

# Converting Colors

Hex(0CB1B1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(0CB1B1) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(0CB1B1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0CB1B1
RGB	12, 177, 177
RGB Percent	5%, 69%, 69%
CMY	0.9529, 0.3059, 0.3059
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	180°, 87%, 37%
HSV	180°, 93%, 69%
XYZ	23.8096, 34.6968, 47.0372
YIQ	127.6650, -98.3400, -34.9800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

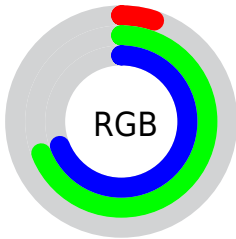
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">12, 95, 177</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">831921</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.51, -36.15, -10.65</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 37.690, 196.418</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.6968, 0.2256, 0.3287</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279022001</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF0CB1B1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">127.6650, 24.3222, -101.4382</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.9040, -30.9304, -6.1127</a>

# Details

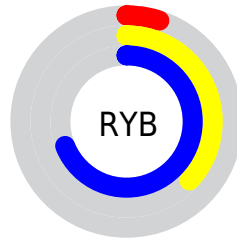
The Hex color **0CB1B1** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **B10C0C**, and the grayscale version is **7F7F7F**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65E9E9**, and **007C7D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **00B1B1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **1EB1B1**.

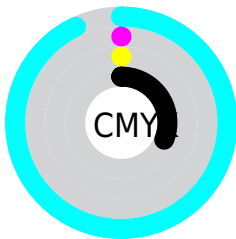
# Distribution



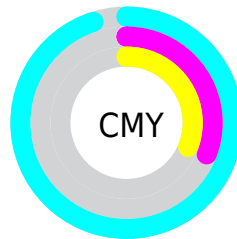
- Red (5%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 0CB1B1 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 0CB1B1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 0CB1B1

 0CB1B1

FFFFFF

 009696

 65E9E9

 007C7D

 84FFFF

 006264

 A3FFFF

 004A4C

 C1FFFF

 003235

 E0FFFF

 001D20

 000007

 000000

 0CB1B1

 0CB1B1

■ 00B1B1

■ 1EB1B1

■ 2FB1B1

■ 41B1B1

■ 53B1B1

■ 65B1B1

■ 76B1B1

■ 88B1B1

■ 9AB1B1

■ ABB1B1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50B08E



0CB1B1



00AECF

# Triad

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



0CB1B1



BA90CE



C2985D

# Complementary

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



0CB1B1



B10C0C

# 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.



D98C70



0CB1B1



D786B0

# Square

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



0CB1B1



8C9CE0



E1858E



A3A35D

# Rectangle

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



0CB1B1



38AADC



E1858E



CB9462



# Sweetspot

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



0CB1B1



A5E6E6



0CB10C



4C7373



F2F2F2



737373



# Same Dimension

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



0CB1B1



00E6E6



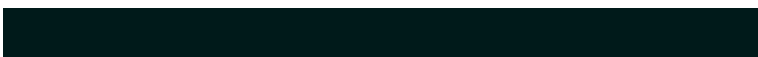
0C5FB1



505959



009999



001A1A



# Inverse Universe

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



B10CB1



E600E6



B15F0C



595059



990099

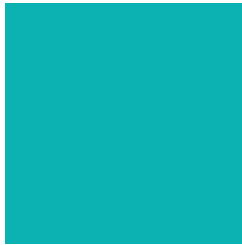


1A001A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 0CB1B1 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 0CB1B1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

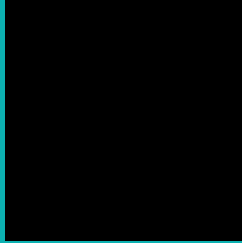
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 0CB1B1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 0CB1B1.

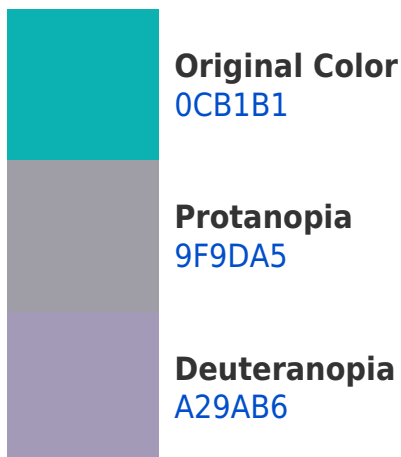


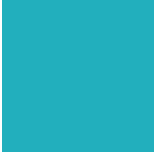
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 0CB1B1.

# 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**  
22AFBD

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
0CB1B1



**Protanomaly**  
6AA4A9



**Deuteranomaly**  
6BA2B4



**Tritanomaly**  
1AB0B9

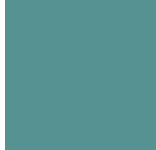
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
0CB1B1



**Achromatopsia**  
808080



**Achromatomaly**  
569292

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 0CB1B1 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 #0CB1B1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#0CB1B1  
}
```

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 #0CB1B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #0CB1B1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 0CB1B1 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
#0CB1B1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#0CB1B1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #0CB1B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #0CB1B1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #0CB1B1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #0CB1B1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 0CB1B1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#0CB1B1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#0CB1B1 }
```

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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