

# Converting Colors

Hex(A0D1CC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A0D1CC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A0D1CC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D1CC
RGB	160, 209, 204
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 80%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1804, 0.2000
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.02, 0.18
HSL	174°, 35%, 72%
HSV	174°, 23%, 82%
XYZ	48.1968, 57.4341, 65.6724
YIQ	193.7790, -27.5990, -11.9430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

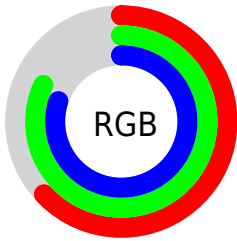
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">160, 186, 209</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10539468</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">80.42, -16.90, -2.73</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">80, 17.121, 189.189</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">57.4341, 0.2814, 0.3353</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288729548</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA0D1CC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">193.7790, 5.0390, -29.6242</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">75.7853, -19.1047, 1.6715</a>

# Details

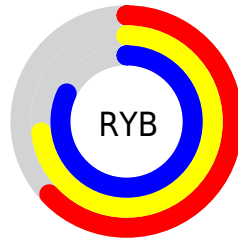
The Hex color **A0D1CC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D1A0A5**, and the grayscale version is **C2C2C2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8FFFF**, and **6B9A96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8BD1CA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B5D1CE**.

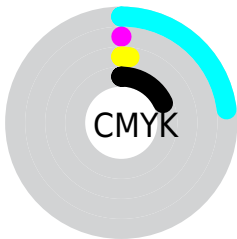
# Distribution



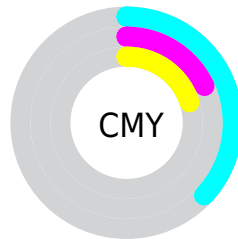
- Red (63%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A0D1CC 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 A0D1CC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A0D1CC

 A0D1CC

FFFFFF

 85B5B1

 D8FFFF

 6B9A96

 F4FFFF

 52807C

 396763

 204F4B

 043835

 002220

 000308

 000000

 A0D1CC

 A0D1CC

 8BD1CA

 B5D1CE

 76D1C8

 CAD1D0

 61D1C6

 DFD1D2

 4CD1C3

 F4D1D5

 38D1C1

 FFD1D7

 23D1BF

 FFD1D9

 0ED1BD

 FFD1DB

 00D1BC

 FFD1DD

 FFD1DF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



ACD0BC



A0D1CC



9FD0DB

# Triad

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



A0D1CC



D1C2E0



DFC3AA

# Complementary

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



A0D1CC



D1A0A5

# 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.



E8BEB4



A0D1CC



E1BED3

# Square

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



A0D1CC



BCC7E7



E9BDC3



CFC8A8

# Rectangle

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



A0D1CC



A5CEE2



E9BDC3



E3C1AD



# Sweetspot

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



A0D1CC



EDFFFD



A6D1A0



75807E



000000



808080

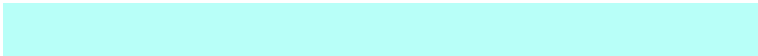


# Same Dimension

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



A0D1CC



B8FFF8



A0BED1



5E6967



00A897



002925



# Inverse Universe

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



D1A0A5



FFB8BF



D1B3A0



695E5F



A80011

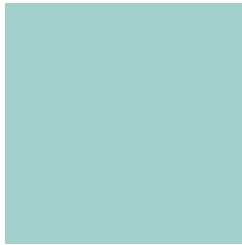


290004



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A0D1CC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

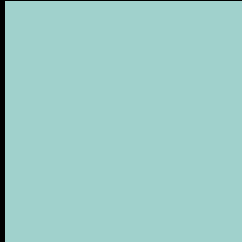
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A0D1CC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

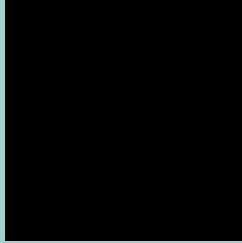
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

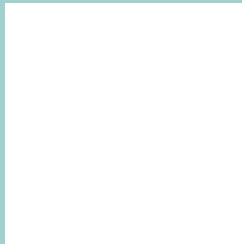
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A0D1CC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A0D1CC.

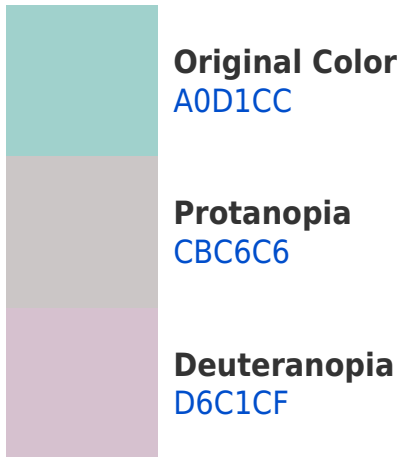


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A0D1CC.

# 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](#).

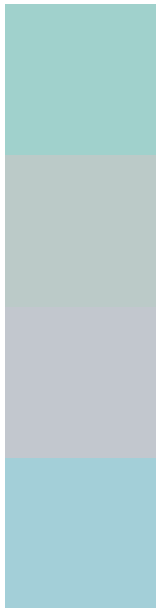
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
A4CEDF

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
A0D1CC

**Protanomaly**  
BBCAC8

**Deuteranomaly**  
C2C7CE

**Tritanomaly**  
A3CFD8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
A0D1CC

**Achromatopsia**  
C2C2C2

**Achromatomaly**  
B6C7C6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A0D1CC 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 #A0D1CC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A0D1CC  
}
```

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 #A0D1CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A0D1CC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A0D1CC 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
#A0D1CC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A0D1CC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A0D1CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0D1CC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A0D1CC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0D1CC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A0D1CC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A0D1CC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A0D1CC }
```

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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