

# Converting Colors

Hex(ACDBC F)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(ACDBC F)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ACDBCF
RGB	172, 219, 207
RGB Percent	67%, 86%, 81%
CMY	0.3255, 0.1412, 0.1882
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.05, 0.14
HSL	165°, 39%, 77%
HSV	165°, 21%, 86%
XYZ	53.6073, 63.9387, 68.5475
YIQ	203.5790, -24.1600, -13.6960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

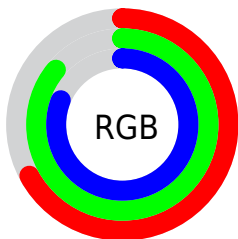
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	172, 199, 219
Decimal	11328463
CIELab	83.93, -17.64, 0.89
CIELCh	84, 17.662, 177.118
Yxy	63.9387, 0.2881, 0.3436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289518543 (0xFFACDBCf)
YUV	203.5790, 1.6866, -27.6948
Hunter-Lab	79.9617, -20.2644, 5.1466

# Details

The Hex color **ACDBCF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DBACB8**, and the grayscale version is **CCCCCC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E4FFFF**, and **77A499** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96DBC9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C2DBD5**.

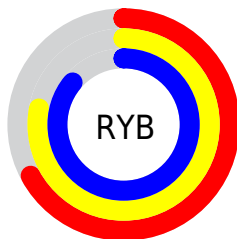
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (86%)

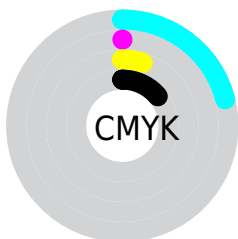
Blue (81%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (86%)

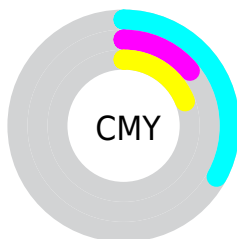


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 ACDBCF

FFFFFF

 E4FFFF

 ACDBCF

 91BFB3

 77A499

 5D8A7F

 447066

 2C574E

 144037

 002A22

 00170B

 000000

 ACDBCF

 ACDBCF

 96DBC9

 C2DBD5

 80DBC4

 D8DBDA

 6ADBBE

 EEDBE0

 54DBB9

 FFDBE5

 3FDBB3

 FFDBEB

 29DBAD

 FFDBF1

 13DBA8

 FFDBF6

 00DBA3

 FFDBFC

 FFDBFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



BBD9BF



ACDBCF



A6DBE0

# Triad

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



ACDBC6F



D3CEEF



EECAB6

# Complementary

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



ACDBCF



DBACB8

# 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.



F5C7C3



ACDBC F



E6C9E4

# Square

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



ACDBCF



BDD3F2



F2C6D4



E0D0B0

# Rectangle

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



ACDBC F



A9D9E9



F2C6D4



F1C9BA



# Sweetspot

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



ACDBCF



F0FFFB



B9DBAC



77807D



000000



808080

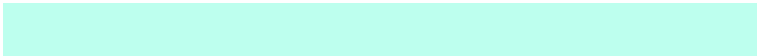


# Same Dimension

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



ACDBCFC



BDFFEED



ACD0DB



636E6B



00AD81



002E22



# Inverse Universe

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



DBACB8



FFBDCE



DBB7AC



6E6365



AD002C

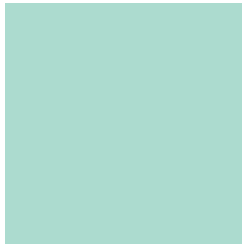


2E000C



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

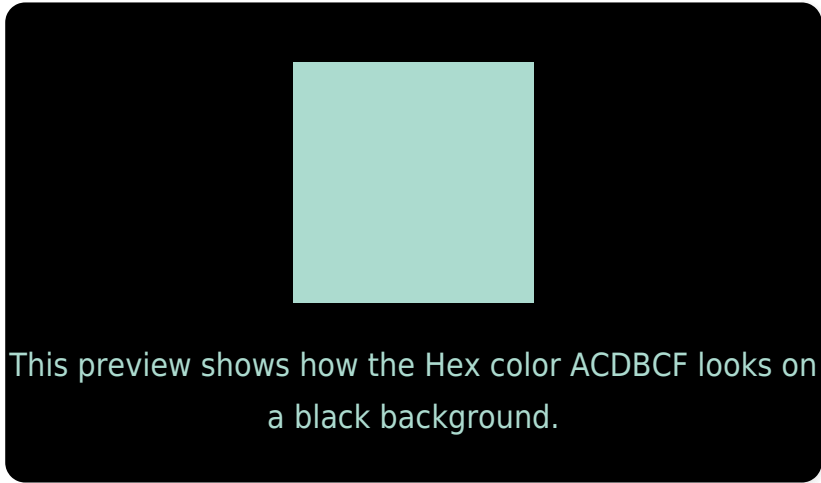
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

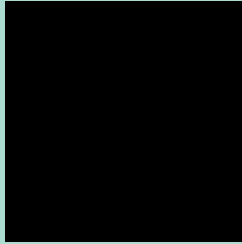
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex ACDBCF Background



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

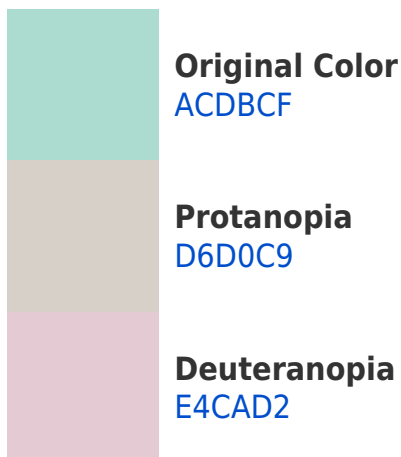


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ACDBCF.

# 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](#).

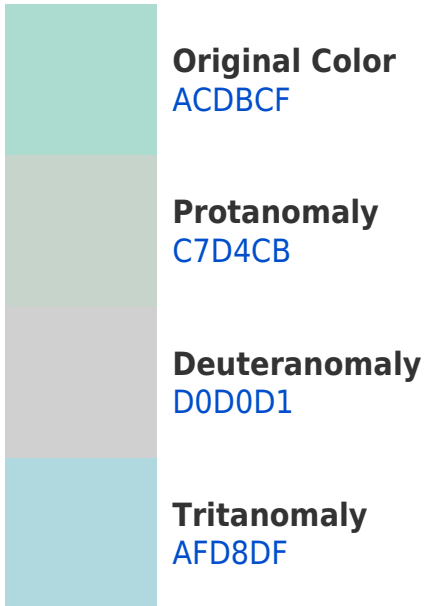
## Dichromacy



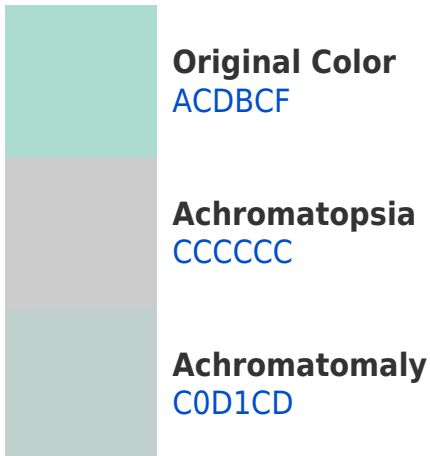


**Tritanopia**  
B1D7E8

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #ACDBCF colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:#ACDBC F }
```

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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