

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1DC9C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1DC9C) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1DC9C)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1DC9C
RGB	161, 220, 156
RGB Percent	63%, 86%, 61%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1373, 0.3882
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.29, 0.14
HSL	115°, 48%, 74%
HSV	115°, 29%, 86%
XYZ	46.2919, 61.1638, 40.8184
YIQ	195.0630, -14.6200, -32.4120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

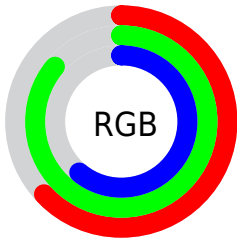
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 220, 215
Decimal	10607772
CIELab	82.47, -31.03, 25.56
CIELCh	82, 40.204, 140.524
Yxy	61.1638, 0.3122, 0.4125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288797852 (0xFFA1DC9C)
YUV	195.0630, -19.2581, -29.8733
Hunter-Lab	78.2073, -31.2063, 23.8001

# Details

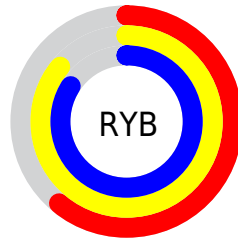
The Hex color **A1DC9C** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **D79CDC**, and the grayscale version is **C3C3C3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D9FFD3**, and **6CA568** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8DDC86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B5DCB2**.

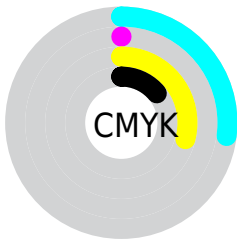
# Distribution



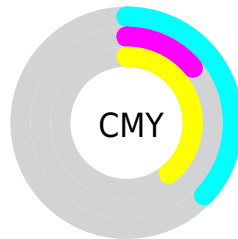
- Red (63%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1DC9C 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 A1DC9C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A1DC9C

FFFFFF

 D9FFD3

 F6FFEF

 A1DC9C

 86C082

 6CA568

 528A50

 387038

 1E5821

 00400B

 002900

 001000

 000000

 A1DC9C

 A1DC9C

 8DDC86

 B5DCB2

 78DC70

 CADCC8

 64DC5A

 DEDCDE

 50DC44

 F2DCF4

 3CDC2E

 FFDCFF

 27DC18

 13DC02

 11DC00

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CCD385



A1DC9C



72E1C0

# Triad

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



A1DC9C



85D4FF



FFB1B5

# Complementary

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



A1DC9C



D79CDC

# 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.



FFB1DB



A1DC9C



C1C8FF

# Square

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



A1DC9C



4DDDFE



F1BAFE



FFBA94

# Rectangle

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



A1DC9C



54E2DA



F1BAFE



FFB0C1



# Sweetspot

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



A1DC9C



EAFFE8



DCD79C



738071



000000



808080

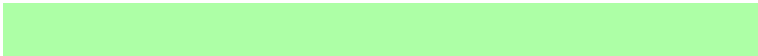


# Same Dimension

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



A1DC9C



ADFFA6



9CDCB7



646E63



0EAD00



042E00



# Inverse Universe

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



D79CDC



F8A6FF



DC9CC1



6D636E



A000AD

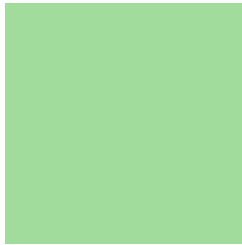


2A002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1DC9C 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 A1DC9C looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

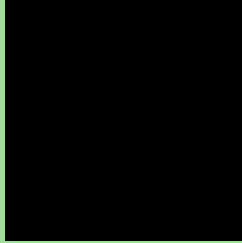
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A1DC9C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1DC9C.

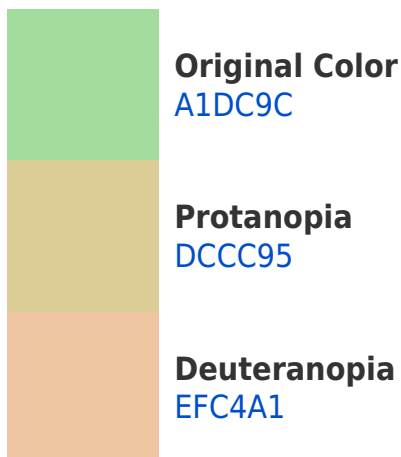


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1DC9C.

# 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](#).

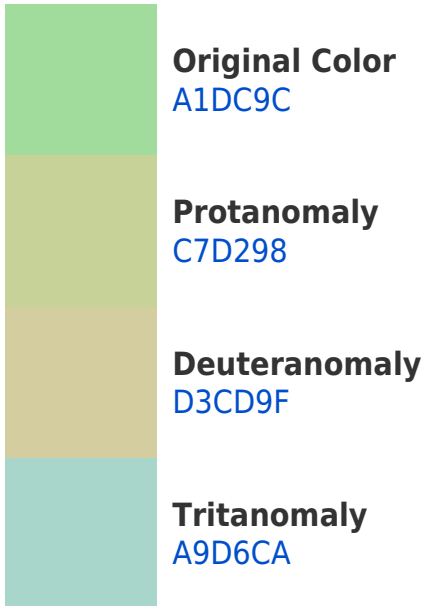
## Dichromacy



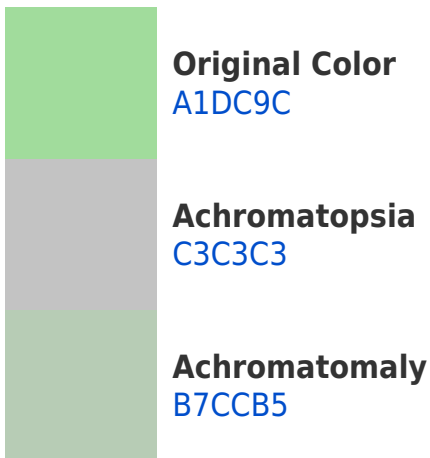


**Tritanopia**  
AED3E4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1DC9C 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 #A1DC9C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1DC9C  
}
```

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 #A1DC9C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1DC9C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1DC9C 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
#A1DC9C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1DC9C }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1DC9C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1DC9C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1DC9C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1DC9C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1DC9C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1DC9C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1DC9C }
```

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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