

# Converting Colors

Hex(A6E1B5)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A6E1B5) contains.

<b>Hex(A6E1B5)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(A6E1B5)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6E1B5
RGB	166, 225, 181
RGB Percent	65%, 88%, 71%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1176, 0.2902
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.20, 0.12
HSL	135°, 50%, 77%
HSV	135°, 26%, 88%
XYZ	50.9916, 65.2936, 53.6314
YIQ	202.3430, -21.0400, -26.1920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

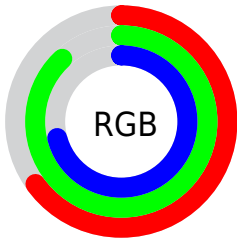
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">166, 213, 225</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10936757</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">84.63, -27.49, 15.56</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">85, 31.590, 150.492</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">65.2936, 0.3001, 0.3843</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289126837</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA6E1B5</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">202.3430, -10.5221, -31.8728</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">80.8045, -28.7655, 17.2112</a>

# Details

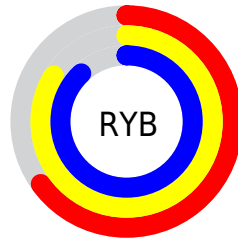
The Hex color **A6E1B5** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **E1A6D2**, and the grayscale version is **CACACA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DEFFED**, and **71A980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90E1A4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BDE1C6**.

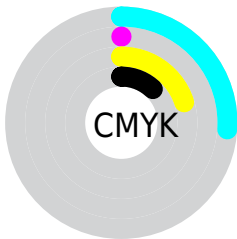
# Distribution



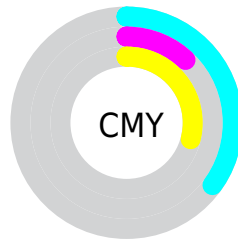
- Red (65%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A6E1B5 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 A6E1B5 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A6E1B5

 A6E1B5

FFFFFF

 8BC59A

 DEFFED

 71A980

 FBFFFF

 578F67

 3E754F

 255C38

 074422

 002D0D

 001900

 000000

 A6E1B5

 A6E1B5

 90E1A4

 BDE1C6

 79E193

 D3E1D7

 63E183

 EAE1E7

 4CE172

 FFE1F8

 36E161

 FFE1FF

 1FE150

 09E140

 00E139

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C8DB9F



A6E1B5



87E4D3

# Triad

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



A6E1B5



AED6FF



FFC0B6

# Complementary

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



A6E1B5



E1A6D2

# 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.



FFBDD4



A6E1B5



D8CBFF

# Square

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



A6E1B5



88DEFF



FAC2F1



FFC7A0

# Rectangle

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



A6E1B5



7BE4E7



FAC2F1



FFBEC0

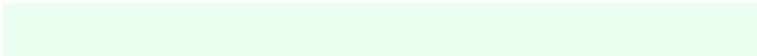


# Sweetspot

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



A6E1B5



EBFFF0



D2E1A6



738076



000000



808080

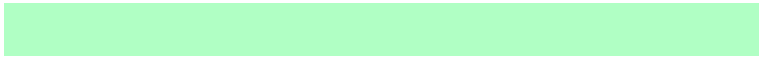


# Same Dimension

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



A6E1B5



B0FFC4



A6E1D2



657068



00B02D



00300C



# Inverse Universe

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



E1A6D2



FFB0EB



E1A6B5



70656D



B00083

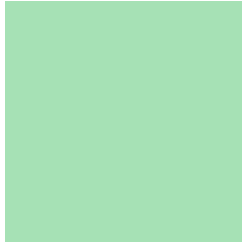


300024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A6E1B5 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 A6E1B5 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

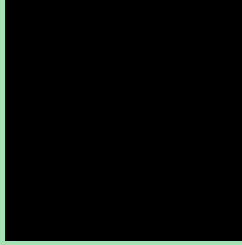
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A6E1B5 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A6E1B5.

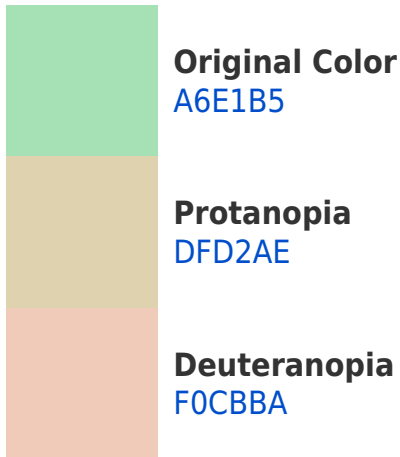


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A6E1B5.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

A6E1B5



**Protanomaly**

CAD7B1



**Deuteranomaly**

D5D3B8



**Tritanomaly**

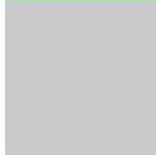
ACDDD7

# Monochromacy



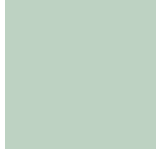
**Original Color**

A6E1B5



**Achromatopsia**

CACACA



**Achromatomaly**

BDD2C2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A6E1B5 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 #A6E1B5 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A6E1B5  
}
```

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 #A6E1B5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A6E1B5
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A6E1B5 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
#A6E1B5 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A6E1B5 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A6E1B5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A6E1B5; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A6E1B5; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A6E1B5 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A6E1B5 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A6E1B5 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A6E1B5 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor