

# Converting Colors

Hex(BAD7E1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(BAD7E1) contains.

<b>Hex(BAD7E1)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(BAD7E1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">BAD7E1</a>
RGB	<a href="#">186, 215, 225</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">73%, 84%, 88%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.2706, 0.1569, 0.1176</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.17, 0.04, 0.00, 0.12</a>
HSL	<a href="#">195°, 39%, 81%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">195°, 17%, 88%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">58.1407, 64.4762, 80.6150</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">207.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

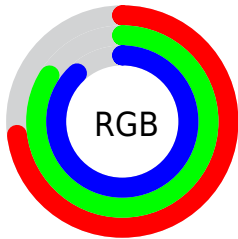
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 203, 225
Decimal	12244961
CIE Lab	84.21, -7.51, -8.15
CIE LCh	84, 11.084, 227.335
Yxy	64.4762, 0.2861, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290435041 (0xFFBAD7E1)
YUV	207.4690, 8.6428, -18.8283
Hunter-Lab	80.2971, -11.2733, -3.3168

# Details

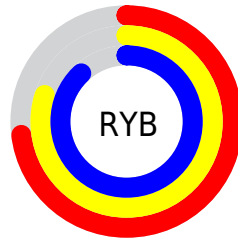
The Hex color **BAD7E1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **E1C4BA**, and the grayscale version is **CFCFCF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F2FFFF**, and **84A0AA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A3D1E1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D1DDE1**.

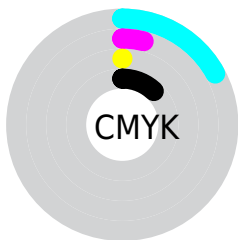
# Distribution



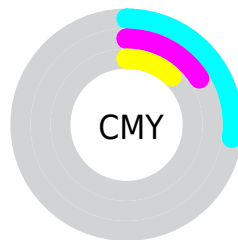
- Red (73%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color BAD7E1 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 BAD7E1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 BAD7E1

FFFFFF

 F2FFFF

 BAD7E1

 9FBBC5

 84A0AA

 6B868F

 526D76

 3A555D

 233D45

 0C282F

 00131A

 000000

 BAD7E1

 BAD7E1

 A3D1E1

 D1DDE1

 8DCBE1

 E7E3E1

 76C6E1

 FEE8E1

 60C0E1

 FFEEE1

 49BAE1

 FFF4E1

 33B4E1

 FFFAE1

 1CAFE1

 FFFFE1

 06A9E1

 00A7E1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B8D8D8



BAD7E1



C2D4E6

# Triad

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



BAD7E1



E5CBD7



D4D3BE

# Complementary

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



**BAD7E1**



**E1C4BA**

# 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.



DFD0BE



BAD7E1



E9CBCC

# Square

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



BAD7E1



DBCEE0



E7CDC3



C8D6C4

# Rectangle

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



BAD7E1



CAD2E7



E7CDC3



D8D2BD

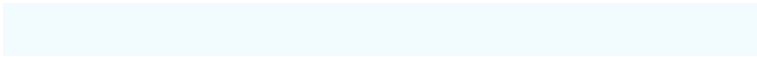


# Sweetspot

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



`BAD7E1`



`F2FCFF`



`BAE1C4`



`787E80`



`000000`



`808080`

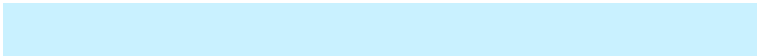


# Same Dimension

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



BAD7E1



C9F1FF



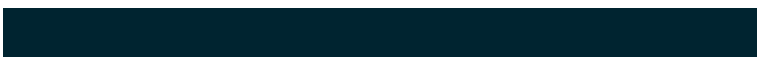
BAC4E1



656D70



0083B0



002430



# Inverse Universe

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



E1BAD7



FFC9F1



E1D7BA



70656D



B00083

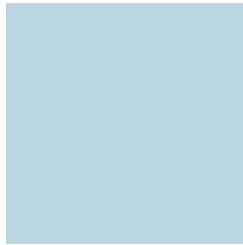


300024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color BAD7E1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

