

# Converting Colors

Hex(73D2D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(73D2D1) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(73D2D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73D2D1
RGB	115, 210, 209
RGB Percent	45%, 82%, 82%
CMY	0.5490, 0.1765, 0.1804
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	179°, 51%, 64%
HSV	179°, 45%, 82%
XYZ	41.6254, 54.3415, 68.6167
YIQ	181.4810, -56.2990, -20.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

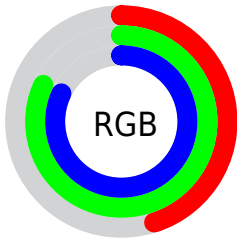
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">115, 163, 210</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7590609</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.66, -28.32, -8.26</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 29.497, 196.265</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.3415, 0.2529, 0.3302</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285780689</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF73D2D1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">181.4810, 13.5669, -58.3038</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.7167, -28.2109, -3.5864</a>

# Details

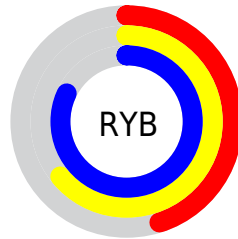
The Hex color **73D2D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D27374**, and the grayscale version is **B5B5B5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **ACFFFF**, and **379B9B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **5ED2D1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88D2D1**.

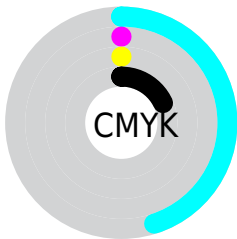
# Distribution



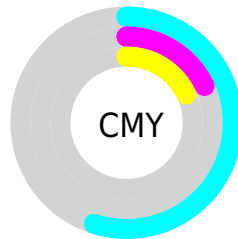
- Red (45%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 73D2D1 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 73D2D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 73D2D1

 73D2D1

FFFFFF

 56B6B5

 ACFFFF

 379B9B

 C9FFFF

 0D8181

 E7FFFF

 006768

 004F50

 003739

 002323

 00010E

 000000

 73D2D1

 73D2D1

 5ED2D1

 88D2D1

 49D2D1

 9DD2D1

 34D2D0

 B2D2D2

 1FD2D0

 C7D2D2

 0AD2D0

 DCD2D2

 00D2D0

 F1D2D2

 FFD2D3

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89D1B5



73D2D1



74CFE9

# Triad

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



73D2D1



D9B7E9



E2BD8E

# Complementary

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



73D2D1



D27374

# 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.



F4B49C



73D2D1



F1B0D0

# Square

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



73D2D1



B6C0F7



FAAFB5



C7C68E

# Rectangle

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



73D2D1



84CBF4



FAAFB5



E9BA91



# Sweetspot

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



73D2D1



DBFFFF



75D273



6A807F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



73D2D1



75FFFE



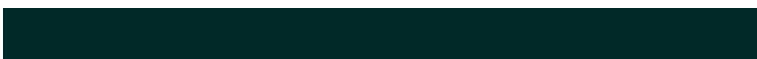
73A4D2



5E6968



00A8A7



002928



# Inverse Universe

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



D27374



FF7577



D2A173



695E5E



A80002

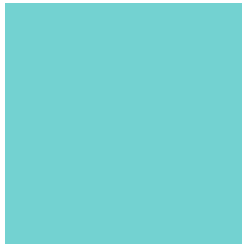


290000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 73D2D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

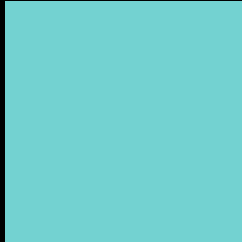
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 73D2D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

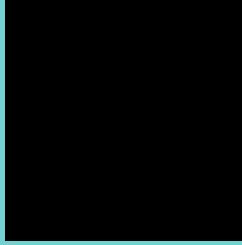
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

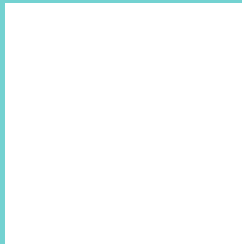
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 73D2D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 73D2D1.

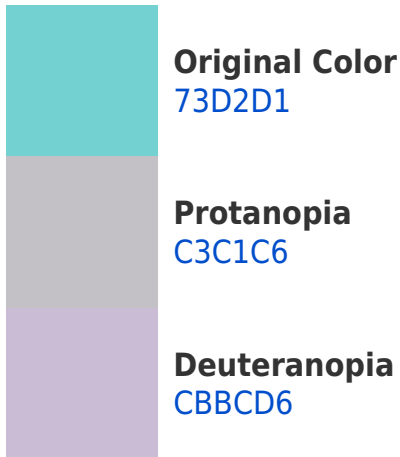


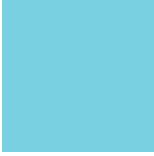
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 73D2D1.

# 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**  
78D0E0

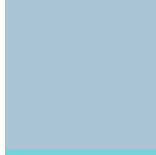
# Trichromacy



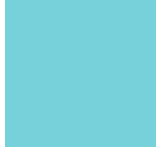
**Original Color**  
73D2D1



**Protanomaly**  
A6C7CA



**Deuteranomaly**  
ABC4D4

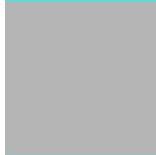


**Tritanomaly**  
76D1DB

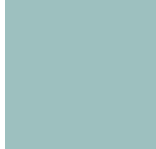
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
73D2D1



**Achromatopsia**  
B5B5B5



**Achromatomaly**  
9DC0BF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 73D2D1 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 #73D2D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#73D2D1  
}
```

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 #73D2D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #73D2D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 73D2D1 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
#73D2D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#73D2D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #73D2D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #73D2D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #73D2D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #73D2D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 73D2D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#73D2D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#73D2D1 }
```

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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