

# Converting Colors

Hex(B1C133)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B1C133) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(B1C133)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1C133
RGB	177, 193, 51
RGB Percent	69%, 76%, 20%
CMY	0.3059, 0.2431, 0.8000
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.74, 0.24
HSL	67°, 58%, 48%
HSV	67°, 74%, 76%
XYZ	37.7990, 47.7261, 10.3518
YIQ	172.0280, 36.0460, -47.5540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

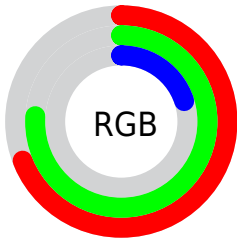
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 193, 67
Decimal	11649331
CIELab	74.65, -23.05, 65.01
CIElCh	75, 68.980, 109.520
Yxy	47.7261, 0.3942, 0.4978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289839411 (0xFFB1C133)
YUV	172.0280, -59.6668, 4.3604
Hunter-Lab	69.0840, -23.2318, 39.4746

# Details

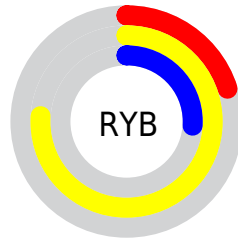
The Hex color **B1C133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **4333C1**, and the grayscale version is **ADADAD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **ECF96C**, and **798C00** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **AFC120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B3C146**.

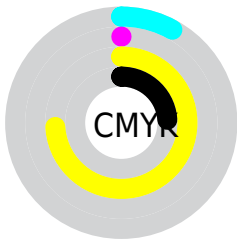
# Distribution



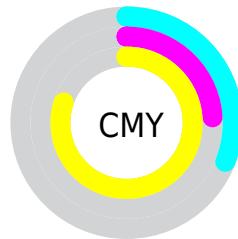
- Red (69%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B1C133 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 B1C133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B1C133

 B1C133

FFFFFF

 95A60E

 ECF96C

 798C00

 FFFF87

 5D7200

 FFFFA3

 435A00

 FFFF00

 274200

 FFFFDD

 0C2C00

 FFFFFA

 001900

 000000

 B1C133

 B1C133

 AFC120

 B3C146

 ADC10C

 B5C15A

 ABC100

 B8C16D

 BAC180

 BCC193

 BEC1A7

 C0C1BA

 C2C1CD

 C5C1E1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



ECAD30



B1C133



63CE61

# Triad

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



B1C133



00D2FF



FF7FD1

# Complementary

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



B1C133



4333C1

# 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.



EF95FF



B1C133



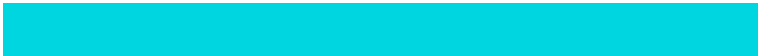
00C5FF

# Square

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



B1C133



00D6E0



8FB0FF



FF7F91

# Rectangle

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



B1C133



00D389



8FB0FF



FF85E6



# Sweetspot

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



B1C133



F4FAC3



C14133



797D5C



FCFCFC



7D7D7D



# Same Dimension

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



B1C133



E1FA1E



6CC133



606157



8FA100



1D2100



# Inverse Universe

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



4333C1



371EFA



8833C1



585761



1200A1



040021



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B1C133 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

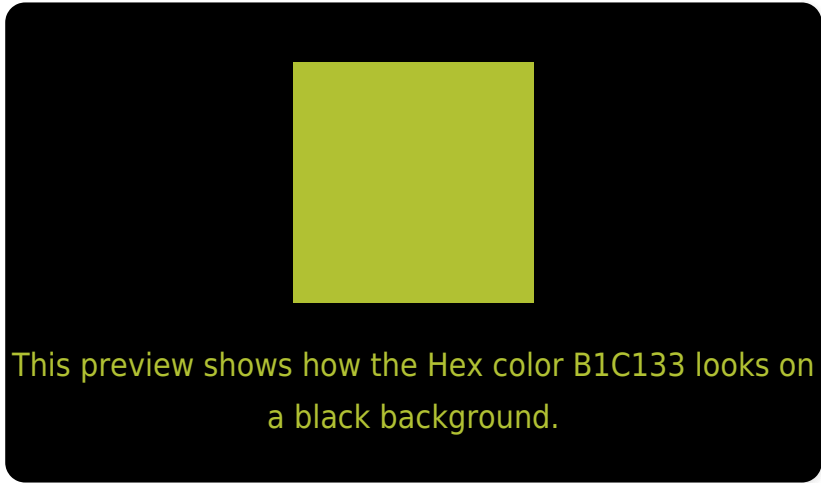
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 B1C133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B1C133.

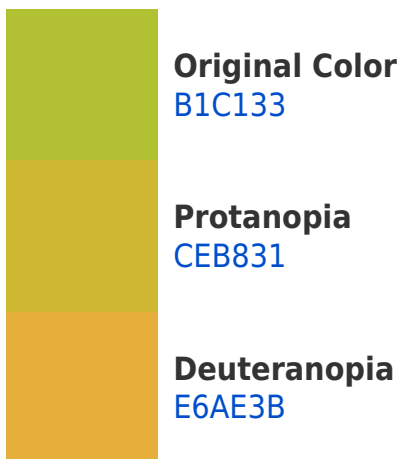


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B1C133.

# 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](#).

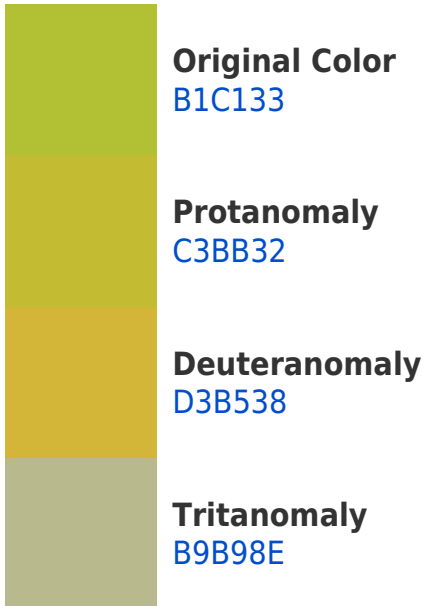
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
BEB4C2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B1C133 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 #B1C133 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B1C133  
}
```

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 #B1C133 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B1C133
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B1C133 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
#B1C133 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B1C133 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B1C133 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B1C133; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B1C133; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B1C133 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B1C133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B1C133 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B1C133 }
```

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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