

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1CBB6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1CBB6) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1CBB6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1CBB6
RGB	161, 203, 182
RGB Percent	63%, 80%, 71%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2039, 0.2863
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.10, 0.20
HSL	150°, 29%, 71%
HSV	150°, 21%, 80%
XYZ	44.4974, 53.6663, 52.2693
YIQ	188.0480, -18.2910, -15.4350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

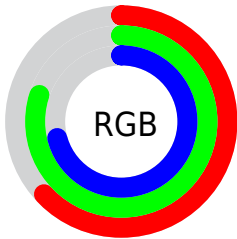
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 189, 203
Decimal	10603446
CIELab	78.27, -18.08, 5.93
CIELCh	78, 19.028, 161.846
Yxy	53.6663, 0.2958, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288793526 (0xFFA1CBB6)
YUV	188.0480, -2.9817, -23.7211
Hunter-Lab	73.2573, -19.7772, 8.9765

# Details

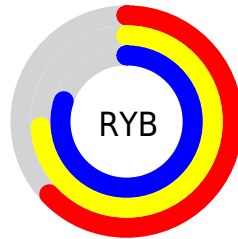
The Hex color **A1CBB6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **CBA1B6**, and the grayscale version is **BCBCBC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8FFEE**, and **6D9581** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8DCBAC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B5CBC0**.

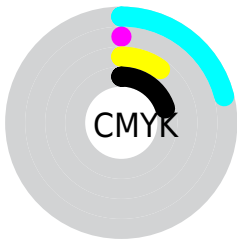
# Distribution



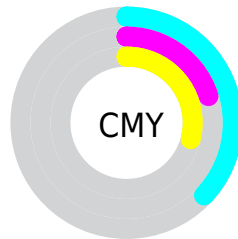
- Red (63%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1CBB6 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 A1CBB6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





A1CBB6



A1CBB6

FFFFFF



86B09B



D8FFEE



6D9581



F5FFFF



547B68



3C6250



244A39



0C3324



001E0E



000000



A1CBB6



A1CBB6

 8DCBAC

 B5CBC0

 78CBA2

 CACBCA

 64CB98

 DECBD4

 50CB8D

 F2CBDF

 3CCB83

 FFCBE9

 27CB79

 FFCBF3

 13CB6F

 FFCBFD

 00CB66

 FFCBFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B4C8A7



A1CBB6



94CCC8

# Triad

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



A1CBB6



B7C1E4



E4B8AB

# Complementary

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



A1CBB6



CBA1B6

# 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.



E6B5BB



A1CBB6



CDBBDC

# Square

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



A1CBB6



A1C6E3



DFB6CD



D9BDA0

# Rectangle

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



A1CBB6



93CBD4



DFB6CD



E6B7B0



# Sweetspot

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



A1CBB6



F0FFF7



B6CBA1



77807B



000000



808080

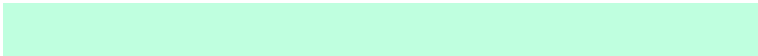


# Same Dimension

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



A1CBB6



BFFDFD



A1CBCB



5C6661



00A653



002613



# Inverse Universe

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



CBA1B6



FFBFDf



CBA1A1



665C61



A60053

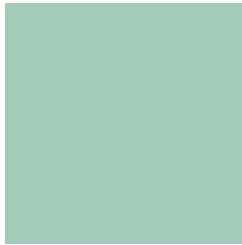


260013



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1CBB6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

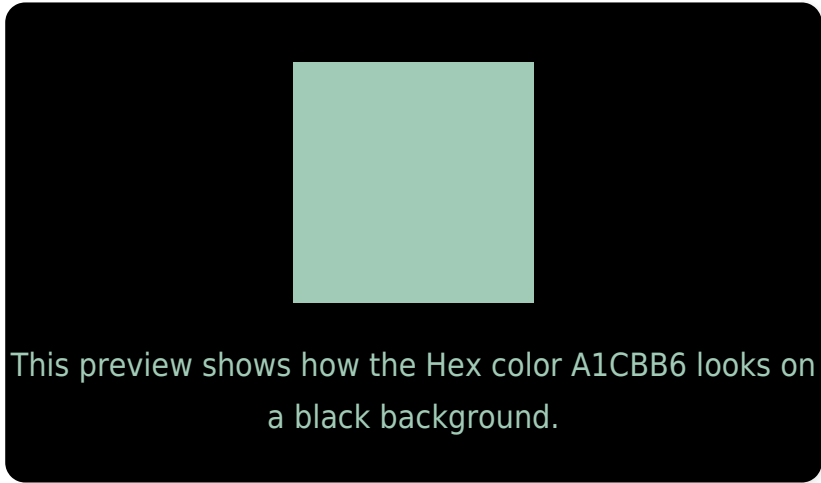
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

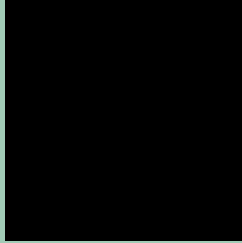
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A1CBB6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1CBB6.

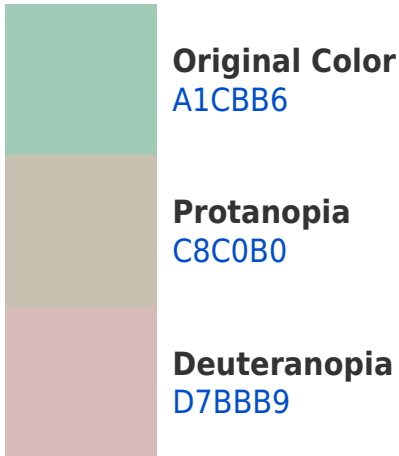


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1CBB6.

# 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](#).

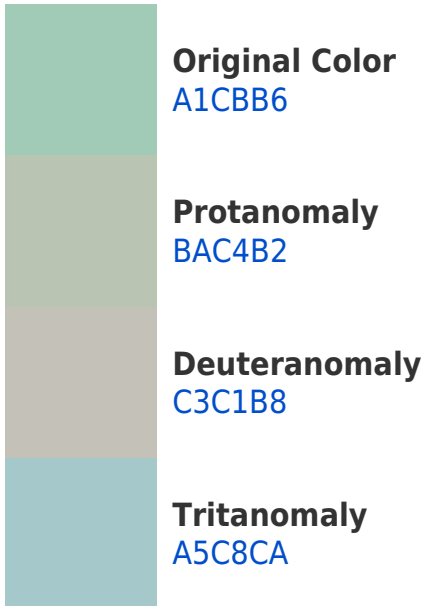
## Dichromacy



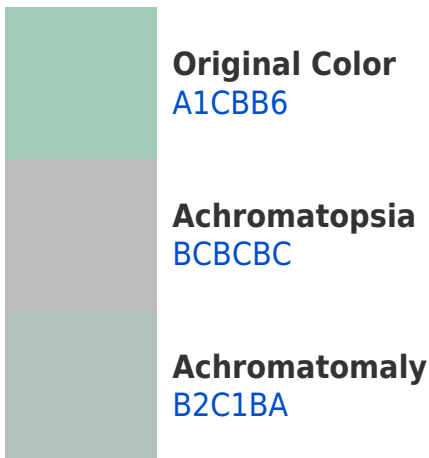


**Tritanopia**  
A7C6D6

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1CBB6 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 #A1CBB6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1CBB6  
}
```

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 #A1CBB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1CBB6  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1CBB6 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  
#A1CBB6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1CBB6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1CBB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1CBB6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1CBB6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1CBB6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1CBB6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1CBB6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1CBB6 }
```

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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