

# Converting Colors

Hex(B7ADB1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B7ADB1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(B7ADB1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                     |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex         | B7ADB1                    |
| RGB         | 183, 173, 177             |
| RGB Percent | 72%, 68%, 69%             |
| CMY         | 0.2824, 0.3216, 0.3059    |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.28    |
| HSL         | 336°, 6%, 70%             |
| HSV         | 336°, 5%, 72%             |
| XYZ         | 42.4078, 43.1287, 47.6845 |
| YIQ         | 176.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640  |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

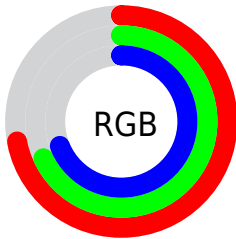
| Format                              | Color  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">183, 173, 177</a>                                |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">12037553</a>                                     |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">71.64, 4.30, -0.77</a>                           |
| CIELCh                              | <a href="#">72, 4.367, 349.801</a>                           |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">43.1287, 0.3183, 0.3237</a>                      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4290227633</a><br>( <a href="#">0xFFB7ADB1</a> ) |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">176.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479</a>                     |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">65.6725, 0.3390, 2.9205</a>                      |

# Details

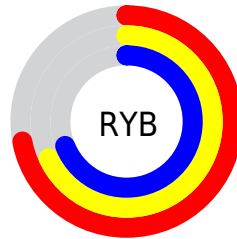
The Hex color **B7ADB1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **ADB7B3**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **EFE4E9**, and **82797C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B79BA6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B7BFBC**.

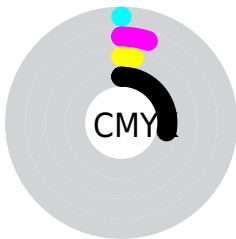
# Distribution



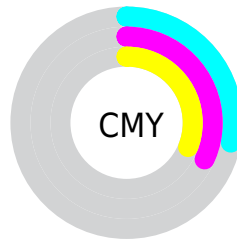
- Red (72%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B7ADB1 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 B7ADB1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B7ADB1

 B7ADB1

FFFFFF

 9C9296

 EFE4E9

 82797C

 696064

 51484C

 3A3235

 241D20

 0F0308

 000000

 B7ADB1

 B7ADB1

 B79BA6

 B7BFBC

 B7889B

 B7D2C7

 B77690

 B7E4D2

 B76485

 B7F6DD

 B7527A

 B7FFE8

 B73F6F

 B7FFF3

 B72D64

 B7FFFE

 B71B59

 B7FFFF

 B7084E

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B3AEB5



B7ADB1



B8ADAD

# Triad

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



B7ADB1



B0B0A8



A7B1B5

# Complementary

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



B7ADB1



ADB7B3

# 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.



A6B2B2



B7ADB1



ABB1AA

# Square

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



B7ADB1



B4AFA8



A8B2AE



AAB0B7

# Rectangle

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



B7ADB1



B8ADAB



A8B2AE



A6B2B4

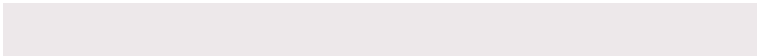


# Sweetspot

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



B7ADB1



EDE8EA



B3ADB7



787576



F7F7F7



787878



# Same Dimension

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



B7ADB1



EDDDE3



B7AEAD



5C5457



9C003E



1C000B



# Inverse Universe

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



B7ADB1



EDDDE3



ADB6B7



5C5457



9C003E

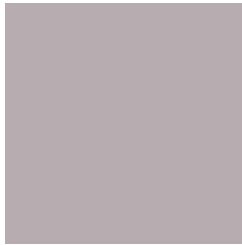


1C000B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B7ADB1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

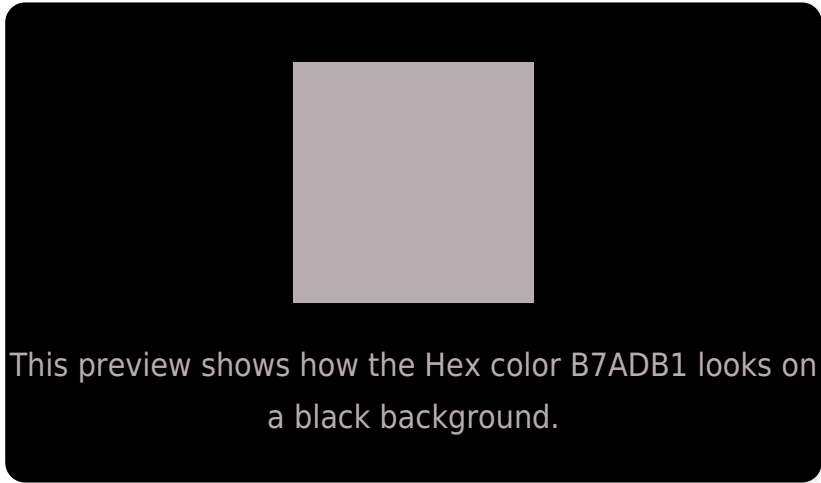
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

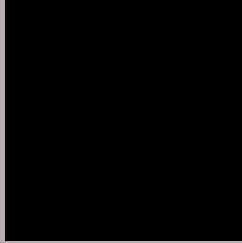
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

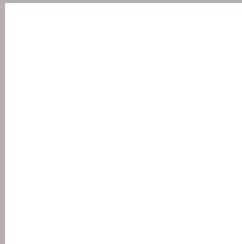
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex B7ADB1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B7ADB1.

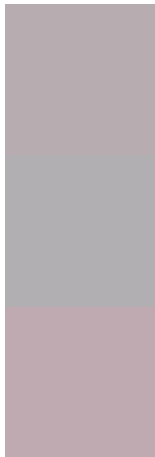


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B7ADB1.

# 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



**Original Color**  
B7ADB1

**Protanopia**  
B2AFB2

**Deuteranopia**  
BFAAB2



**Tritanopia**  
B8ACB9

# Trichromacy



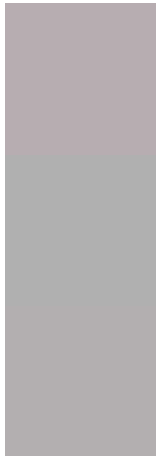
**Original Color**  
B7ADB1

**Protanomaly**  
B4AEB2

**Deuteranomaly**  
BCABB2

**Tritanomaly**  
B8ACB6

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
B7ADB1

**Achromatopsia**  
B0B0B0

**Achromatomaly**  
B3AFB0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B7ADB1 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 #B7ADB1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B7ADB1  
}
```

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 #B7ADB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B7ADB1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B7ADB1 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  
#B7ADB1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B7ADB1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B7ADB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B7ADB1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B7ADB1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B7ADB1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B7ADB1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B7ADB1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B7ADB1 }
```

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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