

# Converting Colors

Hex(A7C1C1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A7C1C1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A7C1C1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A7C1C1
RGB	167, 193, 193
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 76%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2431, 0.2431
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	180°, 17%, 71%
HSV	180°, 13%, 76%
XYZ	44.6320, 50.2057, 57.7904
YIQ	185.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

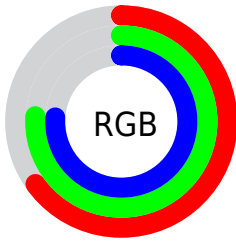
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 180, 193
Decimal	10994113
CIELab	76.20, -8.76, -2.97
CIELCh	76, 9.252, 198.744
Yxy	50.2057, 0.2924, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289184193 (0xFFA7C1C1)
YUV	185.2260, 3.8326, -15.9842
Hunter-Lab	70.8560, -11.5613, 1.2420

# Details

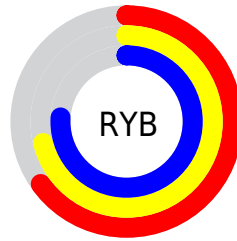
The Hex color **A7C1C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C1A7A7**, and the grayscale version is **B9B9B9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DEF9F9**, and **738B8C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94C1C1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BAC1C1**.

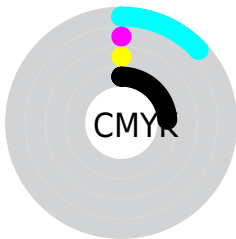
# Distribution



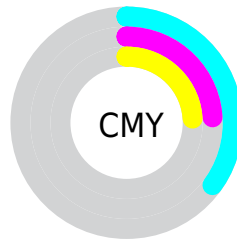
- Red (65%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A7C1C1 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 A7C1C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A7C1C1

 A7C1C1

FFFFFF

 8CA6A6

 DEF9F9

 738B8C

 FBFFFF

 5A7272

 42595A

 2B4242

 152C2C

 001818

 000000

 A7C1C1

 A7C1C1

■ 94C1C1

■ BAC1C1

■ 80C1C1

■ CEC1C1

■ 6DC1C1

■ E1C1C1

■ 5AC1C1

■ F4C1C1

■ 46C1C1

■ FFC1C1

■ 33C1C1

■ 20C1C1

■ 0DC1C1

■ 00C1C1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



ABC1B8



A7C1C1



A9C0C8

# Triad

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



A7C1C1



C4B8C7



C6BAAB

# Complementary

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



A7C1C1



C1A7A7

# 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.



CDB8AF



A7C1C1



CCB6BF

# Square

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



A7C1C1



BABBCC



CFB6B7



BDBDAC

# Rectangle

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



A7C1C1



ADBECC



CFB6B7



C9B9AC

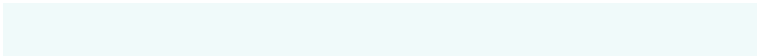


# Sweetspot

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



A7C1C1



F0FAFA



A7C1A7



777D7D



FCFCFC



7D7D7D



# Same Dimension

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



A7C1C1



D2FAFA



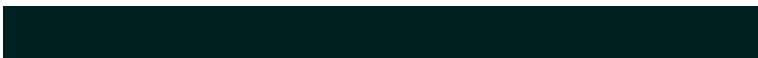
A7B4C1



576161



00A1A1



002121



# Inverse Universe

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



C1A7C1



FAD2FA



C1B4A7



615761



A100A1

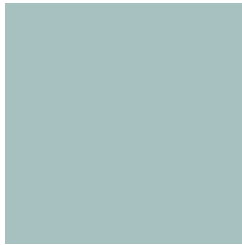


210021



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A7C1C1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

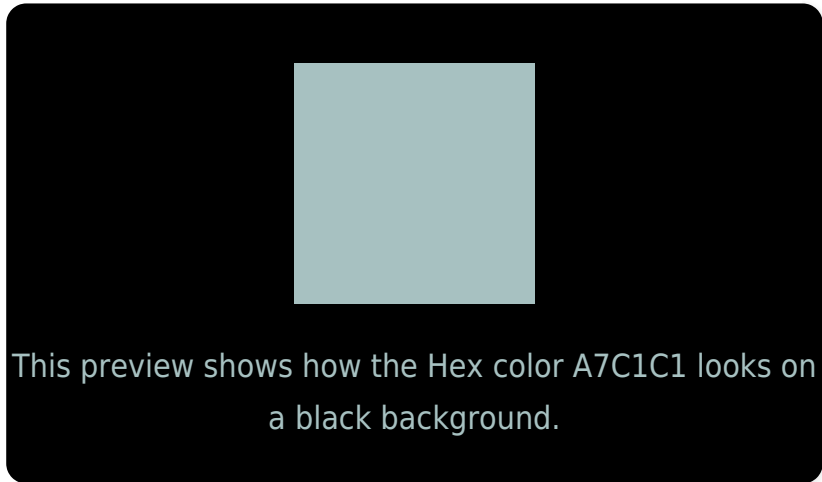
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

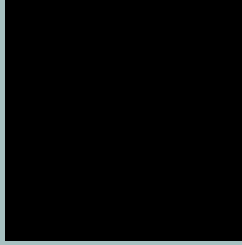
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

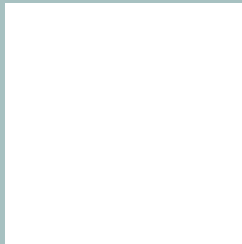
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A7C1C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A7C1C1.

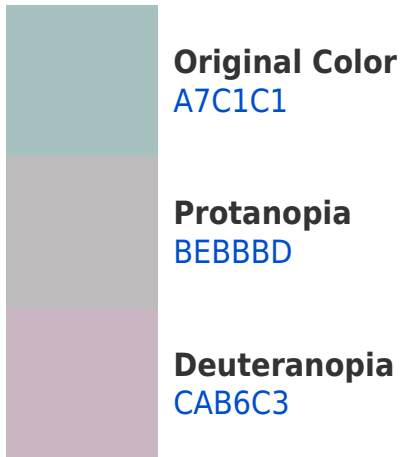


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A7C1C1.

# 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**  
A9BFCE

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A7C1C1 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 #A7C1C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A7C1C1  
}
```

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 #A7C1C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A7C1C1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A7C1C1 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
#A7C1C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A7C1C1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A7C1C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A7C1C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A7C1C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A7C1C1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A7C1C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A7C1C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A7C1C1 }
```

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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