

# Converting Colors

Hex(B1D2CC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B1D2CC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(B1D2CC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B1D2CC
RGB	177, 210, 204
RGB Percent	69%, 82%, 80%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1765, 0.2000
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.03, 0.18
HSL	169°, 27%, 76%
HSV	169°, 16%, 82%
XYZ	52.0771, 59.7999, 65.9245
YIQ	199.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

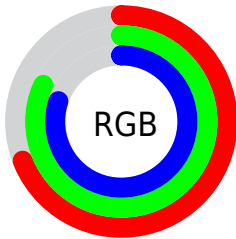
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">177, 195, 210</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11653836</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.73, -12.11, -0.70</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">82, 12.126, 183.300</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">59.7999, 0.2929, 0.3363</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289843916 (0xFFB1D2CC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">199.4490, 2.2436, -19.6878</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">77.3304, -15.1198, 3.5863</a>

# Details

The Hex color **B1D2CC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D2B1B7**, and the grayscale version is **C7C7C7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E9FFFF**, and **7C9B96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9CD2C8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C6D2D0**.

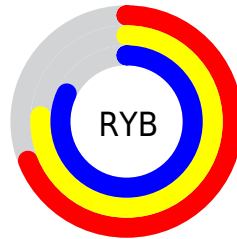
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (82%)

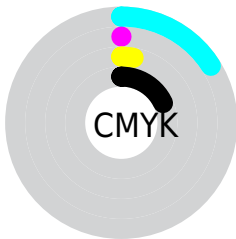
Blue (80%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (82%)

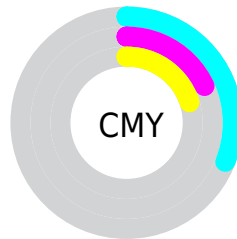


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B1D2CC 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 B1D2CC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B1D2CC

FFFFFF

 E9FFFF

 B1D2CC

 96B6B1

 7C9B96

 63817C

 4A6863

 33504B

 1C3935

 062320

 000C08

 000000

 B1D2CC

 B1D2CC

 9CD2C8

 C6D2D0

 87D2C4

 DBD2D4

 72D2C1

 F0D2D7

 5DD2BD

 FFD2DB

 48D2B9

 FFD2DF

 33D2B5

 FFD2E3

 1ED2B1

 FFD2E7

 09D2AD

 FFD2EB

 00D2AC

 FFD2EE

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BAD1C1



B1D2CC



AFD1D7

# Triad

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



B1D2CC



CFC8DE



DEC7B7

# Complementary

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



B1D2CC



D2B1B7

# 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.



E3C4BF



B1D2CC



DBC5D6

# Square

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



B1D2CC



C1CCE2



E3C3CA



D3CBB5

# Rectangle

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



B1D2CC



B2D0DD



E3C3CA



E0C6B9



# Sweetspot

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



B1D2CC



F2FFFD



B7D2B1



78807E



000000



808080

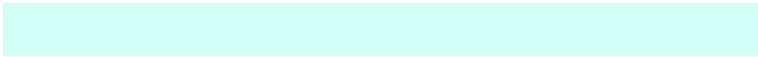


# Same Dimension

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



B1D2CC



CFFFF6



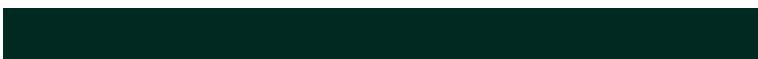
B1C8D2



5E6967



00A88A



002921



# Inverse Universe

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



D2B1B7



FFCFD7



D2BBB1



695E60



A8001F

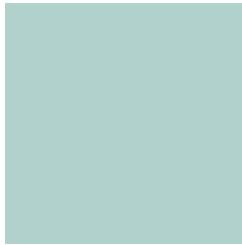


290007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B1D2CC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

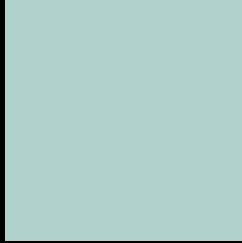
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 B1D2CC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

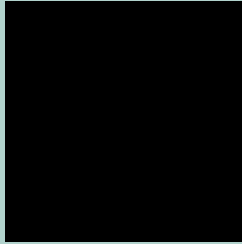
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex B1D2CC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B1D2CC.

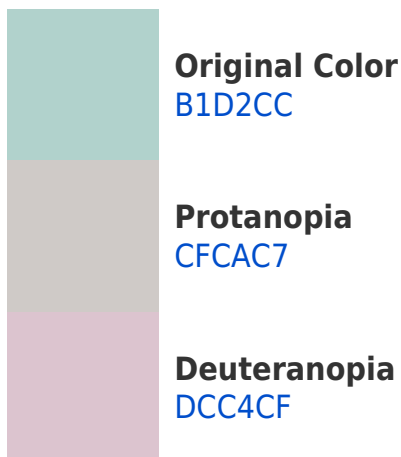


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B1D2CC.

# 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](#).

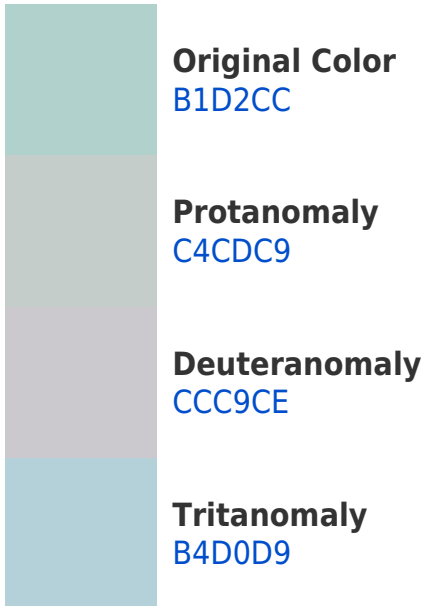
## Dichromacy



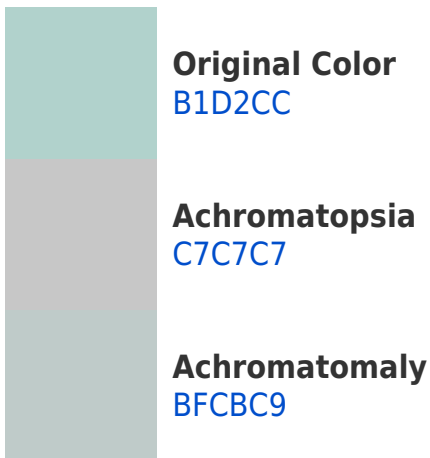


**Tritanopia**  
B5CFE0

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B1D2CC 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 #B1D2CC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B1D2CC  
}
```

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 #B1D2CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B1D2CC  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B1D2CC 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  
#B1D2CC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B1D2CC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B1D2CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B1D2CC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B1D2CC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B1D2CC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B1D2CC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B1D2CC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B1D2CC }
```

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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