

# Converting Colors

Hex(BAD8FF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(BAD8FF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(BAD8FF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAD8FF
RGB	186, 216, 255
RGB Percent	73%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.2706, 0.1529, 0.0000
CMYK	0.27, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	214°, 100%, 86%
HSV	214°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	62.8556, 66.7708, 104.1830
YIQ	211.4760, -30.3990, 5.7690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

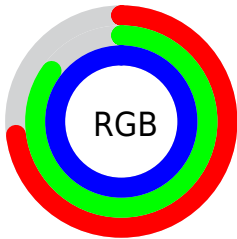
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	186, 207, 255
Decimal	12245247
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.39, -1.40, -22.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 22.317, 266.402
Yxy	66.7708, 0.2688, 0.2856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290435327 (0xFFBAD8FF)
YUV	211.4760, 21.4573, -22.3425
Hunter-Lab	81.7134, -5.6928, -18.3942

# Details

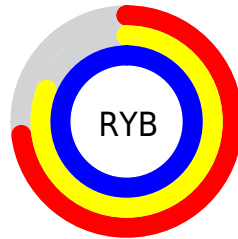
The Hex color **BAD8FF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFE1BA**, and the grayscale version is **D3D3D3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F3FFFF**, and **83A1C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A1CAFF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D3E6FF**.

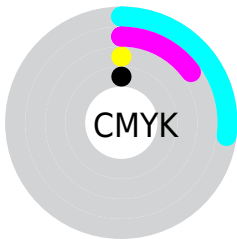
# Distribution



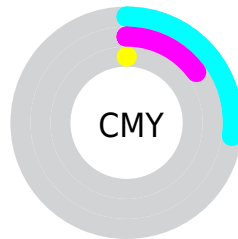
- Red (73%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color BAD8FF 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 BAD8FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 BAD8FF

 BAD8FF

FFFFFF

 9EBCE2

 F3FFFF

 83A1C6

 6987AB

 4F6E90

 365677

 1B3F5E

 002946

 00142F

 00011A

 BAD8FF

 BAD8FF

 A1CAFF

 D3E6FF

 87BBFF

 EDF5FF

 6DADFF

FFFFFF

 549EFF

 3A90FF

 2182FF

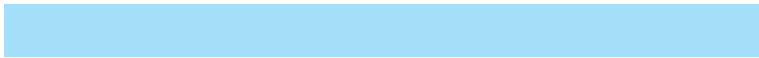
 0873FF

 006FFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A4DEF8



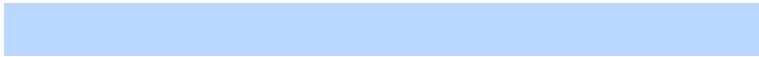
BAD8FF



D6D1FB

# Triad

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



BAD8FF



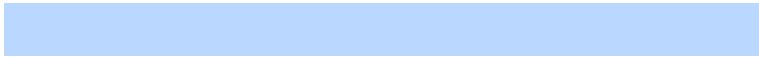
FFC8C4



B9DFBD

# Complementary

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



BAD8FF



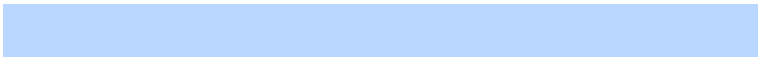
FFE1BA

# 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.



D2DAAF



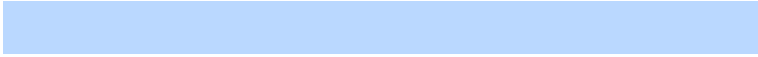
BAD8FF



F9CCB3

# Square

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



BAD8FF



FEC7D9



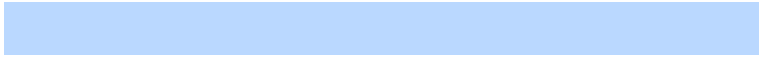
E8D3AC



A5E1D2

# Rectangle

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



BAD8FF



E7CCF3



E8D3AC

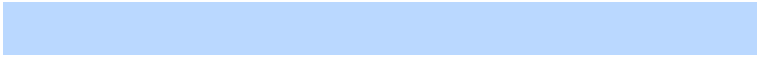


C1DDB8

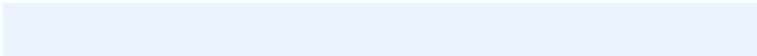


# Sweetspot

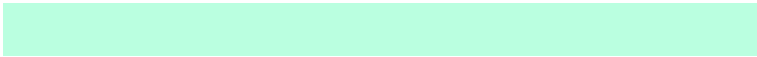
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



