

Converting Colors

Hex(ADDCC1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(ADDCC1) contains.

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Color

Hex(ADDCC1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADDCC1
RGB	173, 220, 193
RGB Percent	68%, 86%, 76%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1373, 0.2431
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.12, 0.14
HSL	146°, 40%, 77%
HSV	146°, 21%, 86%
XYZ	52.4524, 63.9209, 60.0255
YIQ	202.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

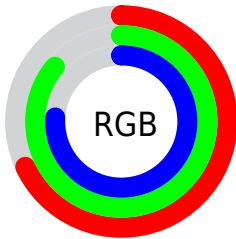
Format	Color
RYB	173, 206, 220
Decimal	11394241
CIELab	83.92, -20.59, 8.29
CIElCh	84, 22.195, 158.062
Yxy	63.9209, 0.2974, 0.3624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289584321 (0xFFADDCC1)
YUV	202.8690, -4.8654, -26.1951
Hunter-Lab	79.9505, -22.8066, 11.4515

Details

The Hex color **ADDCC1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **DCADC8**, and the grayscale version is **CBCBCB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E5FFF9**, and **78A58B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97DCB4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C3DCCE**.

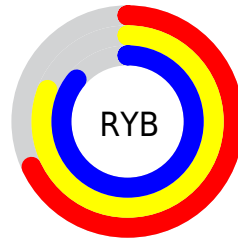
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (86%)

Blue (76%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (86%)

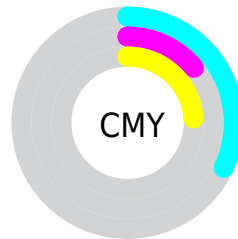


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color ADDCC1 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 ADDCC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 ADDCC1

FFFFFF

 E5FFF9

 ADDCC1

 92C0A6

 78A58B

 5E8A72

 467159

 2E5842

 16412C

 002A17

 001600

 000000

 ADDCC1

 ADDCC1

 97DCB4

 C3DCCE

 81DCA8

 D9DCDA

 6BDC9B

 EFDCE7

 55DC8E

 FFDCF4

 3FDC82

 FFDCFF

 29DC75

 13DC69

 00DC5E

Harmonies

Analogous

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



C4D8B0



ADDCC1



9CDDD6

Triad

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



ADDCC1



C1D1FA



FBC5B8

Complementary

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



ADDCC1



DCADC8

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.



FCC3CC



ADDCC1



DCCAF2

Square

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



ADDCC1



A7D8F7



F1C4E1



EFCBAB

Rectangle

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



ADDCC1



98DDE4



F1C4E1



FDC4BF

Sweetspot

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



ADDCC1



F0FFF6



C8DCAD



77807A



000000



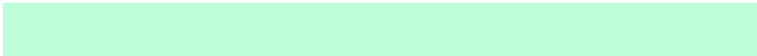
808080

Same Dimension

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



ADDCC1



BDFFD9



ADDCD8



636E67



00AD4A



002E14

Inverse Universe

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



DCADC8



FFBDE3



DCADB1



6E6369



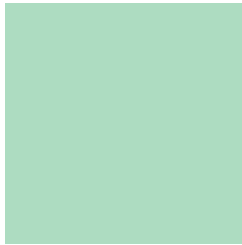
AD0064



2E001A

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color ADDCC1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

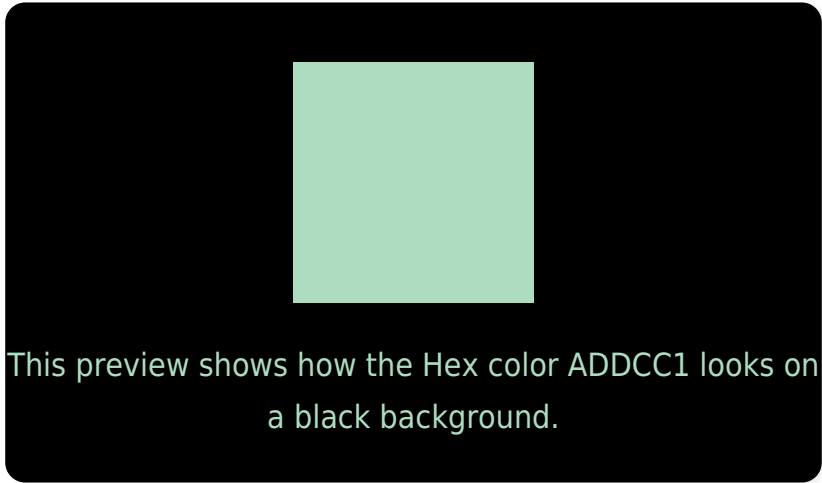
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

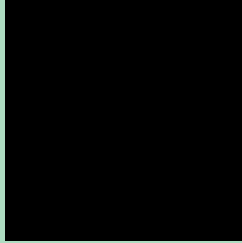
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

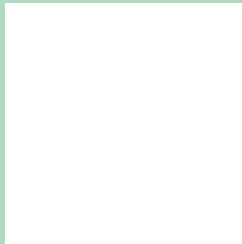
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex ADDCC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color ADDCC1.

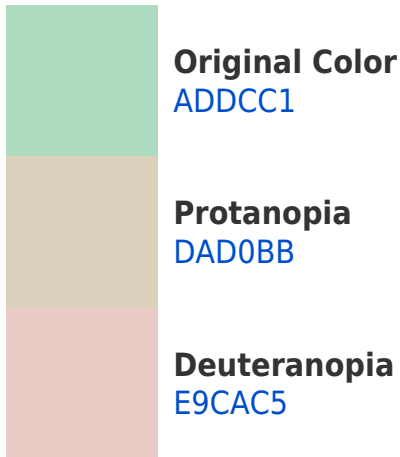


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ADDCC1.

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



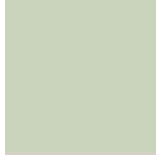


Tritanopia
B4D6E8

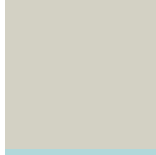
Trichromacy



Original Color
ADDCC1



Protanomaly
CAD4BD



Deuteranomaly
D3D1C4

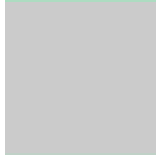


Tritanomaly
B1D8DA

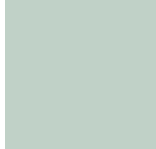
Monochromacy



Original Color
ADDCC1



Achromatopsia
CBCBCB



Achromatomaly
C0D1C7

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex ADDCC1 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 #ADDCC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#ADDCC1  
}
```

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 #ADDCC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #ADDCC1  
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex ADDCC1 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  
#ADDCC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#ADDCC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #ADDCC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ADDCC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #ADDCC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ADDCC1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex ADDCC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#ADDCC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#ADDCC1 }
```

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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