

# Converting Colors

Hex(B5B8B1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(B5B8B1) contains.

<b>Hex(B5B8B1)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(B5B8B1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5B8B1
RGB	181, 184, 177
RGB Percent	71%, 72%, 69%
CMY	0.2902, 0.2784, 0.3059
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.04, 0.28
HSL	86°, 5%, 71%
HSV	86°, 4%, 72%
XYZ	44.1324, 47.2791, 48.3947
YIQ	182.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

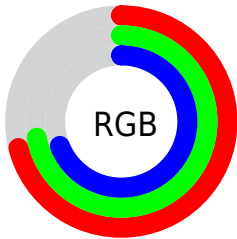
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">177, 184, 180</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11909297</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">74.37, -2.34, 3.18</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">74, 3.945, 126.382</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">47.2791, 0.3157, 0.3382</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290099377</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB5B8B1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">182.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">68.7598, -5.7622, 6.4022</a>

# Details

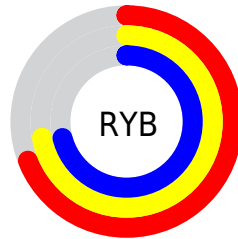
The Hex color **B5B8B1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **B4B1B8**, and the grayscale version is **B6B6B6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **EDF0E9**, and **80837C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **ADB89F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BDB8C3**.

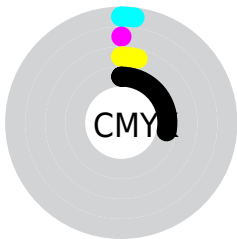
# Distribution



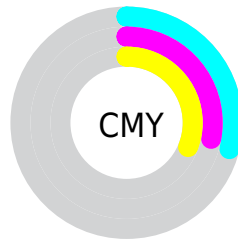
- Red (71%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color B5B8B1 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 B5B8B1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





B5B8B1



B5B8B1

FFFFFF



9A9D96



EDF0E9



80837C



676A64



4F524C



383B35



232520



0D1008



000000



B5B8B1



B5B8B1

 ADB89F

 BDB8C3

 A5B88C

 C5B8D6

 9DB87A

 CDB8E8

 95B867

 D5B8FB

 8EB855

 DCB8FF

 86B843

 E4B8FF

 7EB830

 ECB8FF

 76B81E

 F4B8FF

 6EB80B

 FCB8FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B9B7B0



B5B8B1



B1B9B4

# Triad

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



B5B8B1



B0B8BD



BFB5B6

# Complementary

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



B5B8B1



B4B1B8

# 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.



BCB5BA



B5B8B1



B4B7BE

# Square

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



B5B8B1



AEB9BB



B9B6BD



BFB5B3

# Rectangle

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



**B5B8B1**



**AFB9B6**



**B9B6BD**



**BEB5B7**



# Sweetspot

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



B5B8B1



EFF0ED



B8B4B1



777877



F7F7F7



787878



# Same Dimension

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



B5B8B1



EBF0E4



B2B8B1



595C56



599C00



101C00



# Inverse Universe

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



B4B1B8



E9E4F0



B7B1B8



59565C



43009C



0C001C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color B5B8B1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

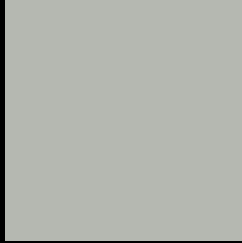
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 B5B8B1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

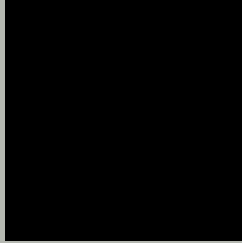
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

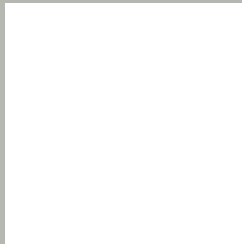
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex B5B8B1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color B5B8B1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color B5B8B1.

# 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**  
B8B5C4

# Trichromacy



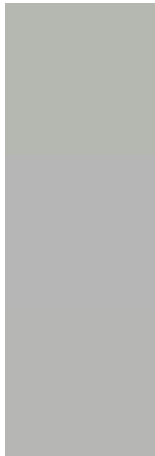
**Original Color**  
B5B8B1

**Protanomaly**  
B9B7B0

**Deuteranomaly**  
C2B4B2

**Tritanomaly**  
B7B6BD

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
B5B8B1

**Achromatopsia**  
B6B6B6

**Achromatomaly**  
B6B7B4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex B5B8B1 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 #B5B8B1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#B5B8B1  
}
```

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 #B5B8B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #B5B8B1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex B5B8B1 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
#B5B8B1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#B5B8B1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #B5B8B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B5B8B1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #B5B8B1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #B5B8B1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex B5B8B1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#B5B8B1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#B5B8B1 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor