

# Converting Colors

Hex(1AD0DF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(1AD0DF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(1AD0DF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1AD0DF
RGB	26, 208, 223
RGB Percent	10%, 82%, 87%
CMY	0.8980, 0.1843, 0.1255
CMYK	0.88, 0.07, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	185°, 79%, 49%
HSV	185°, 88%, 87%
XYZ	36.3012, 50.6591, 77.6769
YIQ	155.2920, -113.2870, -33.9190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

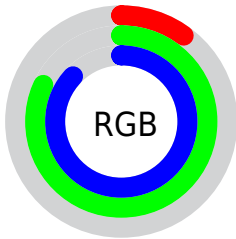
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">26, 121, 223</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1757407</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">76.47, -35.82, -19.27</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">76, 40.673, 208.283</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">50.6591, 0.2205, 0.3077</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279947487</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF1AD0DF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">155.2920, 33.3800, -113.3891</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">71.1752, -33.5170, -14.8834</a>

# Details

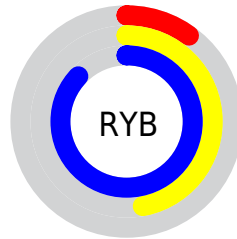
The Hex color **1AD0DF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **DF291A**, and the grayscale version is **9B9B9B**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73FFFF**, and **0099A8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **04CEDF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30D2DF**.

# Distribution



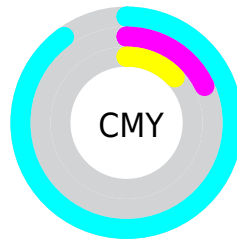
- Red (10%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 1AD0DF 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 1AD0DF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 1AD0DF

 1AD0DF

FFFFFF

 00B4C3

 73FFFF

 0099A8

 94FFFF

 007F8D

 B4FFFF

 006574

 D4FFFF

 004C5B

 F3FFFF

 003544

 00202D

 000119

 000000

 1AD0DF

 1AD0DF

 04CEDF

 30D2DF

 00CEDF

 47D3DF

 5DD5DF

 73D7DF

 8AD8DF

 A0DADF

 B6DCDF

 CCDEDF

 E3DFDF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51D1B9



1AD0DF



3ECBFC

# Triad

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



1AD0DF



EAA7E5



D7BA71

# Complementary

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



1AD0DF



DF291A

# 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.



F5AD7E



1AD0DF



FFA0C0

# Square

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



1AD0DF



BEB4FF



FFA29B



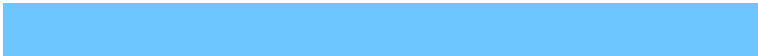
B1C579

# Rectangle

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



1AD0DF



6CC5FF



FFA29B



E3B573



# Sweetspot

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



1AD0DF



BAFAFF



1ADF27



577C80



000000



808080

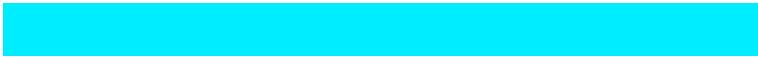


# Same Dimension

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



1AD0DF



00ECFF



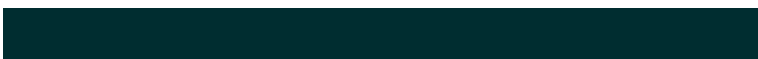
1A6FDF



656F70



00A3B0



002D30



# Inverse Universe

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



DF1AD0



FF00EC



DF8A1A



70656F



B000A3

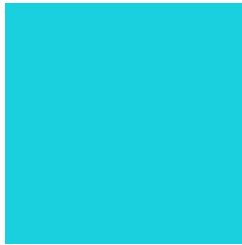


30002D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 1AD0DF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

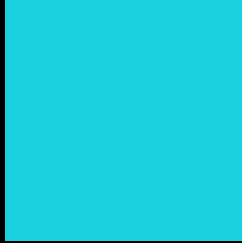
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 1AD0DF looks on a 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

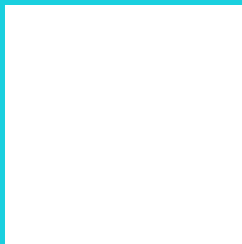
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 1AD0DF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 1AD0DF.

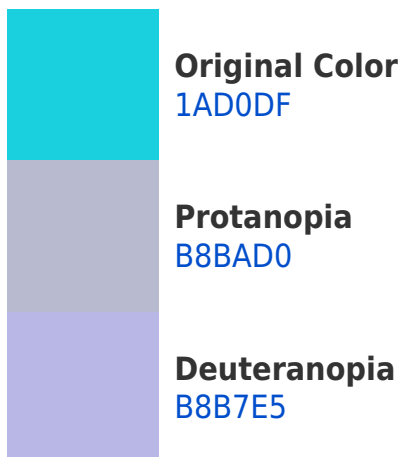


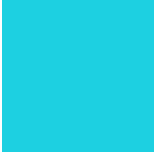
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 1AD0DF.

# 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](#).

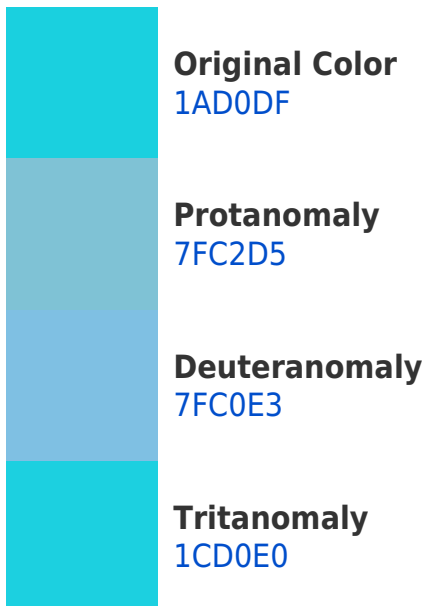
## Dichromacy



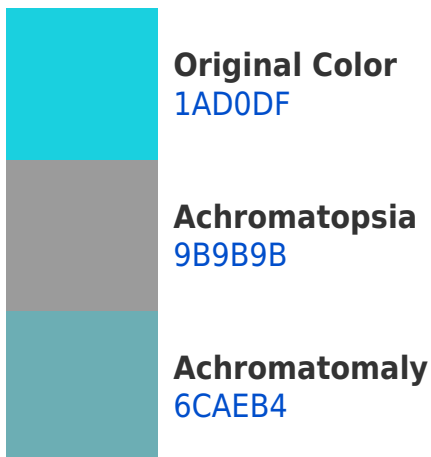


**Tritanopia**  
1DD0E1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 1AD0DF 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 #1AD0DF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#1AD0DF  
}
```

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 #1AD0DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #1AD0DF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 1AD0DF 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
#1AD0DF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#1AD0DF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #1AD0DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1AD0DF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #1AD0DF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1AD0DF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 1AD0DF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#1AD0DF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#1AD0DF }
```

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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