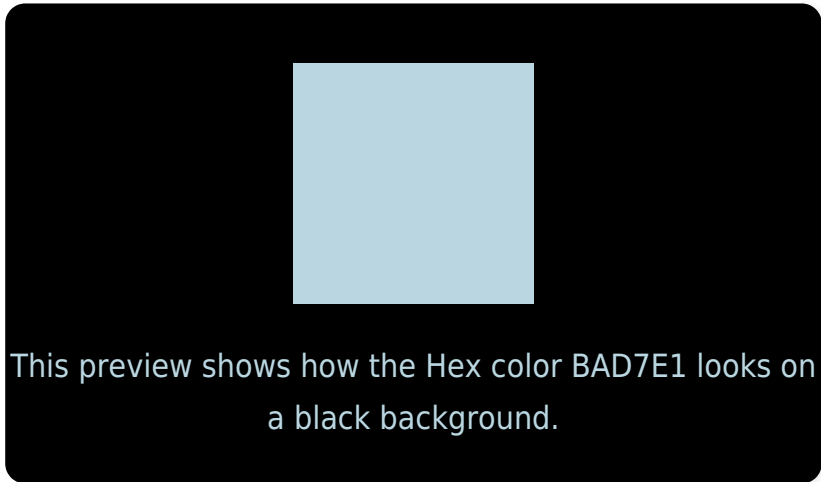
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

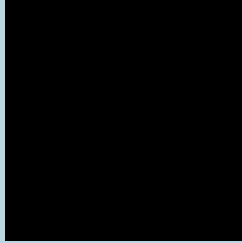
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

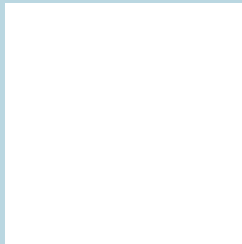
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex BAD7E1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color BAD7E1.

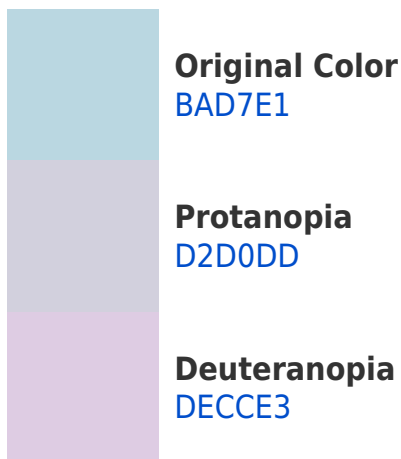


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BAD7E1.

# 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](#).

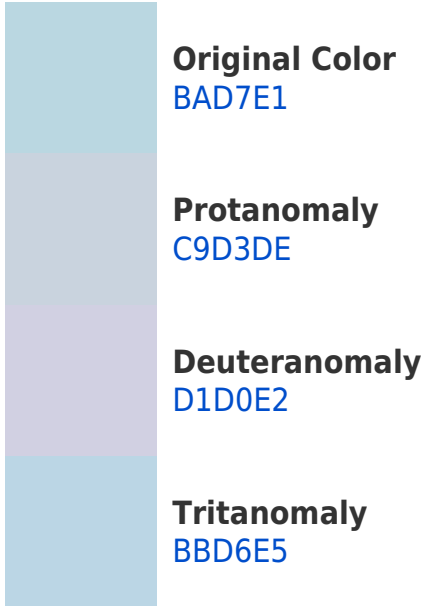
## Dichromacy



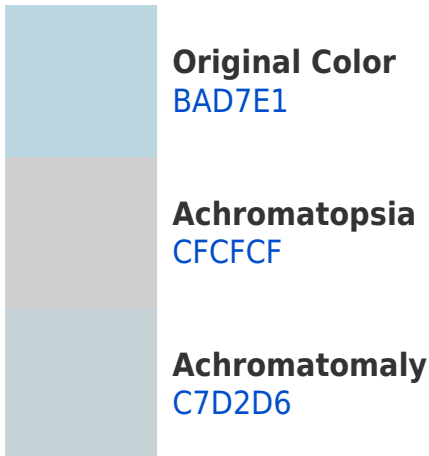


**Tritanopia**  
BBD6E7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex BAD7E1 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 #BAD7E1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#BAD7E1  
}
```

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 #BAD7E1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #BAD7E1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex BAD7E1 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
#BAD7E1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#BAD7E1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #BAD7E1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BAD7E1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #BAD7E1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BAD7E1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex BAD7E1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#BAD7E1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#BAD7E1 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor