

# Converting Colors

Hex(B0D1DB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B0D1DB) contains.

<b>Hex(B0D1DB)</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(B0D1DB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0D1DB
RGB	176, 209, 219
RGB Percent	69%, 82%, 86%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1804, 0.1412
CMYK	0.20, 0.05, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	194°, 37%, 77%
HSV	194°, 20%, 86%
XYZ	53.4911, 59.9455, 75.7692
YIQ	200.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

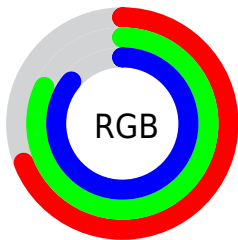
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	176, 195, 219
Decimal	11588059
CIELab	81.81, -8.78, -8.60
CIELCh	82, 12.286, 224.401
Yxy	59.9455, 0.2827, 0.3168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289778139 (0xFFB0D1DB)
YUV	200.2730, 9.2324, -21.2874
Hunter-Lab	77.4245, -12.1705, -3.8253

# Details

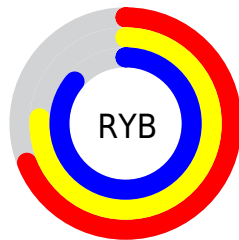
The Hex color **B0D1DB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DBBAB0**, and the grayscale version is **C8C8C8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E8FFFF**, and **7B9BA4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9ACADB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C6D6DB**.

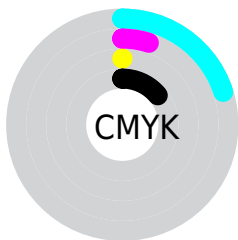
# Distribution



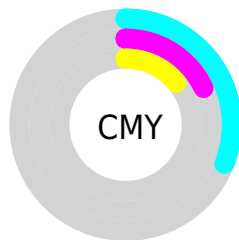
- Red (69%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B0D1DB 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 B0D1DB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B0D1DB

 B0D1DB

FFFFFF

 95B5BF

 E8FFFF

 7B9BA4

 61818A

 496770

 314F58

 193841

 01232B

 000D16

 000000

 B0D1DB

 B0D1DB

 9ACCDB

 C6D6DB

 84C7DB

 DCDBDB

 6EC2DB

 F2E0DB

 58BDDDB

 FFE5DB

 42B8DB

 FFEADB

 2DB2DB

 FFF0DB

 17ADDB

 FFF5DB

 01A8DB

 FFFADB

 00A8DB

 FFFFDB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



AFD2D1



B0D1DB



B9CEE1

# Triad

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



B0D1DB



DFC4D2



CFCCB5

# Complementary

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



B0D1DB



DBBAB0

# 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.



DBC9B5



B0D1DB



E4C4C6

# Square

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



B0D1DB



D4C7DC



E3C5BC



C2D0BB

# Rectangle

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



B0D1DB



C1CCE2



E3C5BC



D3CBB5



# Sweetspot

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



B0D1DB



F0FBFF



B0DBB9



777D80



000000



808080

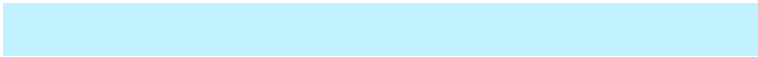


# Same Dimension

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



B0D1DB



C2F1FF



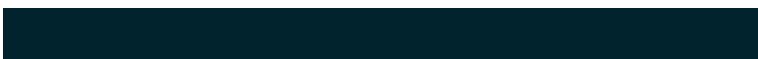
B0BCDB



636B6E



0085AD



00232E



# Inverse Universe

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



DBB0D1



FFC2F1



DBCFB0



6E636B



AD0085

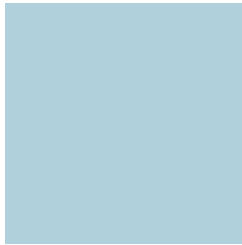


2E0023



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B0D1DB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

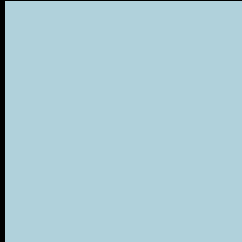
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 B0D1DB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

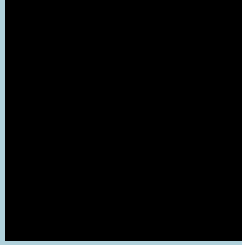
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

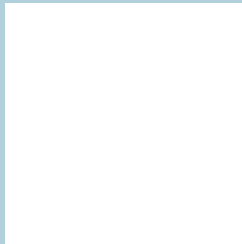
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex B0D1DB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B0D1DB.

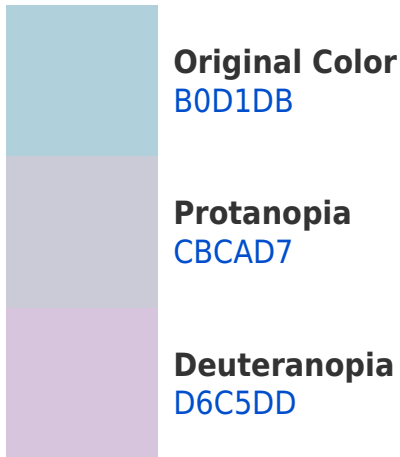


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B0D1DB.

# 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](#).

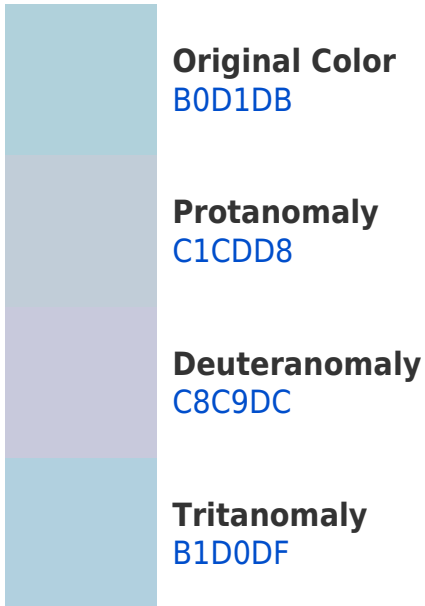
## Dichromacy



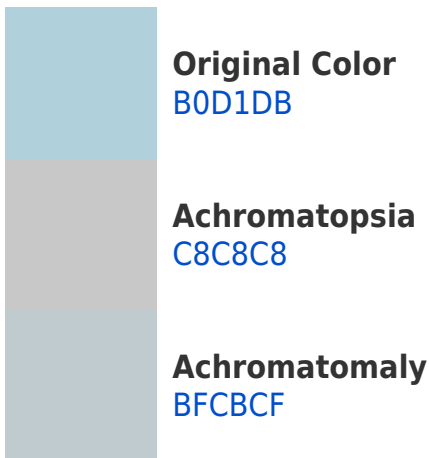


**Tritanopia**  
B1D0E1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B0D1DB 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 #B0D1DB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B0D1DB  
}
```

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 #B0D1DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B0D1DB  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B0D1DB 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  
#B0D1DB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B0D1DB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B0D1DB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B0D1DB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B0D1DB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B0D1DB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B0D1DB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B0D1DB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B0D1DB }
```

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