

# Converting Colors

Hex(A5CB66)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A5CB66) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A5CB66)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5CB66
RGB	165, 203, 102
RGB Percent	65%, 80%, 40%
CMY	0.3529, 0.2039, 0.6000
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.50, 0.20
HSL	83°, 49%, 60%
HSV	83°, 50%, 80%
XYZ	39.2713, 51.6705, 20.4740
YIQ	180.1240, 9.7730, -39.4670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

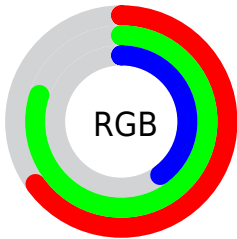
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	102, 203, 140
Decimal	10865510
CIELab	77.08, -28.82, 45.91
CIELCh	77, 54.203, 122.117
Yxy	51.6705, 0.3525, 0.4638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289055590 (0xFFA5CB66)
YUV	180.1240, -38.5151, -13.2637
Hunter-Lab	71.8822, -28.2743, 33.4302

# Details

The Hex color **A5CB66** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **8C66CB**, and the grayscale version is **B4B4B4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DEFF9B**, and **6F9533** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9DCB52**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **ADCB7A**.

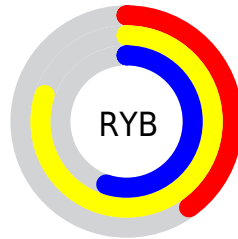
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (80%)

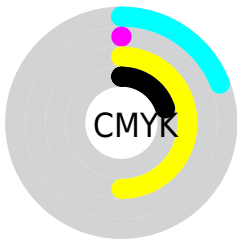
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (55%)

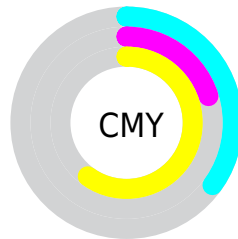


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A5CB66 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 A5CB66 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A5CB66

 A5CB66

FFFFFF

 8AAF4C

 DEFF9B

 6F9533

 FBFFB7

 557B18

 FFFFD3

 3B6200

 FFFFF0

 224A00

 023300

 002000

 000000

 A5CB66

 A5CB66

 9DCB52

 ADCB7A

 96CB3D

 B4CB8F

 8ECB29

 BCCBA3

 86CB15

 C4CBB7

 7FCB01

 CBCBCC

 7FCB00

 D3CBE0

 DACBF4

 E2CBFF

 EACBFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D9BD57



A5CB66



63D48D

# Triad

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



A5CB66



00D0FF



FF94BD

# Complementary

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



A5CB66



8C66CB

# 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.



FF9DEE



A5CB66



6CC2FF

# Square

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



A5CB66



00D7F2



C7B0FF



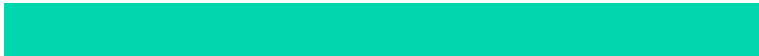
FF9A8C

# Rectangle

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



A5CB66



00D7AF



C7B0FF



FF95CE

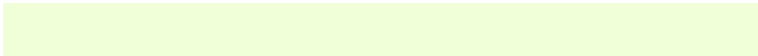


# Sweetspot

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



A5CB66



F1FFD9



CB8B66



778069



000000



808080

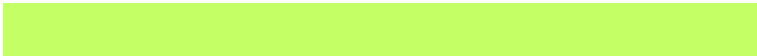


# Same Dimension

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



A5CB66



C5FF66



73CB66



62665C



67A600



182600



# Inverse Universe

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



8C66CB



A066FF



BE66CB



605C66



3E00A6



0E0026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A5CB66 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

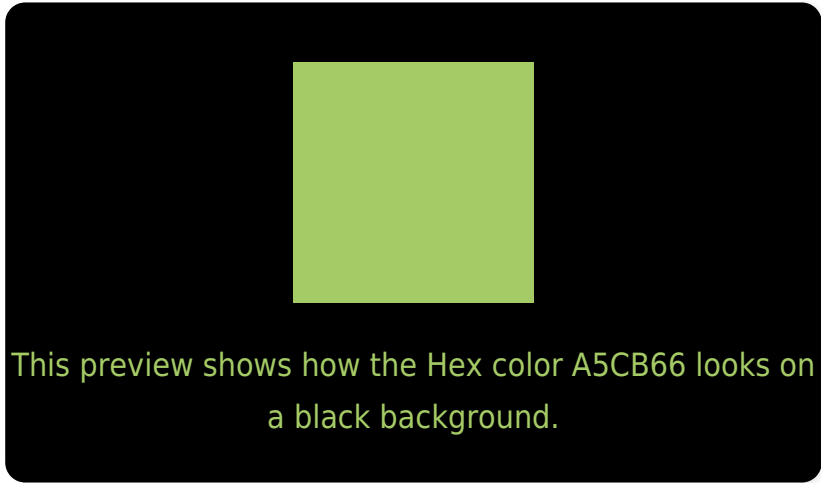
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

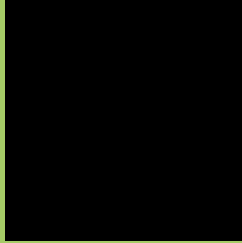
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A5CB66 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A5CB66.

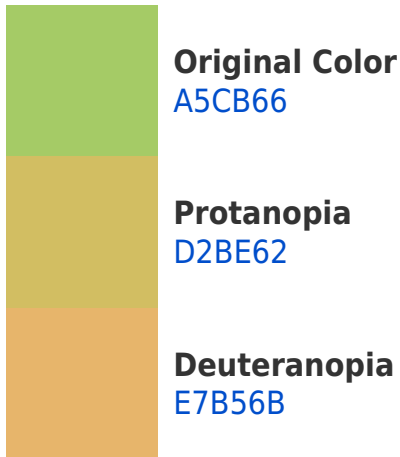


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A5CB66.

# 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](#).

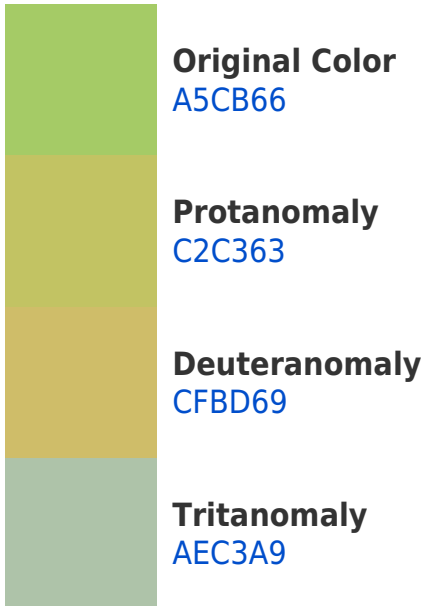
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
B3BFCF

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A5CB66 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 #A5CB66 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A5CB66  
}
```

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 #A5CB66 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A5CB66
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A5CB66 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
#A5CB66 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A5CB66 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A5CB66 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A5CB66; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A5CB66; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A5CB66 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A5CB66 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A5CB66 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A5CB66 }
```

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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