

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1F42C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1F42C) contains.

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# Color

Hex(A1F42C)

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1F42C
RGB	161, 244, 44
RGB Percent	63%, 96%, 17%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0431, 0.8275
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.82, 0.04
HSL	85°, 90%, 56%
HSV	85°, 82%, 96%
XYZ	47.5032, 72.4603, 13.8654
YIQ	196.3830, 14.7320, -79.7960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

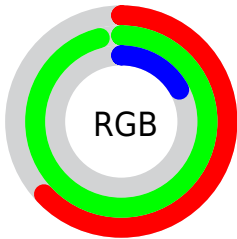
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 244, 127
Decimal	10613804
CIELab	88.19, -52.30, 79.02
CIELCh	88, 94.757, 123.500
Yxy	72.4603, 0.3550, 0.5414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288803884 (0xFFA1F42C)
YUV	196.3830, -75.1248, -31.0309
Hunter-Lab	85.1236, -49.3543, 49.9290

# Details

The Hex color **A1F42C** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as light washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **7F2CF4**, and the grayscale version is **C5C5C5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DFF6D**, and **65BB00** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97F414**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **ABF444**.

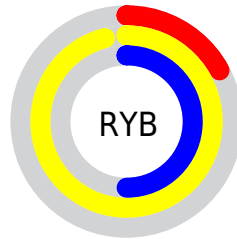
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (96%)

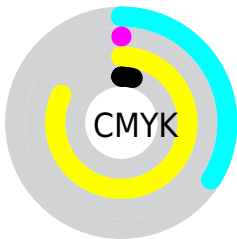
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (50%)

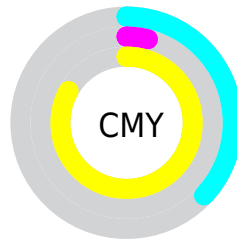


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1F42C 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 A1F42C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A1F42C

 A1F42C

FFFFFF

 83D700

 DDF66D

 65BB00

 FBFF8A

 46A000

 FFFFA7

 238500

 FFFFC5

 006B00

 FFFFE2

 005200

 003A00

 002300

 000000

 A1F42C

 A1F42C

 97F414

 ABF444

 8FF400

 B5F45D

 BFF475

 CAF48E

 D4F4A6

 DEF4BE

 E8F4D7

 F2F4EF

 FCF4FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FEDD00



A1F42C



00FF88

# Triad

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



A1F42C



00FBFF



FF7DD7

# Complementary

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



A1F42C



7F2CF4

# 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.



FF95FF



A1F42C



00E5FF

# Square

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



A1F42C



00FFFF



E9C0FF



FF927F

# Rectangle

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



A1F42C



00FFC6



E9C0FF



FF80F5

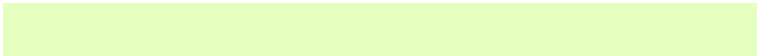


# Sweetspot

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



A1F42C



E5FFBF



F47C2C



708059



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A1F42C



97FF05



40F42C



757A6E



6DBA00



223B00



# Inverse Universe

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



7F2CF4



6D05FF



E02CF4



736E7A



4D00BA

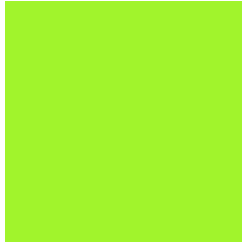


18003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1F42C looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

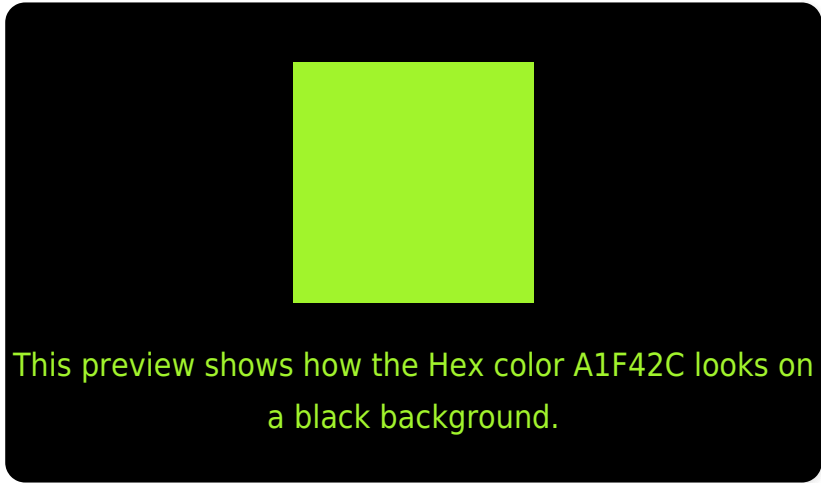
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A1F42C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1F42C.

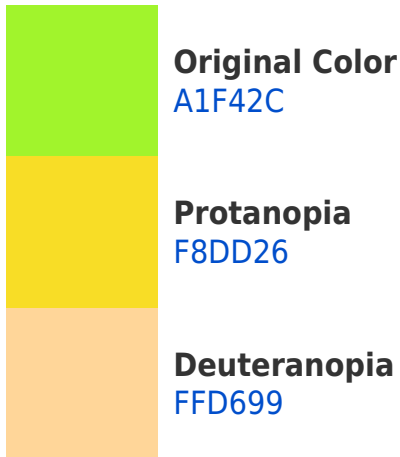


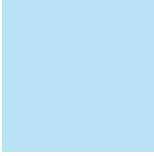
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1F42C.

# 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](#).

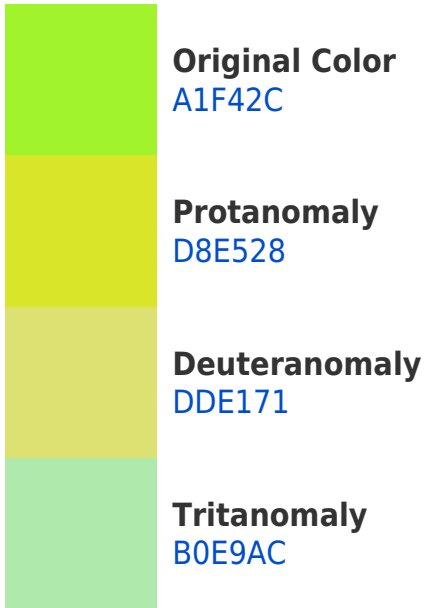
## Dichromacy



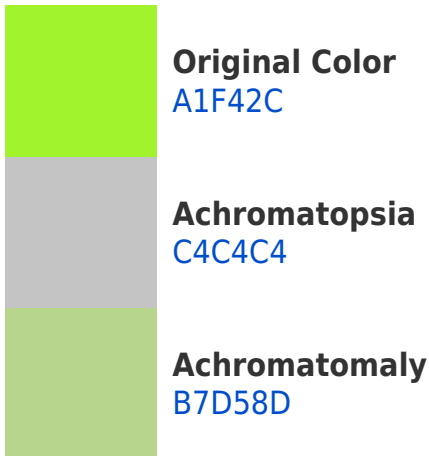


**Tritanopia**  
B9E3F5

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1F42C 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 #A1F42C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1F42C  
}
```

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 #A1F42C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1F42C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1F42C 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
#A1F42C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1F42C }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1F42C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1F42C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1F42C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1F42C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1F42C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1F42C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1F42C }
```

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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