

# Converting Colors

Hex(B2FBF1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B2FBF1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(B2FBF1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | B2FBF1                       |
| RGB         | 178, 251, 241                |
| RGB Percent | 70%, 98%, 95%                |
| CMY         | 0.3020, 0.0157, 0.0549       |
| CMYK        | 0.29, 0.00, 0.04, 0.02       |
| HSL         | 172°, 90%, 84%               |
| HSV         | 172°, 29%, 98%               |
| XYZ         | 68.7345, 84.8102, 95.9664    |
| YIQ         | 228.0330, -40.2980, -18.5860 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

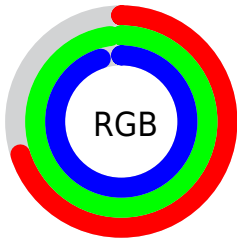
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 178, 217, 251                 |
| Decimal                             | 11729905                      |
| CIELab                              | 93.80, -24.49, -2.44          |
| CIElCh                              | 94, 24.607, 185.700           |
| Yxy                                 | 84.8102, 0.2755,<br>0.3399    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4289919985<br>(0xFFB2FBF1)    |
| YUV                                 | 228.0330, 6.3927,<br>-43.8789 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 92.0925, -27.9359,<br>2.6806  |

# Details

The Hex color **B2FBF1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FBB2BC**, and the grayscale version is **E4E4E4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **EBFFFF**, and **7BC2B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99FBEE**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CBFBF4**.

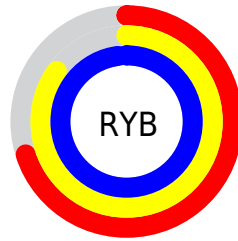
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (98%)

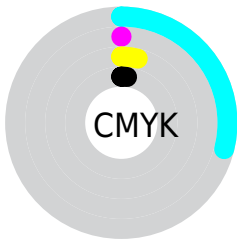
Blue (95%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (98%)

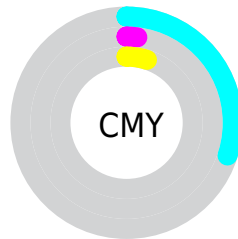


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B2FBF1 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 B2FBF1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 B2FBF1

FFFFFF

 EBFFFF

 B2FBF1

 96DED5

 7BC2B9

 60A79E

 458C84

 29736B

 045A53

 00423C

 002B26

 001611

 B2FBF1

 B2FBF1

 99FBEE

 CBFBF4

 80FBEA

 E4FBF8

 67FBE7

 FDFBFB

 4EFBE3

 FFFBFF

 35FBE0

 1BFBD9

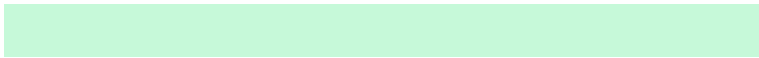
 02FBD9

 00FBD9

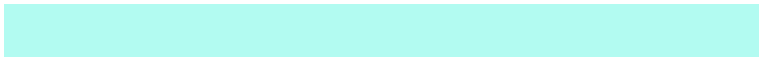
# Harmonies

## Analogous

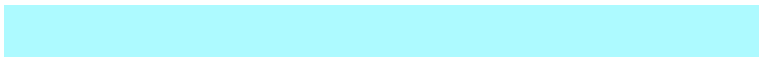
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



C6F9D9



B2FBF1



ADFAFF

# Triad

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



B2FBF1



F7E6FF



FFE5C3

# Complementary

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



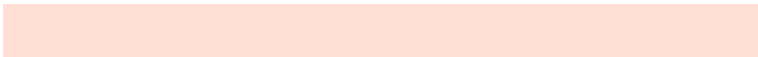
B2FBF1



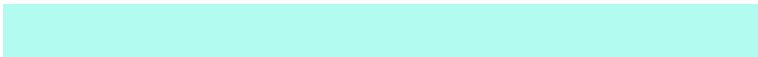
FBB2BC

# 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.



FFDFD3



B2FBF1



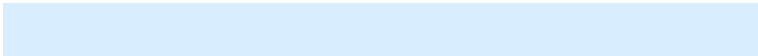
FFDFFF

# Square

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



B2FBF1



D8EEFF



FFDCE9



FBEDBE

# Rectangle

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



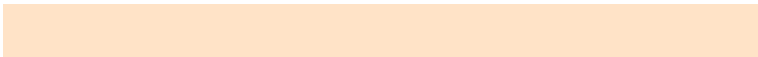
B2FBF1



B5F7FF



FFDCE9



FFE3C7



# Sweetspot

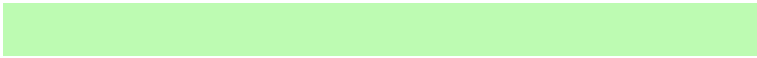
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



B2FBF1



E8FFFC



BDFBB2



71807E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

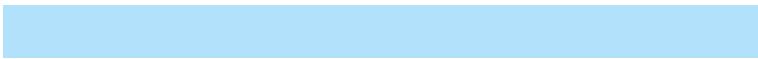
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



B2FBF1



A6FFF3



B2E1FB



707D7B



00BDA3



003D35



# Inverse Universe

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



FBB2BC



FFA6B2



FBCCB2



7D7072



BD001A

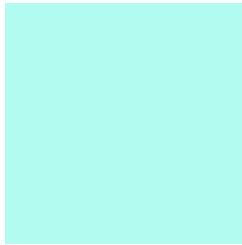


3D0008



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B2FBF1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

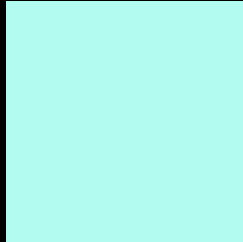
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 B2FBF1 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 B2FBF1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B2FBF1.

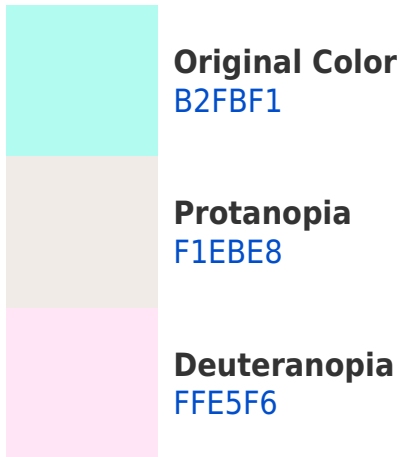


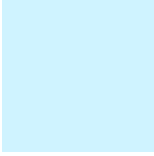
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B2FBF1.

# 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



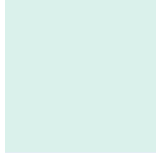


**Tritanopia**  
CFF3FF

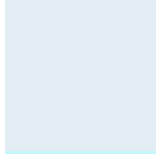
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
B2FBF1



**Protanomaly**  
DAF1EB

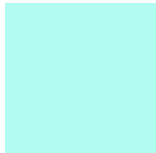


**Deuteranomaly**  
E3EDF4

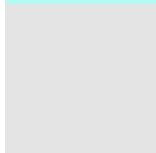


**Tritanomaly**  
C4F6FA

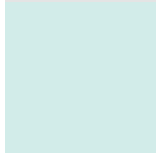
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
B2FBF1



**Achromatopsia**  
E4E4E4



**Achromatomaly**  
D2ECE9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B2FBF1 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 #B2FBF1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B2FBF1  
}
```

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 #B2FBF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B2FBF1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B2FBF1 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
#B2FBF1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B2FBF1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B2FBF1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B2FBF1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B2FBF1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B2FBF1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B2FBF1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B2FBF1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B2FBF1 }
```

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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