

# Converting Colors

Hex(AAC787)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AAC787) contains.

<b>Hex(AAC787)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(AAC787)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAC787
RGB	170, 199, 135
RGB Percent	67%, 78%, 53%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2196, 0.4706
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.32, 0.22
HSL	87°, 36%, 65%
HSV	87°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	41.3742, 51.1422, 30.6124
YIQ	183.0330, 3.2600, -26.0520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

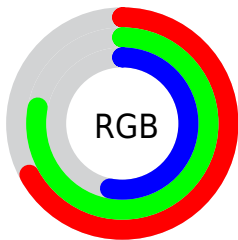
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	135, 199, 164
Decimal	11192199
CIELab	76.77, -20.91, 28.92
CIElCh	77, 35.687, 125.873
Yxy	51.1422, 0.3360, 0.4154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289382279 (0xFFAAC787)
YUV	183.0330, -23.6803, -11.4299
Hunter-Lab	71.5138, -21.8782, 24.6797

# Details

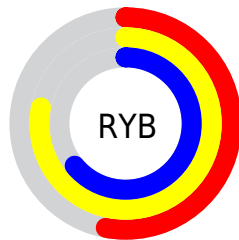
The Hex color **AAC787** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **A487C7**, and the grayscale version is **B7B7B7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E2FFBD**, and **759154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A1C773**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B3C79B**.

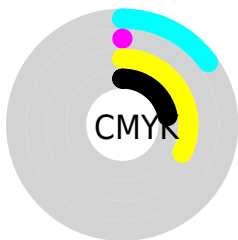
# Distribution



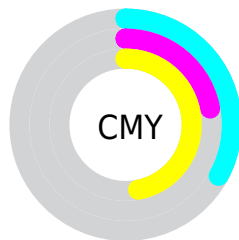
- Red (67%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AAC787 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 AAC787 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





AAC787



AAC787

FFFFFF



8FAC6D



E2FFBD



759154



FFFFD9



5C773D



FFFFF5



435E25



2B470E



163000



001D00



000000



AAC787



AAC787

 A1C773

 B3C79B

 98C75F

 BCC7AF

 8FC74B

 C5C7C3

 86C737

 CEC7D7

 7DC724

 D7C7EB

 74C710

 E0C7FE

 6DC700

 E9C7FF

 F2C7FF

 FBC7FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CEBE7B



AAC787



83CDA1

# Triad

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



AAC787



68C8F9



FEA4B8

# Complementary

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



AAC787



A487C7

# 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.



EDA8D9



AAC787



9BBEFF

# Square

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



AAC787



4BCEE3



CAB3F3



FCA898

# Rectangle

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



AAC787



69CFB8



CAB3F3



FAA5C3

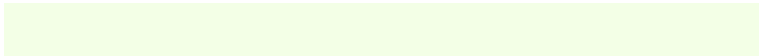


# Sweetspot

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



AAC787



F3FFE6



C7A487



798070



000000



808080

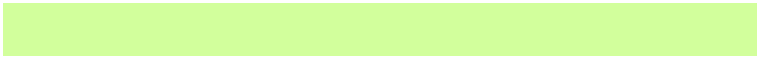


# Same Dimension

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



AAC787



D2FF9C



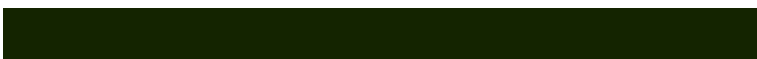
8AC787



5F635A



59A300



142400



# Inverse Universe

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



A487C7



C99CFF



C487C7



5E5A63



4A00A3



100024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AAC787 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

