

Converting Colors

Hex(BAD9C1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(BAD9C1) contains.

Hex(BAD9C1)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

Hex(BAD9C1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>BAD9C1</code>
RGB	<code>186, 217, 193</code>
RGB Percent	<code>73%, 85%, 76%</code>
CMY	<code>0.2706, 0.1490, 0.2431</code>
CMYK	<code>0.14, 0.00, 0.11, 0.15</code>
HSL	<code>134°, 29%, 79%</code>
HSV	<code>134°, 14%, 85%</code>
XYZ	<code>54.6882, 63.9151, 59.9065</code>
YIQ	<code>204.9950, -10.7720, -14.0360</code>

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

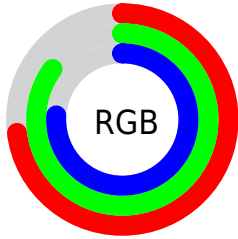
Format	Color
R_{YB}	186, 211, 217
Decimal	12245441
CIE _{Lab}	83.92, -14.83, 8.40
CIE _{LCh}	84, 17.040, 150.484
Yxy	63.9151, 0.3064, 0.3580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290435521 (0xFFBAD9C1)
YUV	204.9950, -5.9135, -16.6586
Hunter-Lab	79.9469, -17.8030, 11.5351

Details

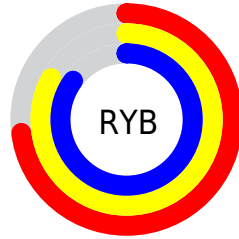
The Hex color **BAD9C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D9BAD2**, and the grayscale version is **CDCDCD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F2FFF9**, and **85A28B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A4D9B0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D0D9D2**.

Distribution



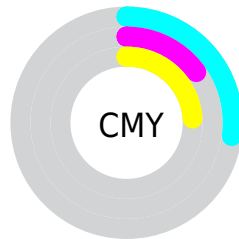
- Red (73%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color BAD9C1 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 BAD9C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 BAD9C1

FFFFFF

 F2FFF9

 BAD9C1

 9FBDA6

 85A28B

 6B8872

 536E59

 3B5642

 253F2C

 0F2817

 001500

 000000

 BAD9C1

 BAD9C1

 A4D9B0

 D0D9D2

 8FD99F

 E5D9E3

 79D98F

 FBD9F3

 63D97E

 FFD9FF

 4ED96D

 38D95C

 22D94B

 0CD93B

 00D931

Harmonies

Analogous

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



CCD5B5



BAD9C1



ACDBD1

Triad

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



BAD9C1



C0D3F1



F3C7C2

Complementary

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



BAD9C1



D9BAD2

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.



F1C6D2



BAD9C1



D5CEDD

Square

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



BAD9C1



AFD7ED



E7C8E1



ECCBB6

Rectangle

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



BAD9C1



A8DBDC



E7C8E1



F4C7C7

Sweetspot

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



BAD9C1



F5FFF7



D2D9BA



79807B



000000



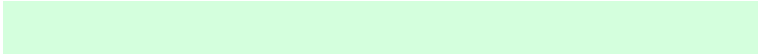
808080

Same Dimension

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



BAD9C1



D4FFDD



BAD9D0



636E65



00AD27



002E0A

Inverse Universe

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



D9BAD2



FFD4F5



D9BAC3



6E636B



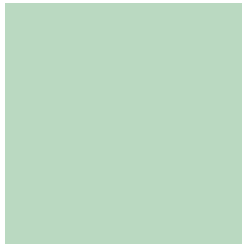
AD0086



2E0024

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color BAD9C1 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 BAD9C1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

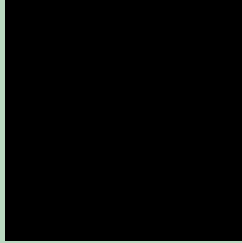
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

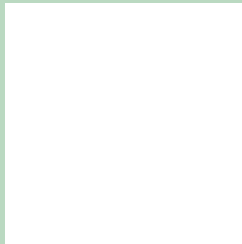
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex BAD9C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color BAD9C1.

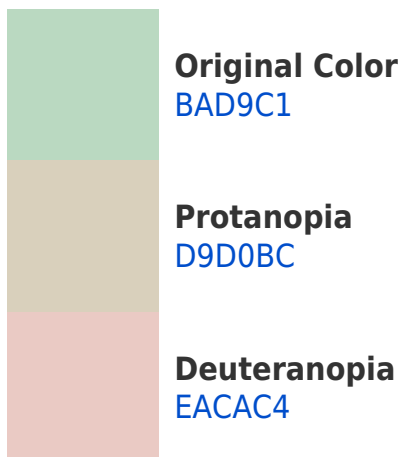


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BAD9C1.

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](#).

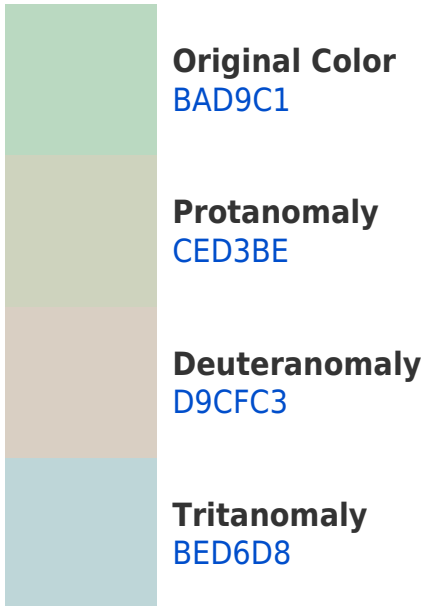
Dichromacy



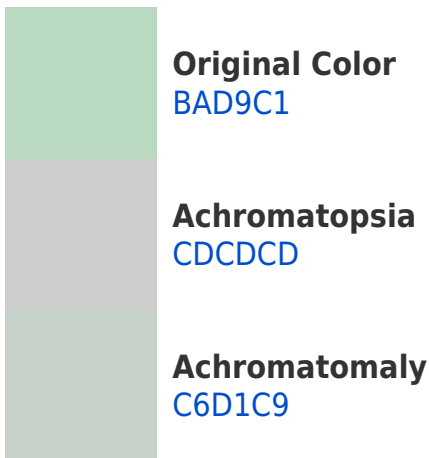


Tritanopia
C0D4E5

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex BAD9C1 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 #BAD9C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#BAD9C1  
}
```

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 #BAD9C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #BAD9C1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex BAD9C1 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
#BAD9C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#BAD9C1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #BAD9C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BAD9C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #BAD9C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BAD9C1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex BAD9C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#BAD9C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#BAD9C1 }
```

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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