

# Converting Colors

Hex(B0E8D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B0E8D1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(B0E8D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0E8D1
RGB	176, 232, 209
RGB Percent	69%, 91%, 82%
CMY	0.3098, 0.0902, 0.1804
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.10, 0.09
HSL	155°, 55%, 80%
HSV	155°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	58.2697, 71.5468, 71.0604
YIQ	212.6340, -25.9930, -19.0250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

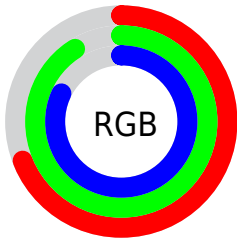
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">176, 211, 232</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11593937</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.75, -22.44, 5.40</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">88, 23.084, 166.476</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">71.5468, 0.2901, 0.3562</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289784017</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB0E8D1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">212.6340, -1.7916, -32.1280</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">84.5853, -25.0580, 9.4000</a>

# Details

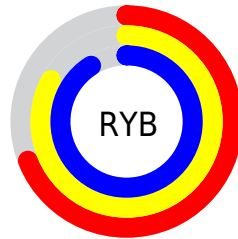
The Hex color **B0E8D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **E8B0C7**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E8FFFF**, and **7AB09B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99E8C7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C7E8DB**.

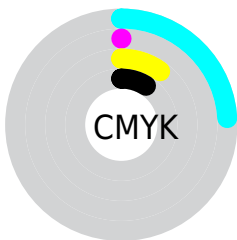
# Distribution



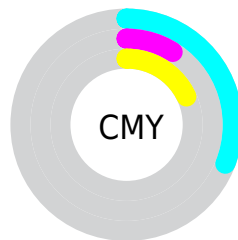
- Red (69%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B0E8D1 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 B0E8D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B0E8D1

 B0E8D1

FFFFFF

 95CCB5

 E8FFFF

 7AB09B

 609581

 477B68

 2E6250

 144A39

 003323

 001F0E

 000000

 B0E8D1

 B0E8D1

 99E8C7

 C7E8DB

 82E8BE

 DEE8E4

 6AE8B4

 F6E8EE

 53E8AB

 FFE8F7

 3CE8A1

 FFE8FF

 25E898

 0EE88E

 00E889

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C7E4BD



B0E8D1



A2E9E8

# Triad

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



B0E8D1



D3DAFF



FFD1BD

# Complementary

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



B0E8D1



E8B0C7

# 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.



FFCDD0



B0E8D1



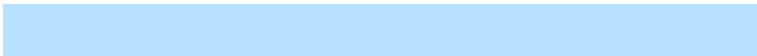
EFD3FA

# Square

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



B0E8D1



B7E1FF



FFCEE7



F6D7B2

# Rectangle

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



**B0E8D1**



**A1E7F5**



**FFCEE7**



**FFCFC3**



# Sweetspot

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



B0E8D1



EDFFF8



C7E8B0



75807B



000000



808080

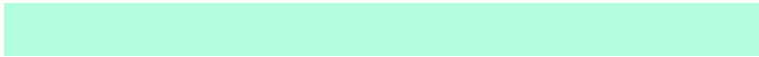


# Same Dimension

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



B0E8D1



B5FFE1



B0E3E8



67736E



00B369



00331E



# Inverse Universe

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



E8B0C7



FFB5D3



E8B5B0



73676C



B30049

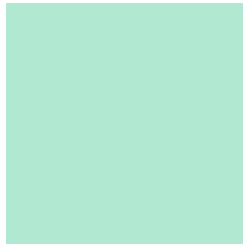


330015



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B0E8D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

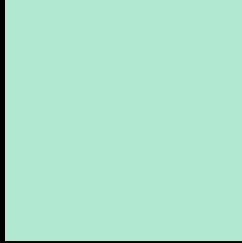
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 B0E8D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

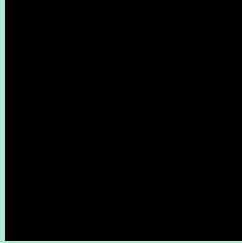
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

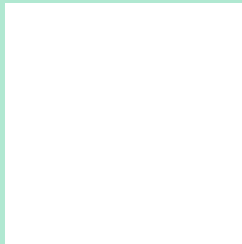
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex B0E8D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B0E8D1.

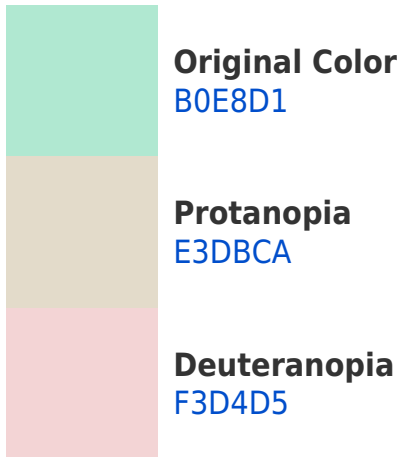


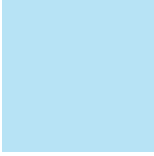
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B0E8D1.

# 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



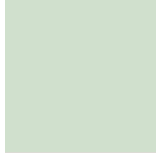


**Tritanopia**  
B7E3F5

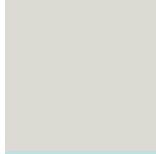
# Trichromacy



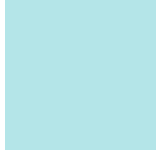
**Original Color**  
B0E8D1



**Protanomaly**  
D0E0CD

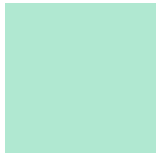


**Deuteranomaly**  
DBDBD4

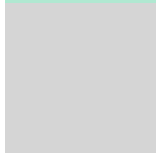


**Tritanomaly**  
B4E5E8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
B0E8D1



**Achromatopsia**  
D5D5D5



**Achromatomaly**  
C8DCD4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B0E8D1 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 #B0E8D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B0E8D1  
}
```

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 #B0E8D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B0E8D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B0E8D1 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
#B0E8D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B0E8D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B0E8D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B0E8D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B0E8D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B0E8D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B0E8D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B0E8D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B0E8D1 }
```

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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