

# Converting Colors

Hex(A2F787)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A2F787) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A2F787)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2F787
RGB	162, 247, 135
RGB Percent	64%, 97%, 53%
CMY	0.3647, 0.0314, 0.4706
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.45, 0.03
HSL	106°, 88%, 75%
HSV	106°, 45%, 97%
XYZ	52.5342, 75.9522, 34.8131
YIQ	208.8170, -14.7080, -52.8520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

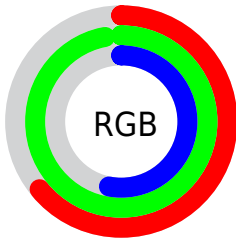
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">135, 247, 220</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10680199</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.84, -45.86, 45.72</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">90, 64.756, 135.089</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">75.9522, 0.3217, 0.4651</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288870279</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA2F787</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">208.8170, -36.3918, -41.0585</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">87.1505, -44.9139, 37.3215</a>

# Details

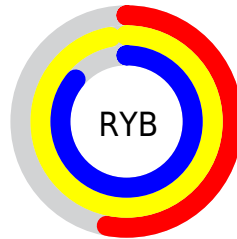
The Hex color **A2F787** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **DC87F7**, and the grayscale version is **D1D1D1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DCFFBE**, and **6ABE53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8FF76E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B5F7A0**.

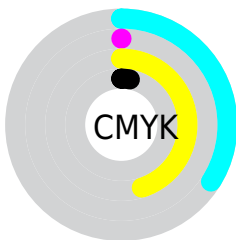
# Distribution



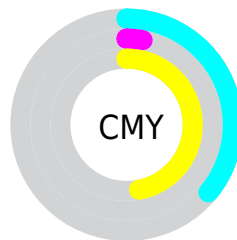
- Red (64%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A2F787 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 A2F787 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A2F787

FFFFFF

 DCFFBE

 F9FFDA

 FFFFF7

 A2F787

 86DA6D

 6ABE53

 4EA339

 30881E

 076E00

 005500

 003C00

 002700

 000000

 A2F787

 A2F787

 8FF76E

 B5F7A0

 7DF756

 C7F7B8

 6AF73D

 DAF7D1

 57F724

 EDF7EA

 44F70C

 FFF7FF

 3CF700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E8E865



A2F787



2DFFC0

# Triad

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



A2F787



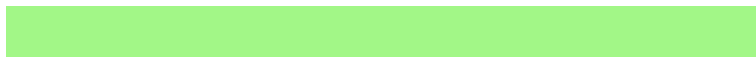
00F1FF



FFAEC5

# Complementary

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



A2F787



DC87F7

# Split Complementary

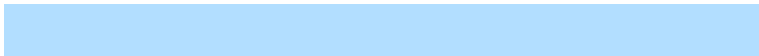
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFB1FF



A2F787



B2DEFF

# Square

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



A2F787



00DFF



FFC5FF



FFBD8D

# Rectangle

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



A2F787



00FFEB



FFC5FF



FFADDA

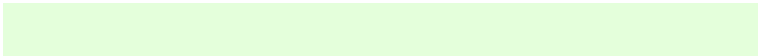


# Sweetspot

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



A2F787



E4FFDB



F7DB87



6F806A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A2F787



96FF75



87F7A3



717A6E



2DBA00



0E3B00



# Inverse Universe

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



DC87F7



DE75FF



F787DB



776E7A



8D00BA

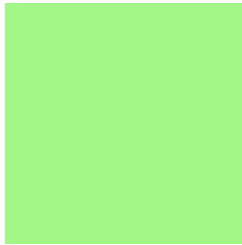


2D003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A2F787 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

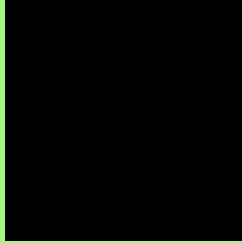
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A2F787 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A2F787.

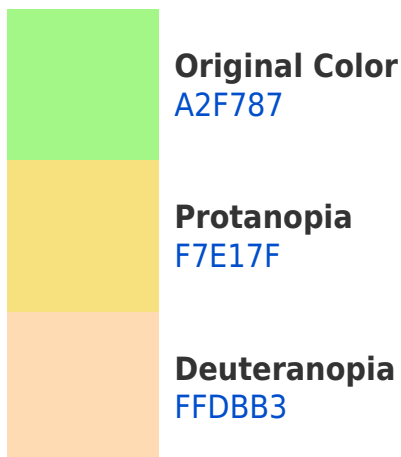


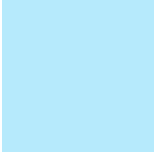
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A2F787.

# 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



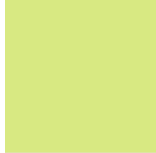


**Tritanopia**  
B6EAFc

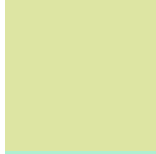
# Trichromacy



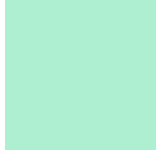
**Original Color**  
A2F787



**Protanomaly**  
D8E982

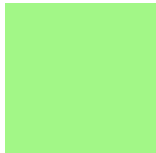


**Deuteranomaly**  
DDE5A3

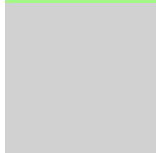


**Tritanomaly**  
AFEFD1

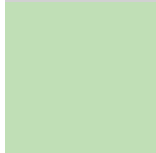
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
A2F787



**Achromatopsia**  
D1D1D1



**Achromatomaly**  
C0DFB6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A2F787 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 #A2F787 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A2F787  
}
```

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 #A2F787 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A2F787
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A2F787 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
#A2F787 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A2F787 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A2F787 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A2F787; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A2F787; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A2F787 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A2F787 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A2F787 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A2F787 }
```

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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