

# Converting Colors

Hex(B1F1B2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B1F1B2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(B1F1B2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1F1B2
RGB	177, 241, 178
RGB Percent	69%, 95%, 70%
CMY	0.3059, 0.0549, 0.3020
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.26, 0.05
HSL	121°, 70%, 82%
HSV	121°, 27%, 95%
XYZ	57.6226, 75.4721, 53.6500
YIQ	214.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

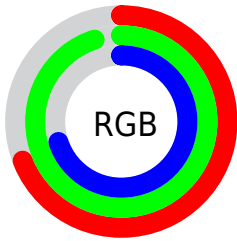
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	177, 240, 241
Decimal	11661746
CIELab	89.61, -32.05, 24.13
CIELCh	90, 40.119, 143.034
Yxy	75.4721, 0.3086, 0.4041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289851826 (0xFFB1F1B2)
YUV	214.6820, -18.0842, -33.0471
Hunter-Lab	86.8747, -33.6343, 24.1973

# Details

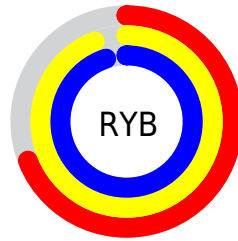
The Hex color **B1F1B2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F1B1F0**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **EAFFEA**, and **7BB97D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99F19A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C9F1CA**.

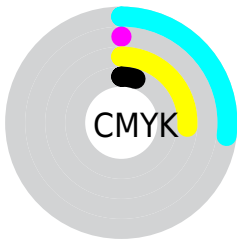
# Distribution



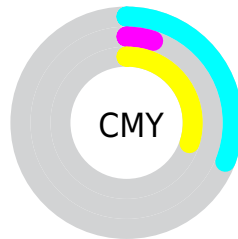
- Red (69%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B1F1B2 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 B1F1B2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B1F1B2

FFFFFF

 EAFFEA

 B1F1B2

 96D497

 7BB97D

 609D64

 47834B

 2D6A34

 10511E

 003907

 002400

 000000

 B1F1B2

 B1F1B2

 99F19A

 C9F1CA

 81F183

 E1F1E1

 69F16B

 F9F1F9

 51F153

 FFF1FF

 38F13B

 20F124

 08F10C

 00F104

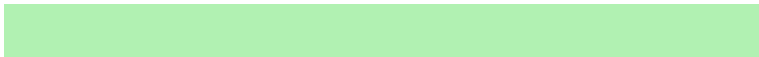
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DDE89A



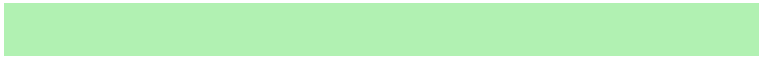
B1F1B2



83F6D7

# Triad

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



B1F1B2



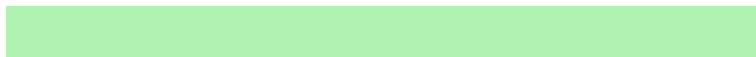
9FE8FF



FFC6C5

# Complementary

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



B1F1B2



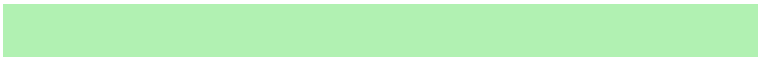
F1B1F0

# 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.



FFC5EC



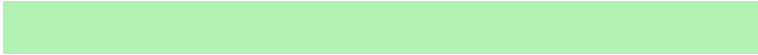
B1F1B2



DADBFF

# Square

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



B1F1B2



6BF1FF



FFCDDF



FFCFA5

# Rectangle

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



B1F1B2



69F6F1



FFCDFD



FFC4D2

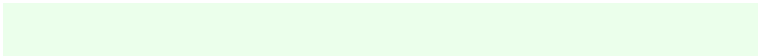


# Sweetspot

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



B1F1B2



EBFFEB



F1F1B1



738073



000000



808080

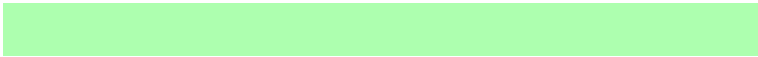


# Same Dimension

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



B1F1B2



ADFFAF



B1F1D1



6C786C



00B803



003801



# Inverse Universe

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



F1B1F0



FFADFE



F1B1D1



786C78



B800B5

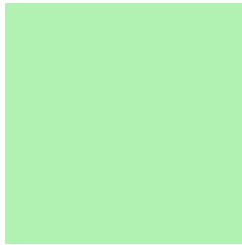


380037



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B1F1B2 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 B1F1B2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

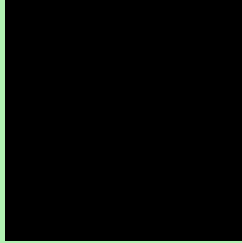
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

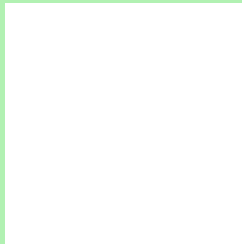
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex B1F1B2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B1F1B2.

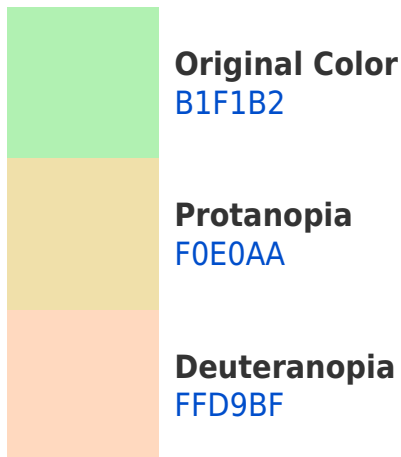


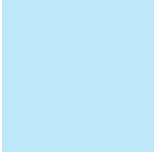
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B1F1B2.

# 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



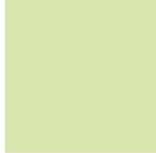


**Tritanopia**  
BEE8FA

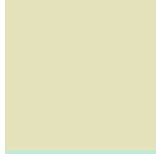
# Trichromacy



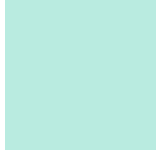
**Original Color**  
B1F1B2



**Protanomaly**  
D9E6AD

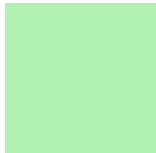


**Deuteranomaly**  
E3E2BA

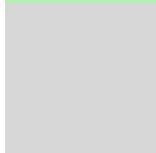


**Tritanomaly**  
B9EBE0

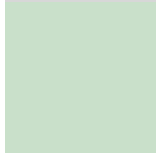
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
B1F1B2



**Achromatopsia**  
D7D7D7



**Achromatomaly**  
C9E0CA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B1F1B2 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 #B1F1B2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B1F1B2  
}
```

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 #B1F1B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B1F1B2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B1F1B2 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
#B1F1B2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B1F1B2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B1F1B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B1F1B2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B1F1B2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B1F1B2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B1F1B2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B1F1B2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B1F1B2 }
```

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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