

# Converting Colors

Hex(ADC1D8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(ADC1D8) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(ADC1D8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADC1D8
RGB	173, 193, 216
RGB Percent	68%, 76%, 85%
CMY	0.3216, 0.2431, 0.1529
CMYK	0.20, 0.11, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	212°, 36%, 76%
HSV	212°, 20%, 85%
XYZ	48.6982, 51.9820, 72.4326
YIQ	189.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

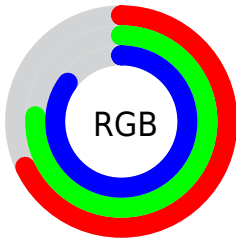
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	173, 187, 216
Decimal	11387352
CIELab	77.27, -1.93, -13.78
CIElCh	77, 13.915, 262.016
Yxy	51.9820, 0.2813, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289577432 (0xFFADC1D8)
YUV	189.6420, 12.9945, -14.5950
Hunter-Lab	72.0986, -5.6066, -9.0957

# Details

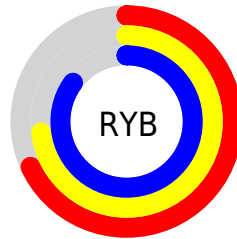
The Hex color **ADC1D8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D8C4AD**, and the grayscale version is **BEBEBE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E5F9FF**, and **788CA1** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97B5D8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C3CDD8**.

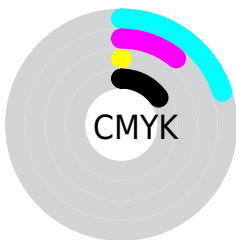
# Distribution



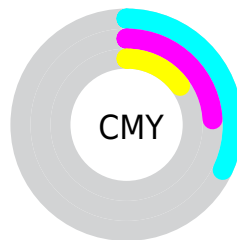
- Red (68%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color ADC1D8 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 ADC1D8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ ADC1D8

FFFFFF

■ E5F9FF

■ ADC1D8

■ 92A6BC

■ 788CA1

■ 5F7287

■ 465A6E

■ 2F4255

■ 182C3E

■ 011828

■ 000113

■ 000000

■ ADC1D8

■ ADC1D8

■ 97B5D8

■ C3CDD8

■ 82AAD8

■ D8D8D8

■ 6C9ED8

■ EEE4D8

■ 5793D8

■ FFEFD8

■ 4187D8

■ FFFBD8

■ 2B7CD8

■ FFFFD8

■ 1670D8

■ 0065D8

■ 0064D8

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A1C4D3



ADC1D8



BDBDD7

# Triad

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



ADC1D8



DBB6B6



B0C4AF

# Complementary

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



ADC1D8



D8C4AD

# 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.



BFC1A7



ADC1D8



D7B9AB

# Square

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



ADC1D8



D7B6C3



CDBDA6



A4C6BB

# Rectangle

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



ADC1D8



C8BAD2



CDBDA6



B5C3AB

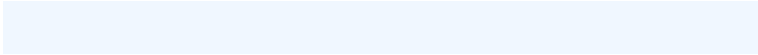


# Sweetspot

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



ADC1D8



F0F7FF



ADD8C4



777B80



000000



808080

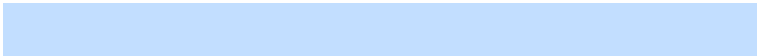


# Same Dimension

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



ADC1D8



C2DEFF



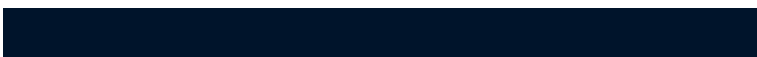
AEADD8



60656B



004FAB



00142B



# Inverse Universe

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



D8ADC1



FFC2DE



D7D8AD



6B6065



AB004F

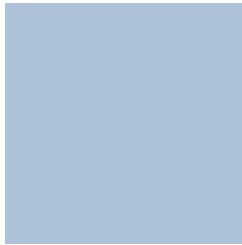


2B0014



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color ADC1D8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

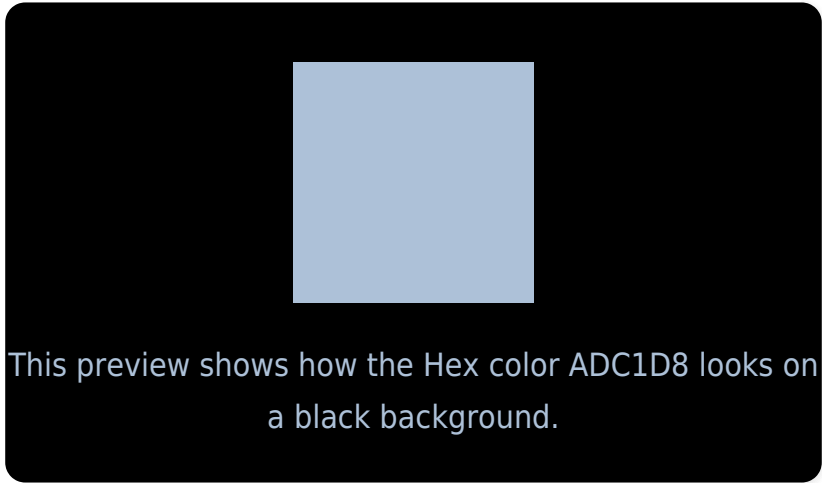
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

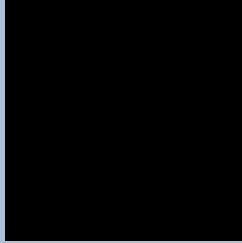
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

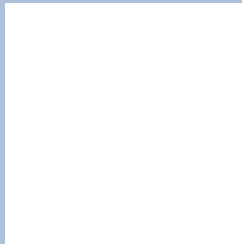
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex ADC1D8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color ADC1D8.

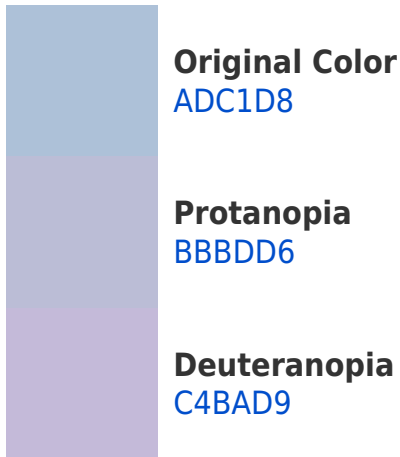


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ADC1D8.

# Color Blindness Simulation

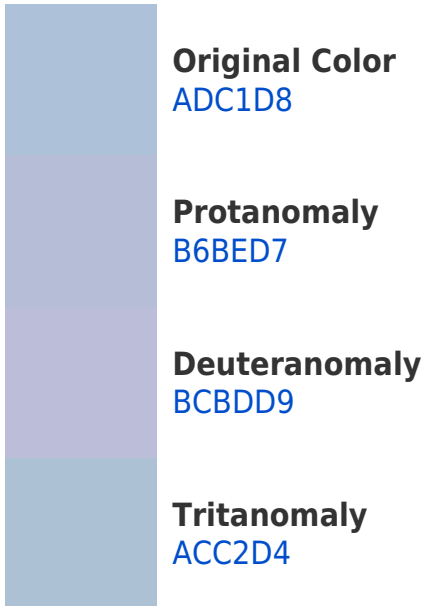
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex ADC1D8 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 #ADC1D8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#ADC1D8  
}
```

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 #ADC1D8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #ADC1D8  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex ADC1D8 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  
#ADC1D8 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#ADC1D8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #ADC1D8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ADC1D8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #ADC1D8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ADC1D8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex ADC1D8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#ADC1D8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#ADC1D8 }
```

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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