

# Converting Colors

Hex(8BADDC1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(8BADDC1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(8BADDC1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BADC1
RGB	139, 173, 193
RGB Percent	55%, 68%, 76%
CMY	0.4549, 0.3216, 0.2431
CMYK	0.28, 0.10, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	202°, 30%, 65%
HSV	202°, 28%, 76%
XYZ	35.2167, 39.2264, 56.1674
YIQ	165.1140, -26.6840, -0.9880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

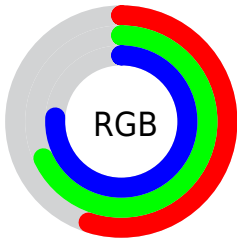
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">139, 160, 193</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9153985</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.91, -6.89, -14.00</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">69, 15.600, 243.781</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">39.2264, 0.2696, 0.3003</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287344065 (0xFF8BADC1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">165.1140, 13.7478, -22.9020</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">62.6310, -9.2357, -9.3296</a>

# Details

The Hex color **8BADC1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **C19F8B**, and the grayscale version is **A5A5A5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **C2E4F9**, and **57798B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78A6C1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9EB4C1**.

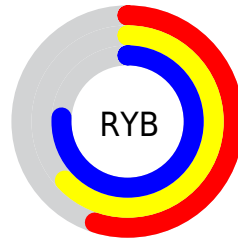
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (68%)

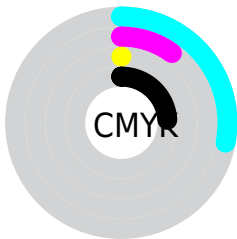
Blue (76%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (76%)

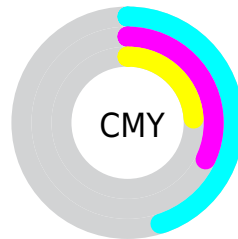


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 8BADDC1 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 8BADDC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





8BADC1



8BADC1

FFFFFF



7192A6



C2E4F9



57798B



DEFFFF



3E6072



FBFFFF



264859



0B3242



001D2C



000118



000000



8BADC1



8BADC1

78A6C1

9EB4C1

649FC1

B2BBC1

5198C1

C5C2C1

3E90C1

D8CAC1

2B89C1

EBD1C1

1782C1

FFD8C1

047BC1

FFDFC1

007AC1

FFE6C1

FFEDC1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83B0B7



8BADC1



9BA9C4

# Triad

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



8BADC1



C59EA7



A2AC91

# Complementary

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



8BADDC1



C19F8B

# 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.



B2A88C



8BADC1



C5A099

# Square

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



8BADC1



BCA0B5



BEA38F



92AF9B

# Rectangle

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



8BADC1



A7A6C2



BEA38F



A7AB8E

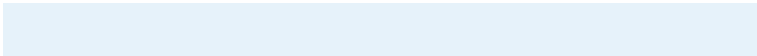


# Sweetspot

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



8BADC1



E6F2FA



8BC19F



70787D



FCFCFC



7D7D7D

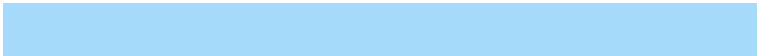


# Same Dimension

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



8BADC1



A5DAFA



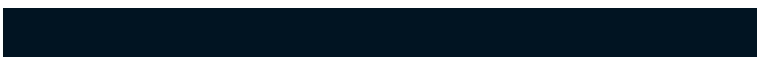
8B92C1



575D61



0065A1



001521



# Inverse Universe

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



C18BAD



FAA5DA



C1BA8B



61575D



A10065

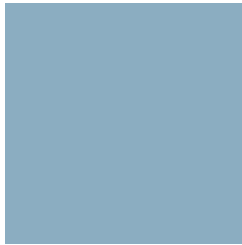


210015



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 8BADC1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

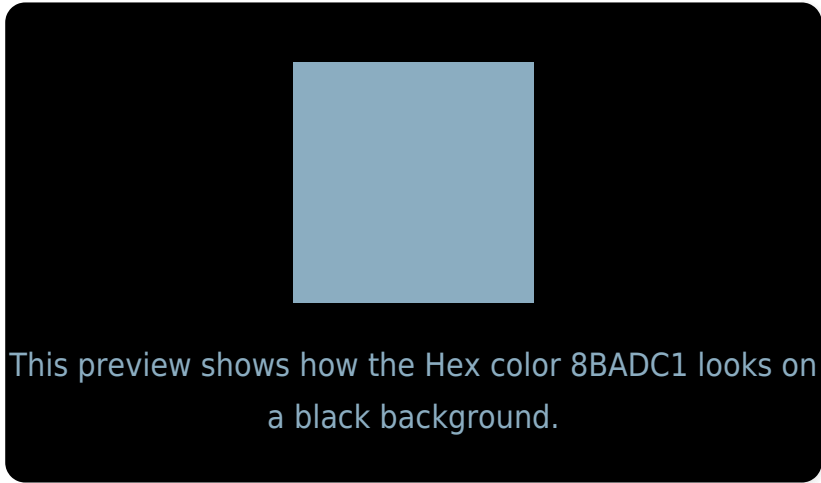
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

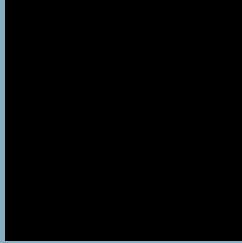
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

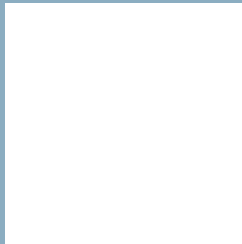
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 8BADC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 8BADC1.

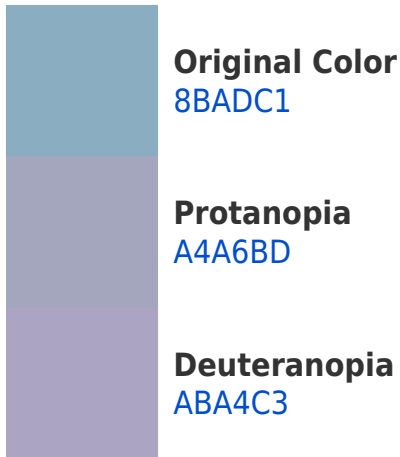


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 8BADC1.

# 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](#).

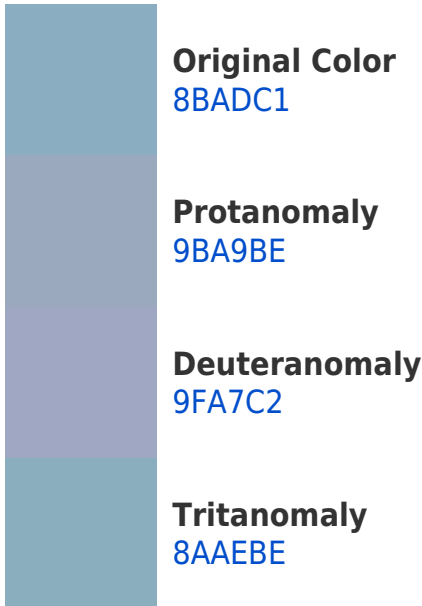
## Dichromacy



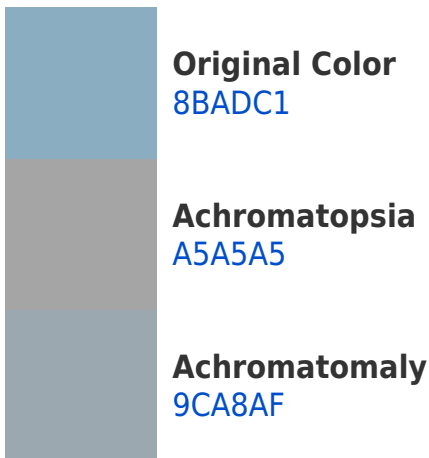


**Tritanopia**  
8AAEBC

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 8BADC1 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 #8BADC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#8BADC1  
}
```

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 #8BADC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #8BADC1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 8BADC1 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  
#8BADC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#8BADC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #8BADC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #8BADC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #8BADC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #8BADC1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 8BADC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#8BADC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#8BADC1 }
```

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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