

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1D128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1D128) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1D128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1D128
RGB	161, 209, 40
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 16%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1804, 0.8431
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.81, 0.18
HSL	77°, 68%, 49%
HSV	77°, 81%, 82%
XYZ	37.8814, 53.3312, 10.3049
YIQ	175.3820, 25.6410, -62.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

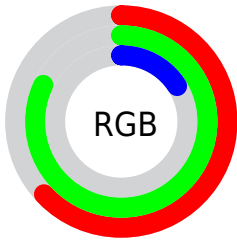
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">40, 209, 88</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10604840</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.07, -37.52, 71.05</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">78, 80.343, 117.836</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">53.3312, 0.3732, 0.5253</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288794920 (0xFFA1D128)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">175.3820, -66.7433, -12.6130</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.0282, -35.2073, 42.7534</a>

# Details

The Hex color **A1D128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC00**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **5828D1**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DCFF65**, and **689A00** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9BD113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **A7D13D**.

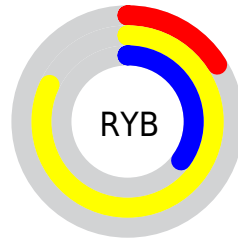
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (82%)

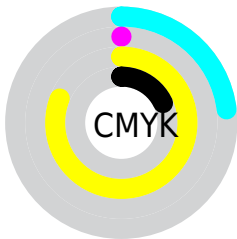
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (35%)

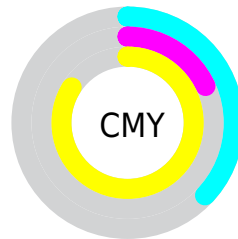


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1D128 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 A1D128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A1D128

 A1D128

FFFFFF

 84B500

 DCFF65

 689A00

 F9FF82

 4C8000

 FFFF9E

 2F6700

 FFFFBB

 0A4E00

 FFFFD8

 003700

 FFFFF6

 002300

 000000

 A1D128

 A1D128

■ 9BD113

■ A7D13D

■ 96D100

■ ADD152

■ B3D167

■ B9D17C

■ BFD191

■ C5D1A5

■ CBD1BA

■ D0D1CF

■ D6D1E4

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



EABC00



A1D128



1CDE6D

# Triad

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



A1D128



00DCFF



FF76CA

# Complementary

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



A1D128



5828D1

# 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.



FF8DFF



A1D128



00CCFF

# Square

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



A1D128



00E3FF



B5B0FF



FF8080

# Rectangle

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



A1D128



00E29F



B5B0FF



FF7BE3

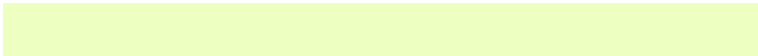


# Sweetspot

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



A1D128



EEFFC2



D15828



75805B



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A1D128



B9FF08



4DD128



66695E



78A800



1D2900



# Inverse Universe

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



5828D1



4E08FF



AC28D1



615E69



3000A8



0C0029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1D128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

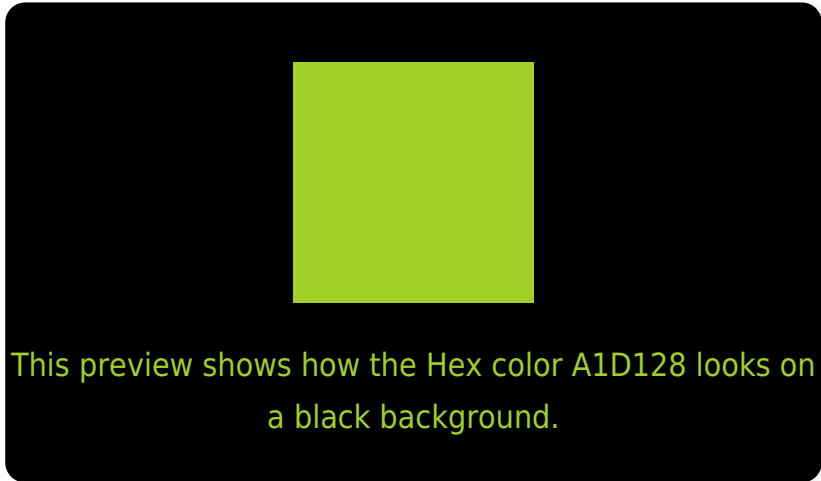
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A1D128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1D128.

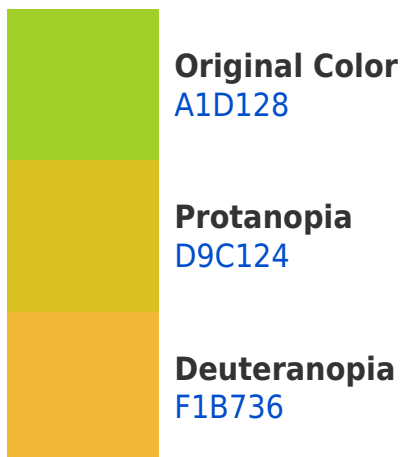


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1D128.

# 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**  
B3C3D2

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
A1D128



**Protanomaly**  
C5C725



**Deuteranomaly**  
D4C031



**Tritanomaly**  
ACC894

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
A1D128



**Achromatopsia**  
AFAFAF



**Achromatomaly**  
AABB7E

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1D128 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 #A1D128 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1D128  
}
```

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 #A1D128 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1D128
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1D128 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
#A1D128 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1D128 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1D128 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1D128; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1D128; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1D128 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1D128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1D128 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1D128 }
```

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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