

# Converting Colors

Hex(ACF2C1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(ACF2C1) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(ACF2C1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACF2C1
RGB	172, 242, 193
RGB Percent	67%, 95%, 76%
CMY	0.3255, 0.0510, 0.2431
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.20, 0.05
HSL	138°, 73%, 81%
HSV	138°, 29%, 95%
XYZ	58.3910, 76.1252, 62.0682
YIQ	215.4840, -25.9910, -30.0790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

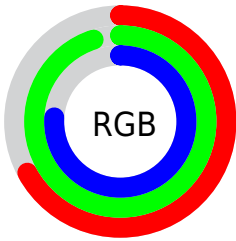
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">172, 226, 242</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11334337</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.92, -31.49, 16.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">90, 35.685, 151.942</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">76.1252, 0.2970, 0.3872</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289524417 (0xFFACF2C1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">215.4840, -11.0846, -38.1355</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">87.2497, -33.2277, 18.8968</a>

# Details

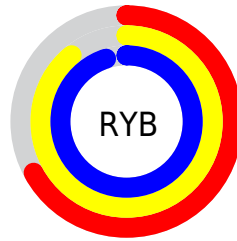
The Hex color **ACF2C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F2ACDD**, and the grayscale version is **D8D8D8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E5FFFA**, and **76BA8B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94F2B0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C4F2D2**.

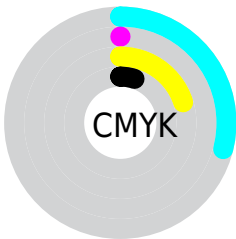
# Distribution



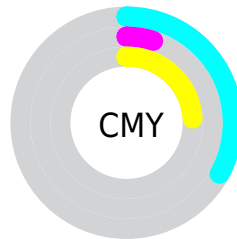
- Red (67%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color ACF2C1 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 ACF2C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 ACF2C1

 ACF2C1

FFFFFF

 91D5A6

 E5FFFA

 76BA8B

 5B9E72

 418459

 276A42

 06522B

 003A16

 002500

 000000

 ACF2C1

 ACF2C1

 94F2B0

 C4F2D2

 7CF29F

 DCF2E3

 63F28E

 F5F2F4

 4BF27D

 FFF2FF

 33F26C

 1BF25B

 03F24A

 00F249

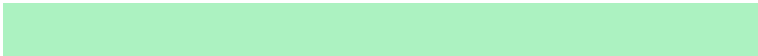
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D4EBA7



ACF2C1



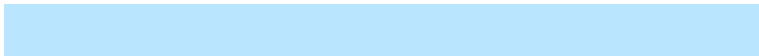
88F5E3

# Triad

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



ACF2C1



B9E5FF



FFCC00

# Complementary

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



ACF2C1



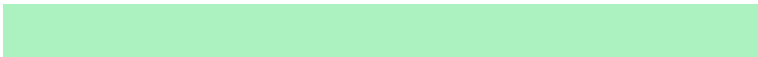
F2ACDD

# 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.



FFC9E1



ACF2C1



EAD9FF

# Square

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



ACF2C1



8BEEFF



FFCEFF



FFD5A7

# Rectangle

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



ACF2C1



79F5FA



FFCEFF



FFCACA



# Sweetspot

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



ACF2C1



E8FFEF



DDF2AC



718076



000000



808080

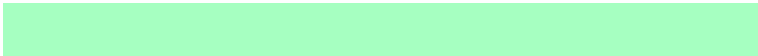


# Same Dimension

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



ACF2C1



A6FFC1



ACF2E4



6C786F



00B837



003811



# Inverse Universe

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



F2ACDD



FFA6E4



F2ACBA



786C74



B80081

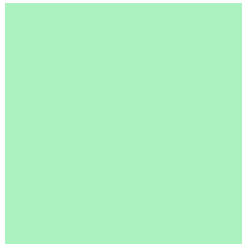


380027



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color ACF2C1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

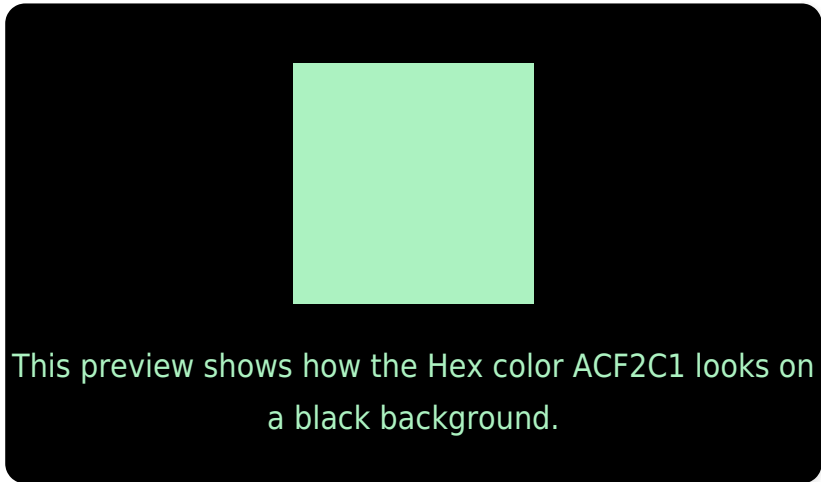
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

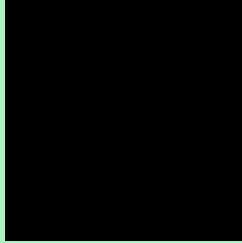
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex ACF2C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color ACF2C1.

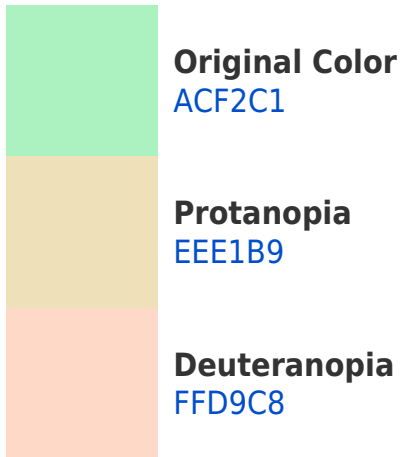


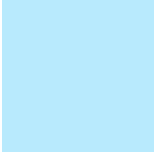
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ACF2C1.

# 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



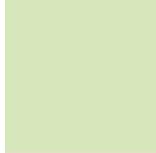


**Tritanopia**  
B8EAFD

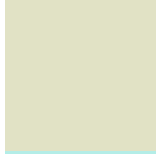
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
ACF2C1



**Protanomaly**  
D6E7BC

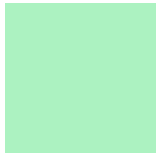


**Deuteranomaly**  
E1E2C5

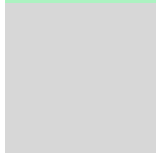


**Tritanomaly**  
B4EDE7

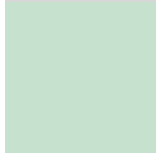
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
ACF2C1



**Achromatopsia**  
D7D7D7



**Achromatomaly**  
C7E1CF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex ACF2C1 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 #ACF2C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#ACF2C1  
}
```

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 #ACF2C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #ACF2C1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex ACF2C1 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  
#ACF2C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#ACF2C1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #ACF2C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ACF2C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #ACF2C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ACF2C1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex ACF2C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#ACF2C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#ACF2C1 }
```

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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