

# Converting Colors

Hex(86CADB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(86CADB) contains.

<b>Hex(86CADB)</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(86CADB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86CADB
RGB	134, 202, 219
RGB Percent	53%, 79%, 86%
CMY	0.4745, 0.2078, 0.1412
CMYK	0.39, 0.08, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	192°, 54%, 69%
HSV	192°, 39%, 86%
XYZ	43.7382, 52.4239, 74.8314
YIQ	183.6060, -45.9850, -9.1290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

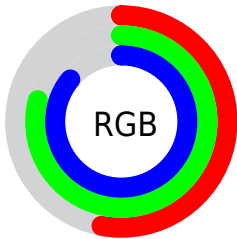
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 172, 219</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8833755</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">77.53, -17.14, -15.23</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">78, 22.931, 221.626</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">52.4239, 0.2558, 0.3066</a>
Android ( <a href="#">android.graphics.Color</a> )	<a href="#">4287023835</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF86CADB</a> )
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">183.6060, 17.4492, -43.5045</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">72.4043, -18.8787, -10.5944</a>

# Details

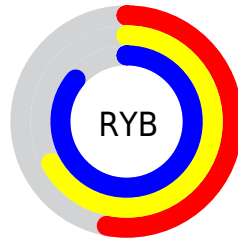
The Hex color **86CADB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DB9786**, and the grayscale version is **B7B7B7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **BEFFFF**, and **4F94A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70C6DB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9CCEDB**.

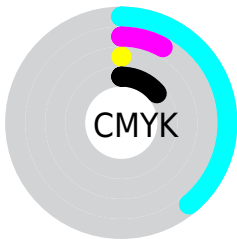
# Distribution



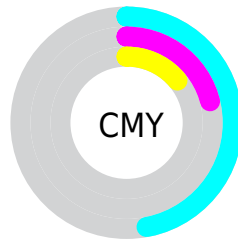
- Red (53%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 86CADB 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 86CADB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 86CADB

 86CADB

FFFFFF

 6AAFBF

 BEFFFF

 4F94A4

 DBFFFF

 327A8A

 F8FFFF

 0F6170

 004958

 003240

 001E2A

 000116

 000000

86CADB

86CADB

70C6DB

9CCEDB

5AC1DB

B2D3DB

44BDDB

C8D7DB

2EB8DB

DEDCDB

19B4DB

F4E0DB

03B0DB

FFE4DB

00AFDB

FFE9DB

FFEDDB

FFF1DB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87CCC7



86CADB



97C5E7

# Triad

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



86CADB



E2B2CD



C7C196

# Complementary

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



86CADB



DB9786

# 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.



DCBA98



86CADB



EBB1B8

# Square

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



86CADB



CDB7DF



E9B4A4



AFC79F

# Rectangle

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



86CADB



A8C1EA



E9B4A4



CFBE95

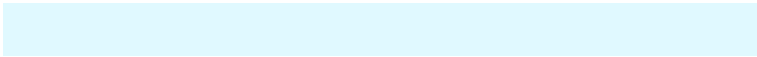


# Sweetspot

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



86CADB



E0F9FF



86DB97



6E7C80



000000



808080

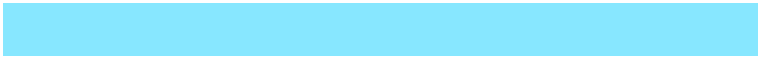


# Same Dimension

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



86CADB



87E7FF



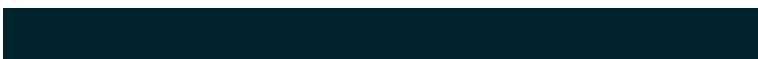
869FDB



636B6E



008BAD



00252E



# Inverse Universe

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



DB86CA



FF87E7



DBC286



6E636B



AD008B

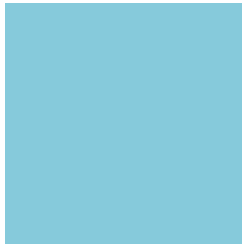


2E0025



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 86CADB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

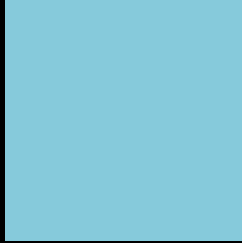
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86CADB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

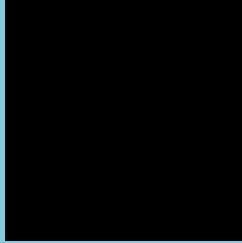
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 86CADB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 86CADB.

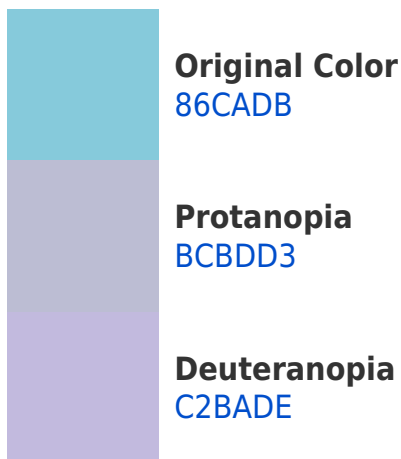


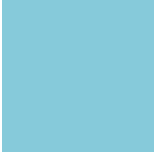
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 86CADB.

# 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**  
86CADA

# Trichromacy



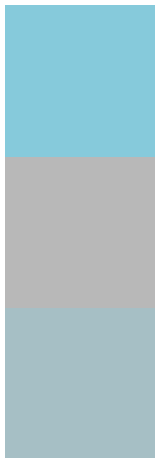
**Original Color**  
86CADB

**Protanomaly**  
A8C2D6

**Deuteranomaly**  
ACC0DD

**Tritanomaly**  
86CADA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
86CADB

**Achromatopsia**  
B8B8B8

**Achromatomaly**  
A6BFC5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 86CADB 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 #86CADB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#86CADB  
}
```

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 #86CADB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #86CADB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 86CADB 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
#86CADB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#86CADB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #86CADB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #86CADB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #86CADB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #86CADB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 86CADB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#86CADB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#86CADB }
```

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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