

Converting Colors

Hex(ADD1CF)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(ADD1CF) contains.

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Color

Hex(ADD1CF)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD1CF
RGB	173, 209, 207
RGB Percent	68%, 82%, 81%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1804, 0.1882
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.01, 0.18
HSL	177°, 28%, 75%
HSV	177°, 17%, 82%
XYZ	51.2965, 58.9902, 67.7141
YIQ	198.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

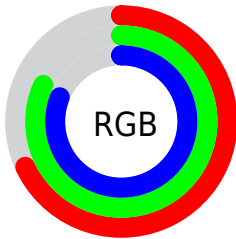
Format	Color
R_{YB}	173, 192, 209
Decimal	11391439
CIE _{Lab}	81.29, -12.25, -2.98
CIE _{LCh}	81, 12.608, 193.669
Yxy	58.9902, 0.2882, 0.3314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289581519 (0xFFADD1CF)
YUV	198.0080, 4.4331, -21.9320
Hunter-Lab	76.8051, -15.1923, 1.4913

Details

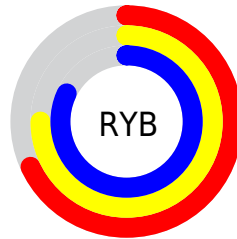
The Hex color **ADD1CF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D1ADAF**, and the grayscale version is **C6C6C6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E5FFFF**, and **789B99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98D1CE**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C2D1D0**.

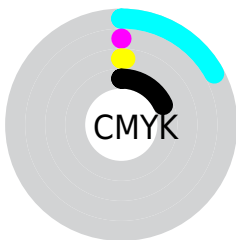
Distribution



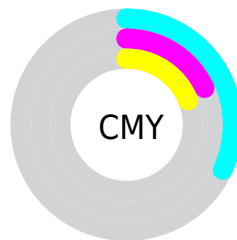
- Red (68%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color ADD1CF 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 ADD1CF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ ADD1CF

FFFFFF

■ E5FFFF

■ ADD1CF

■ 92B5B3

■ 789B99

■ 5F817F

■ 466766

■ 2F4F4E

■ 183837

■ 012322

■ 00090C

■ 000000

 ADD1CF

 ADD1CF

 98D1CE

 C2D1D0

 83D1CD

 D7D1D1

 6ED1CC

 ECD1D2

 59D1CA

 FFD1D4

 45D1C9

 FFD1D5

 30D1C8

 FFD1D6

 1BD1C7

 FFD1D7

 06D1C6

 FFD1D8

 00D1C5

 FFD1D9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



B4D0C3



ADD1CF



AED0DA

Triad

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



ADD1CF



D3C5DB



DAC7B4

Complementary

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



ADD1CF



D1ADAF

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.



E2C4BA



ADD1CF



DEC3D1

Square

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



ADD1CF



C4C9E1



E3C2C5



CECBB3

Rectangle

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



ADD1CF



B3CEDF



E3C2C5



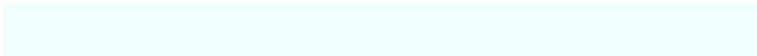
DDC6B5

Sweetspot

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



ADD1CF



F2FFFE



AFD1AD



78807F



000000



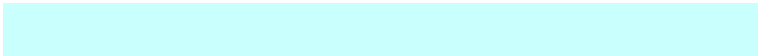
808080

Same Dimension

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



ADD1CF



C9FFFC



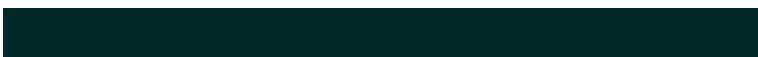
ADC1D1



5E6968



00A89F



002927

Inverse Universe

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



D1ADAF



FFC9CC



D1BDAD



695E5F



A80009



290002

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color ADD1CF looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

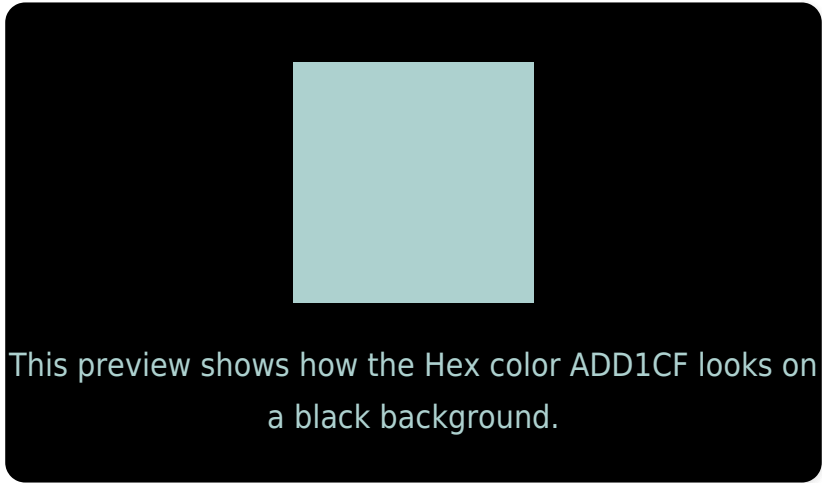
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

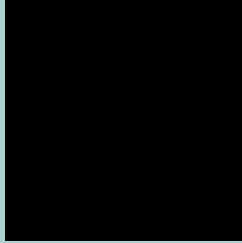
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

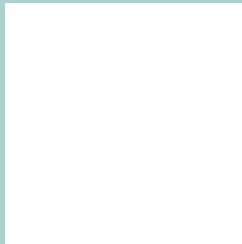
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex ADD1CF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color ADD1CF.

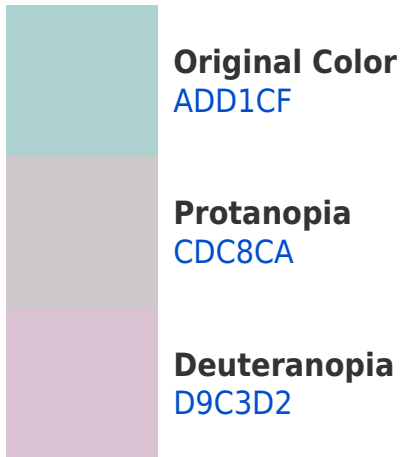


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ADD1CF.

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
ADD1CF

Protanomaly
C1CBCC

Deuteranomaly
C9C8D1

Tritanomaly
AFD0D9

Monochromacy



Original Color
ADD1CF

Achromatopsia
C6C6C6

Achromatomaly
BDCAC9

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex ADD1CF 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 #ADD1CF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#ADD1CF  
}
```

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 #ADD1CF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #ADD1CF
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex ADD1CF 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
#ADD1CF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#ADD1CF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #ADD1CF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ADD1CF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #ADD1CF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ADD1CF }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex ADD1CF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#ADD1CF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#ADD1CF }
```

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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