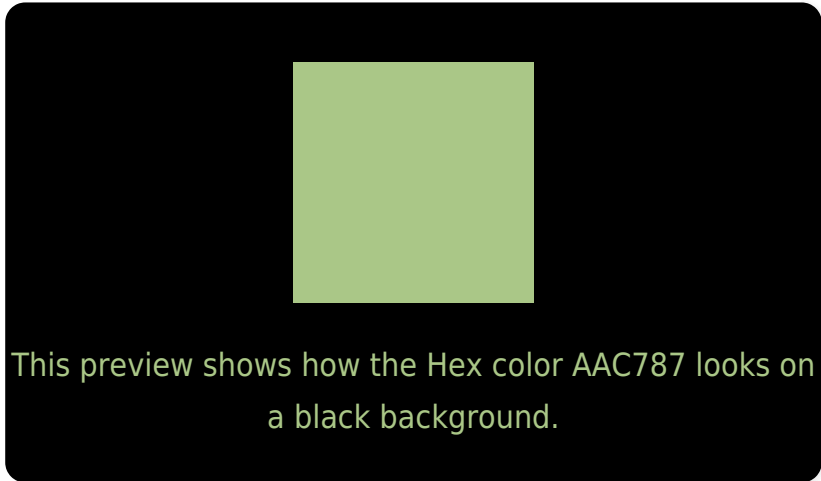
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

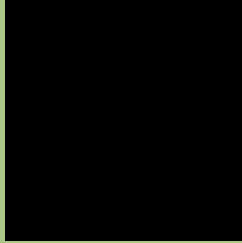
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex AAC787 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AAC787.

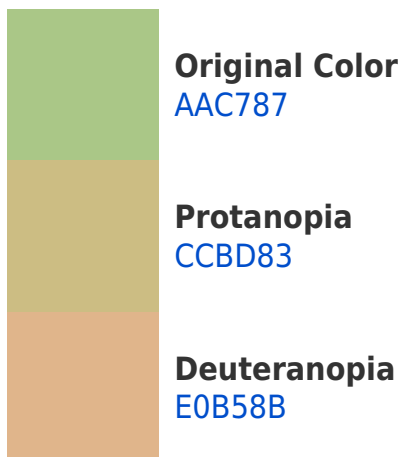


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AAC787.

# 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](#).

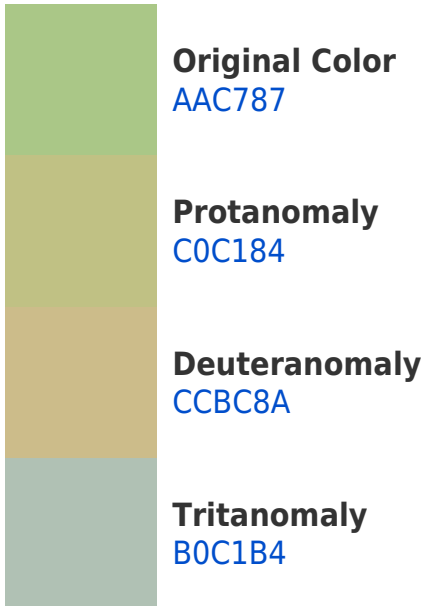
## Dichromacy



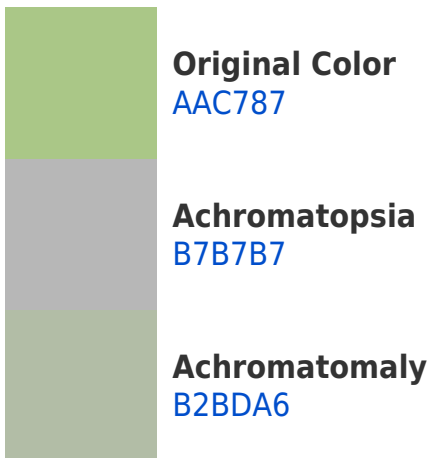


**Tritanopia**  
B4BECD

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AAC787 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 #AAC787 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AAC787  
}
```

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 #AAC787 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AAC787
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AAC787 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
#AAC787 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AAC787 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AAC787 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AAC787; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AAC787; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AAC787 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AAC787 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AAC787 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AAC787 }
```

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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