Converting Colors

Hex(B2D4C6)
Have a look what the booklet for Hex(B2D4C6) contains.

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Color

Hex(B2D4C6)
## Conversions Part 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>B2D4C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGB</td>
<td>178, 212, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGB Percent</td>
<td>70%, 83%, 78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMY</td>
<td>0.3020, 0.1686, 0.2235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMYK</td>
<td>0.16, 0.00, 0.07, 0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSL</td>
<td>155°, 28%, 76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSV</td>
<td>155°, 16%, 83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYZ</td>
<td>52.0966, 60.6292, 62.3829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YIQ</td>
<td>200.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RYB</td>
<td>178, 199, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>11719878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIELab</td>
<td>82.18, -13.99, 3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIELCh</td>
<td>82, 14.346, 167.263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yxy</td>
<td>60.6292, 0.2975, 0.3462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Android</td>
<td>4289909958 (0xFFB2D4C6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUV</td>
<td>200.2380, -1.1033, -19.5027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter-Lab</td>
<td>77.8647, -16.8350, 7.0039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details

The Hex color \textcolor{B2D4C6}{\textbf{B2D4C6}} is a light color, and the \texttt{websafe} version is hex \textcolor{99CCCC}{\texttt{99CCCC}}. A complement of this color would be \textcolor{D4B2C0}{\texttt{D4B2C0}}, and the grayscale version is \texttt{C8C8C8}.

A 20\% lighter version of the original color is \texttt{EAFFFF}, and \textcolor{7D9D90}{\texttt{7D9D90}} is the 20\% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10\%, you get \textcolor{9DD4BD}{\texttt{9DD4BD}}, and if you desaturate by 10\%, it is \texttt{C7D4CF}. 
Distribution

**RGB**
- Red (70%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (78%)

**RYB**
- Red (70%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (83%)

**CMYK**
- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (17%)

**CMY**
- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (22%)
Brightness & Saturation

Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B2D4C6 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 B2D4C6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Code</th>
<th>Hex Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2D4C6</td>
<td>#B2D4C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEF0E2</td>
<td>#B2D4C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAFFFF</td>
<td>#97B8AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFFFFFF</td>
<td>#7D9D90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#648377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#4B6A5E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#345246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#1D3B30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#07251B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#000E00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2D4C6</td>
<td>#9DD4BD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9DD4BD</td>
<td>#88D4B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88D4B5</td>
<td>#72D4AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72D4AC</td>
<td>#5DD4A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5DD4A3</td>
<td>#48D49A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48D49A</td>
<td>#B2D4C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#C7D4CF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#D2D2D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#C2C2C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#A2A2A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#828282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#626262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#424242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#222222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#020202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Harmonies

Analogous

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

BFD2BA

B2D4C6

ABD4D4
Triad

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

B2D4C6

C8CBE6

E7C6B9
Complementary

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

B2D4C6

D4B2C0
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.

E9C3C5
B2D4C6
D8C7DF
Square

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

B2D4C6

B7CFE6

E4C4D3

DDCAB2
**Rectangle**

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

- B2D4C6
- ABD3DC
- E4C4D3
- E8C5BD
Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.

B2D4C6
F2FFFA
C0D4B2
78807C
000000
808080
Previews

White Background

This preview shows how the Hex color B2D4C6 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
This preview shows how the Hex color B2D4C6 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](https://convertingcolors.com).
Hex B2D4C6 Background

This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B2D4C6.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B2D4C6.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Original Color</th>
<th>Protanopia</th>
<th>Deuteranopia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B2D4C6</td>
<td>D2CBC1</td>
<td>E1C5C9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tritanopia
B7D0E1
Trichromacy

- **Original Color**: B2D4C6
- **Protanomaly**: C6CEC3
- **Deuteranomaly**: D0CAC8
- **Tritanomaly**: B5D1D7

Monochromacy

- **Original Color**: B2D4C6
- **Achromatopsia**: C8C8C8
- **Achromatomaly**: C0CCC7
CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B2D4C6 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 #B2D4C6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
  color:#B2D4C6
}
```
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 #B2D4C6 colored shadow looks like.

```css
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B2D4C6 }
```

**Border**

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B2D4C6 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```css
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid #B2D4C6 } 
```
If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

\[ \text{.border\{} \text{ border-color:#B2D4C6} \ \text{}\} \]

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B2D4C6 colored shadow looks like.

\[ \text{.boxshadow\{} \text{-moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px #B2D4C6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px #B2D4C6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px #B2D4C6 } \ \text{}\} \]
Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B2D4C6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
  background: #B2D4C6
}
```

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

```
.background{
  background-color: #B2D4C6
}
```

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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