

# Converting Colors

Hex(BDF8F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(BDF8F1) contains.

<b>Hex(BDF8F1)</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(BDF8F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>BDF8F1</code>
RGB	189, 248, 241
RGB Percent	74%, 97%, 95%
CMY	0.2588, 0.0275, 0.0549
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.03, 0.03
HSL	173°, 81%, 86%
HSV	173°, 24%, 97%
XYZ	70.4309, 84.3045, 95.7794
YIQ	229.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

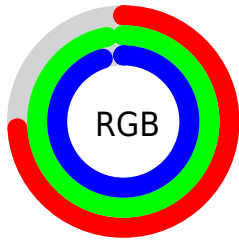
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	189, 220, 248
Decimal	12450033
CIE Lab	93.58, -19.88, -2.70
CIE LCh	94, 20.063, 187.723
Yxy	84.3045, 0.2811, 0.3365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290640113 (0xFFBDF8F1)
YUV	229.5610, 5.6394, -35.5720
Hunter-Lab	91.8175, -23.7578, 2.4239

# Details

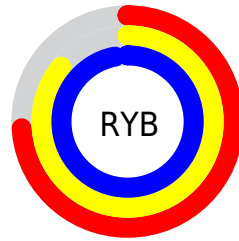
The Hex color **BDF8F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F8BDC4**, and the grayscale version is **E6E6E6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **F6FFFF**, and **86BFB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A4F8EE**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D6F8F4**.

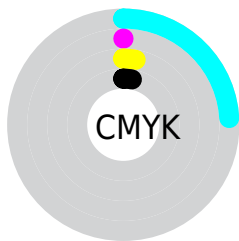
# Distribution



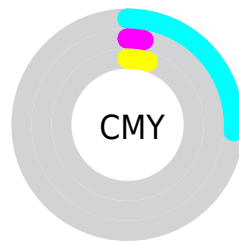
- Red (74%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color BDF8F1 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 BDF8F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 BDF8F1

FFFFFF

 F6FFFF

 BDF8F1

 A1DBD5

 86BFB9

 6CA49E

 528A84

 38706B

 1E5853

 00403C

 002A26

 001511

 BDF8F1

 BDF8F1

 A4F8EE

 D6F8F4

 8BF8EB

 EFF8F7

 73F8E8

 FFF8FA

 5AF8E5

 FFF8FD

 41F8E2

 FFF8FF

 28F8DF

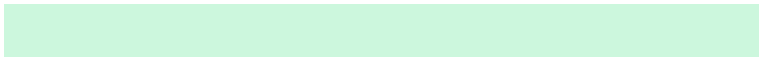
 0FF8DC

 00F8DB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

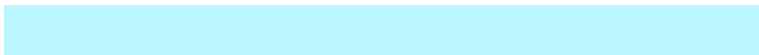
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



CCF7DD



BDF8F1



BBF7FF

# Triad

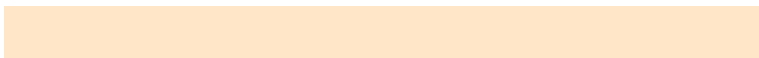
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



BDF8F1



F6E6FF



FFE6C9

# Complementary

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



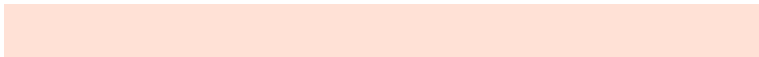
BDF8F1



F8BDC4

# 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.



FFE1D6



BDF8F1



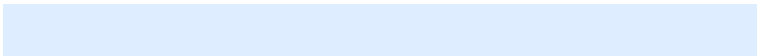
FFE1FC

# Square

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



BDF8F1



DEEDFF



FFDFE8



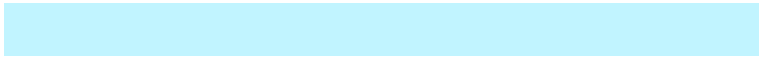
F7EDC6

# Rectangle

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



**BDF8F1**



**C1F4FF**



**FFDFE8**

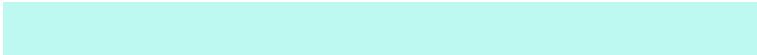


**FFE5CD**



# Sweetspot

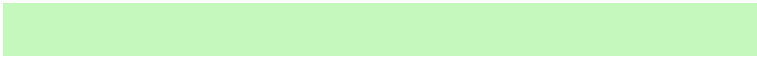
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



BDF8F1



EDFFFD



C5F8BD



75807E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

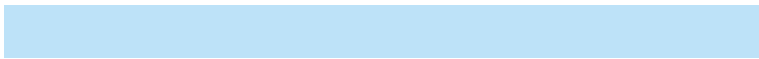
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



BDF8F1



B5FFF6



BDE2F8



707D7B



00BDA6



003D36



# Inverse Universe

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



F8BDC4



FFB5BE



F8D3BD



7D7072



BD0016

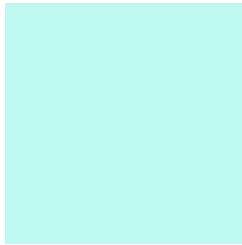


3D0007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color BDF8F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

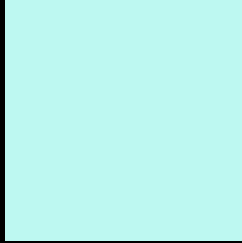
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 BDF8F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

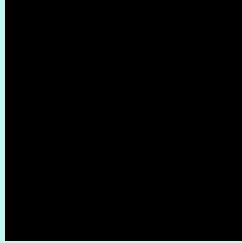
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

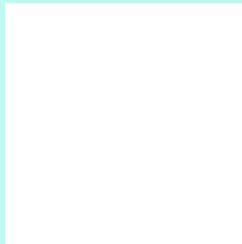
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex BDF8F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color BDF8F1.

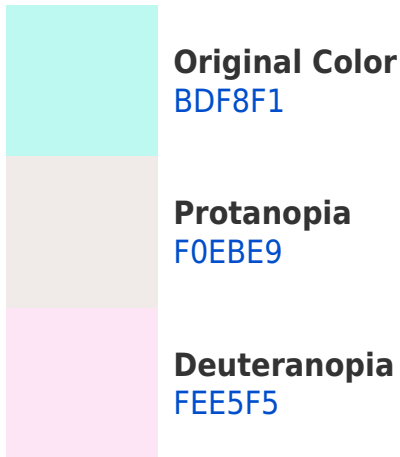


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BDF8F1.

# 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



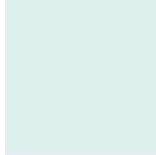


**Tritanopia**  
D1F2FF

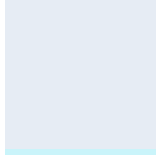
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
BDF8F1



**Protanomaly**  
DDF0EC



**Deuteranomaly**  
E6ECF4

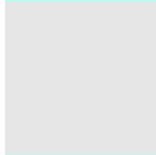


**Tritanomaly**  
CAF4FA

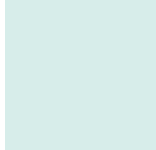
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
BDF8F1



**Achromatopsia**  
E6E6E6



**Achromatomaly**  
D7EDEA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex BDF8F1 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 #BDF8F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#BDF8F1  
}
```

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 #BDF8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #BDF8F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex BDF8F1 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
#BDF8F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#BDF8F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #BDF8F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BDF8F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #BDF8F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BDF8F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex BDF8F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#BDF8F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#BDF8F1 }
```

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