BAD8FF



EBF3FF



BAFFE0



737880



000000



808080

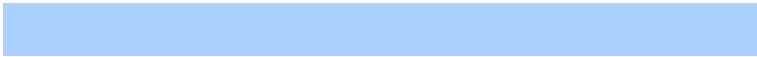


# Same Dimension

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



BAD8FF



ADD1FF



BDBAFF



737880



0053BF



001C40



# Inverse Universe

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



FFBAD8



FFADD1



FCFFBA



807378



BF0053

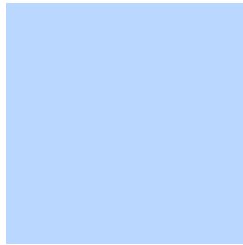


40001C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color BAD8FF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

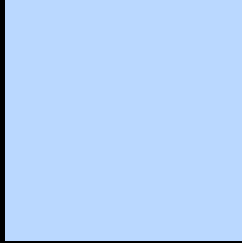
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 BAD8FF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

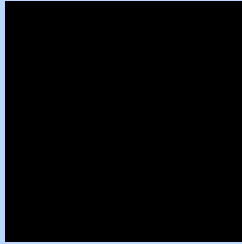
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

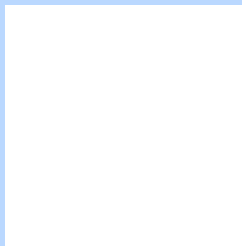
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex BAD8FF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color BAD8FF.

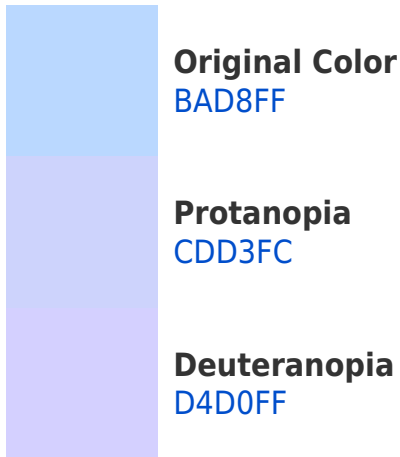


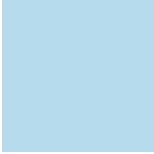
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BAD8FF.

# 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](#).

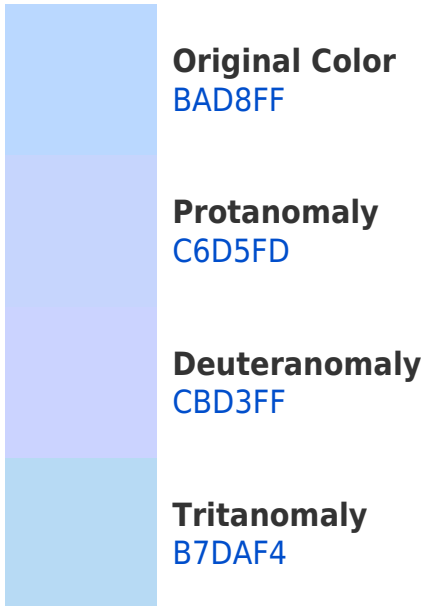
## Dichromacy



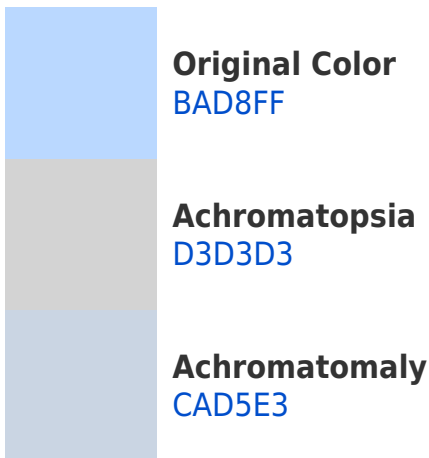


**Tritanopia**  
B6DBED

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex BAD8FF 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 #BAD8FF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#BAD8FF  
}
```

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 #BAD8FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #BAD8FF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex BAD8FF 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
#BAD8FF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#BAD8FF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #BAD8FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BAD8FF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #BAD8FF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BAD8FF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex BAD8FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#BAD8FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#BAD8FF }
```

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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