

# Converting Colors

Hex(B7D2CE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B7D2CE) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(B7D2CE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7D2CE
RGB	183, 210, 206
RGB Percent	72%, 82%, 81%
CMY	0.2824, 0.1765, 0.1922
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.02, 0.18
HSL	171°, 23%, 77%
HSV	171°, 13%, 82%
XYZ	53.7156, 60.6167, 67.2616
YIQ	201.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

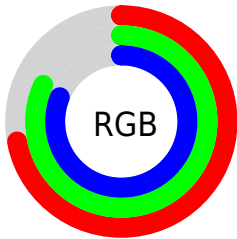
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	183, 198, 210
Decimal	12047054
CIE Lab	82.17, -9.77, -1.07
CIE LCh	82, 9.827, 186.254
Yxy	60.6167, 0.2958, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290237134 (0xFFB7D2CE)
YUV	201.4710, 2.2328, -16.1991
Hunter-Lab	77.8567, -13.0969, 3.2782

# Details

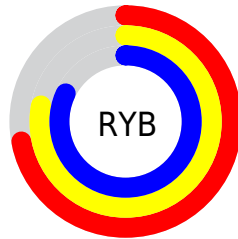
The Hex color **B7D2CE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D2B7BB**, and the grayscale version is **C9C9C9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **829C98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A2D2CB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CCD2D1**.

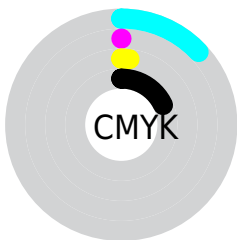
# Distribution



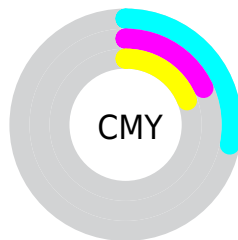
- Red (72%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B7D2CE 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 B7D2CE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B7D2CE

FFFFFF

 EFFFFFF

 B7D2CE

 9CB6B3

 829C98

 68817E

 506865

 39504D

 223936

 0D2421

 000F0A

 000000

 B7D2CE

 B7D2CE

 A2D2CB

 CCD2D1

 8DD2C8

 E1D2D4

 78D2C5

 F6D2D7

 63D2C2

 FFD2DA

 4ED2BE

 FFD2DE

 39D2BB

 FFD2E1

 24D2B8

 FFD2E4

 0FD2B5

 FFD2E7

 00D2B3

 FFD2EA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BED1C5



B7D2CE



B6D1D7

# Triad

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



B7D2CE



D1C9DB



DBC9BC

# Complementary

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



B7D2CE



D2B7BB

# 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.



E0C7C2



B7D2CE



DAC7D4

# Square

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



B7D2CE



C5CCDF



E0C6CB



D2CCBA

# Rectangle

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



B7D2CE



B9D0DB



E0C6CB



DDC8BD



# Sweetspot

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



B7D2CE



F5FFFD



BBD2B7



79807F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



B7D2CE



D9FFF9



B7C9D2



5E6967



00A88F



002923



# Inverse Universe

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



D2B7BB



FFD9DE



D2C0B7



695E60



A80019

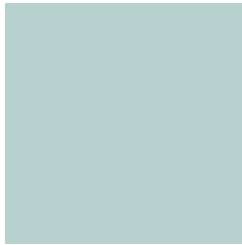


290006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B7D2CE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

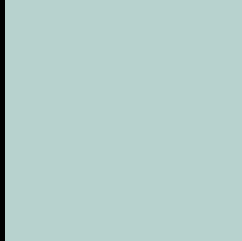
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 B7D2CE looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

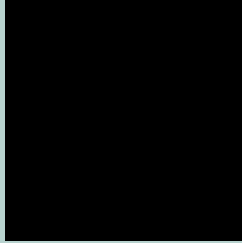
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

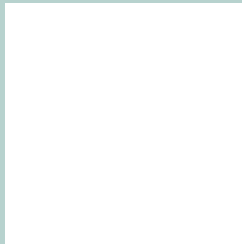
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex B7D2CE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B7D2CE.

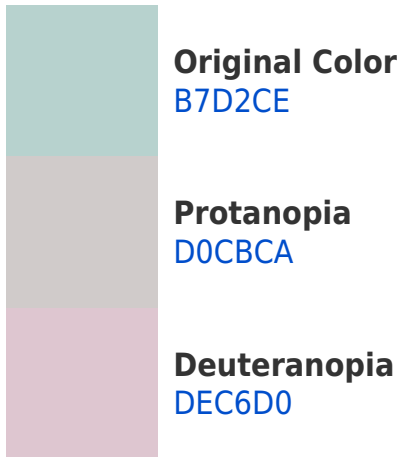


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B7D2CE.

# 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 B7D2CE 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 #B7D2CE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B7D2CE  
}
```

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 #B7D2CE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B7D2CE
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B7D2CE 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
#B7D2CE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B7D2CE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B7D2CE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B7D2CE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B7D2CE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B7D2CE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B7D2CE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B7D2CE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B7D2CE }
```

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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