

# Converting Colors

Hex(BDDB50)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(BDBB50) contains.

<b>Hex(BDBB50)</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(BDBB50)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDBB50
RGB	189, 187, 80
RGB Percent	74%, 73%, 31%
CMY	0.2588, 0.2667, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.58, 0.26
HSL	59°, 45%, 53%
HSV	59°, 58%, 74%
XYZ	40.2046, 46.9387, 14.5305
YIQ	175.4000, 35.5390, -32.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

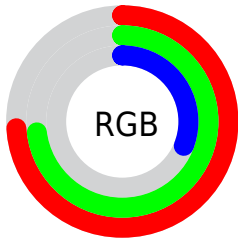
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	82, 189, 80
Decimal	12434256
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.15, -13.25, 53.23
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 54.851, 103.976
Yxy	46.9387, 0.3954, 0.4617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290624336 (0xFFBDBB50)
YUV	175.4000, -47.0322, 11.9272
Hunter-Lab	68.5118, -15.1470, 35.3836

# Details

The Hex color **BDBB50** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **5052BD**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F7F385**, and **858619** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BDBB3D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BDBB63**.

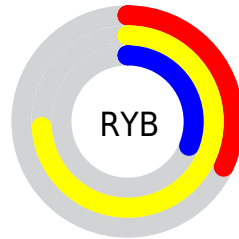
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (73%)

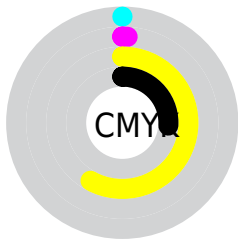
Blue (31%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (31%)

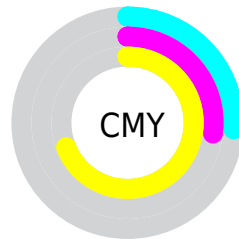


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color BDBB50 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 BDBB50 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 BDBB50

 BDBB50

FFFFFF

 A1A036

 F7F385

 858619

 FFFFA0

 6A6D00

 FFFFBC

 505500

 FFFFD8

 363E00

 FFFFF5

 1D2800

 001500

 000000

 BDBB50

 BDBB50

 BDBB3D

 BDBB63

 BDBA2A

 BDBC76

 BDBA17

 BDBC89

 BDBA04

 BDBC9C

 BDBA00

 BDBDAF

 BDBDC1

 BDBDD4

 BDBEE7

 BDBEFA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EAAA54



BDBB50



85C76B

# Triad

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



BDBB50



00CDFB



FF8FD3

# Complementary

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



BDBB50



5052BD

# 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.



D8A0FF



BDBB50



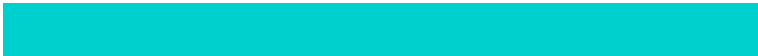
00C3FF

# Square

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



BDBB50



00D0CD



8CB4FF



FF8CA1

# Rectangle

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



BDBB50



53CC88



8CB4FF



FA94E3



# Sweetspot

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



BDBB50



F5F4CB



BD5054



7A7A62



FAFAFA



7A7A7A



# Same Dimension

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



BDBB50



F5F24C



8ABD50



5E5E55



9E9B00



1F1E00



# Inverse Universe

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



5052BD



4C4FF5



8350BD



55555E



00039E



00011F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color BDBB50 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

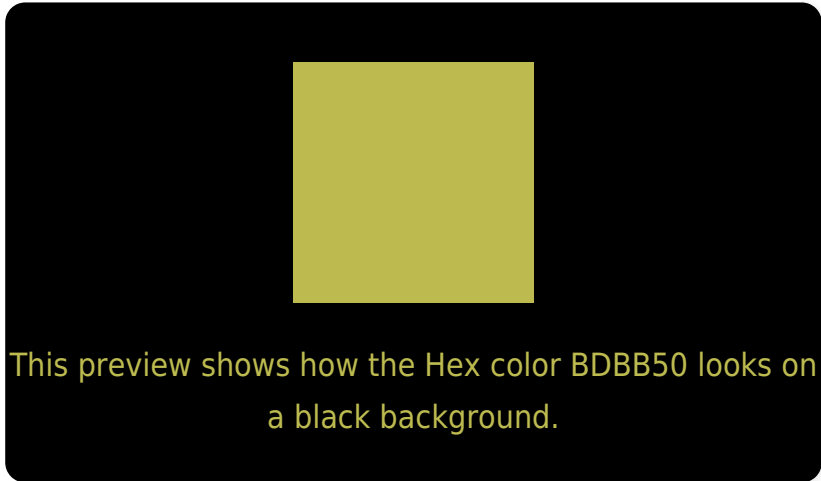
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

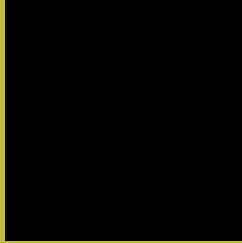
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex BDBB50 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color BDBB50.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BDBB50.

# 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**  
BDBB50

**Protanopia**  
CBB64F

**Deuteranopia**  
E1AD54



**Tritanopia**  
C8B0BD

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
BDBB50

**Protanomaly**  
C6B84F

**Deuteranomaly**  
D4B253

**Tritanomaly**  
C4B495

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
BDBB50

**Achromatopsia**  
AFAFAF

**Achromatomaly**  
B4B38C

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex BDBB50 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 #BDBB50 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#BDBB50  
}
```

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 #BDBB50 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #BDBB50
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex BDBB50 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
#BDBB50 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#BDBB50 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #BDBB50 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BDBB50; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #BDBB50; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BDBB50 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex BDBB50 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#BDBB50 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#BDBB50 }
```

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