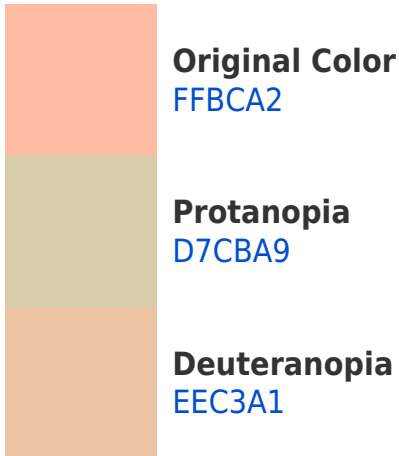


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFBCA2.

# 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](#).

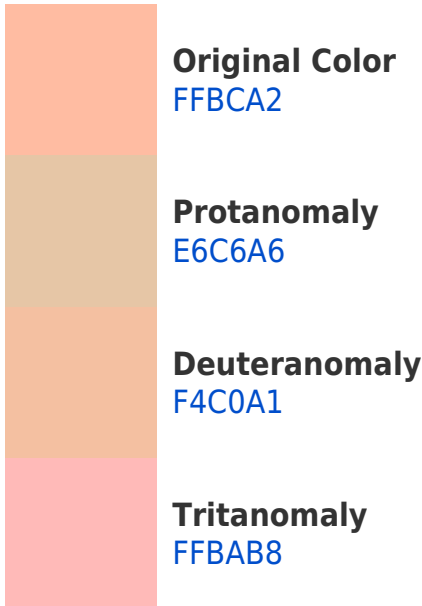
## Dichromacy



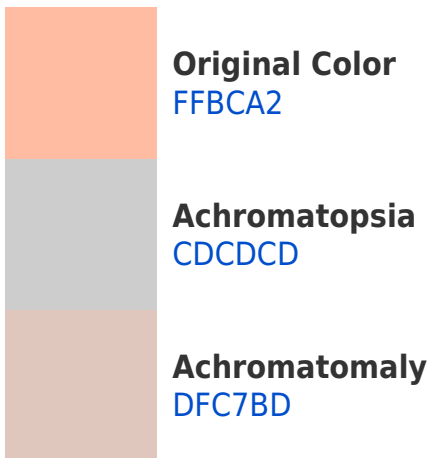


**Tritanopia**  
FFB9C5

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFBCA2 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 #FFBCA2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFBCA2  
}
```

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 #FFBCA2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFBCA2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFBCA2 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
#FFBCA2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFBCA2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFBCA2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFBCA2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFBCA2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFBCA2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFBCA2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFBCA2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFBCA2 }
```

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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