

# Converting Colors

Hex(A0DCDC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A0DCDC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A0DCDC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0DCDC
RGB	160, 220, 220
RGB Percent	63%, 86%, 86%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1373, 0.1373
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	180°, 46%, 75%
HSV	180°, 27%, 86%
XYZ	53.0087, 63.8273, 77.2362
YIQ	202.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

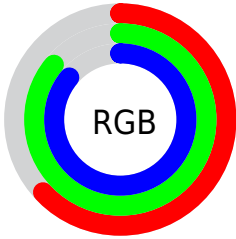
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 190, 220
Decimal	10542300
CIELab	83.88, -18.93, -6.17
CIElCh	84, 19.912, 198.046
Yxy	63.8273, 0.2731, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288732380 (0xFFA0DCDC)
YUV	202.0600, 8.8444, -36.8866
Hunter-Lab	79.8920, -21.3755, -1.3947

# Details

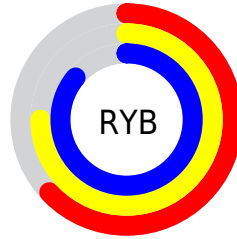
The Hex color **A0DCDC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DCA0A0**, and the grayscale version is **CACACA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8FFFF**, and **6AA5A5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8ADCDC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B6DCDC**.

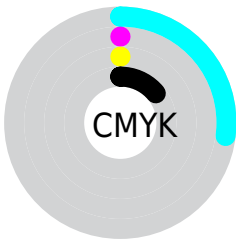
# Distribution



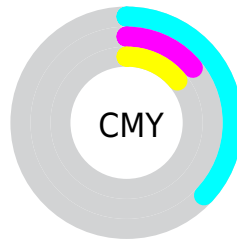
- Red (63%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A0DCDC 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 A0DCDC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A0DCDC

FFFFFF

 D8FFFF

 F5FFFF

 A0DCDC

 85C0C0

 6AA5A5

 508A8B

 367171

 1A5859

 004142

 002A2C

 001717

 000000

 A0DCDC

 A0DCDC

 8ADCDC

 B6DCDC

 74DCDC

 CCDCDC

 5EDCDC

 E2DCDC

 48DCDC

 F8DCDC

 32DCDC

 FFDCDC

 1CDCDC

 06DCDC

 00DCDC

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



ABDCC9



A0DCDC



A3DAEC

# Triad

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



A0DCDC



E2C9EA



E7CDAD

# Complementary

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



A0DCDC



DCA0A0

# 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.



F4C8B6



A0DCDC



F2C5D9

# Square

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



A0DCDC



CBCFF5



F9C4C6



D4D3AD

# Rectangle

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



A0DCDC



ACD7F3



F9C4C6



ECCBAF



# Sweetspot

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



A0DCDC



EBFFFF



A0DCA0



738080



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A0DCDC



ABFFFF



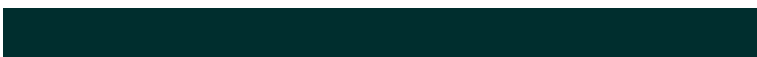
A0BEDC



636E6E



00ADAD



002E2E



# Inverse Universe

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



DCA0DC



FFABFF



DCBEA0



6E636E



AD00AD

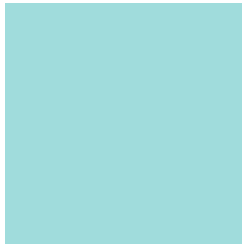


2E002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A0DCDC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

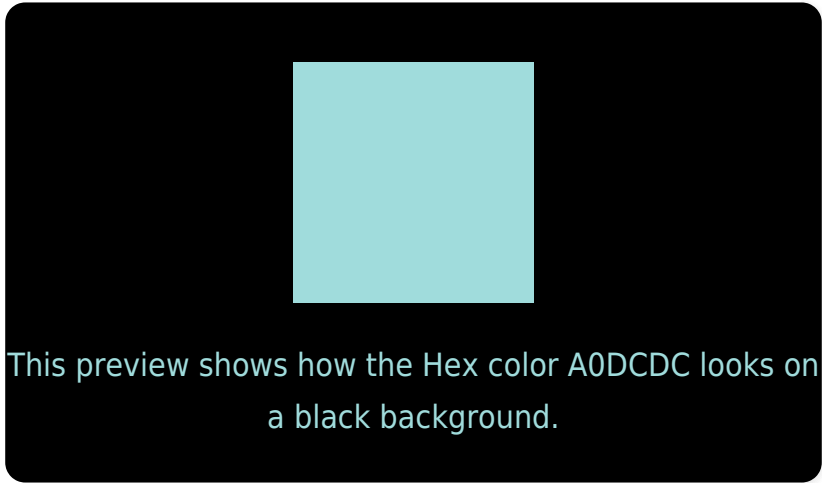
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

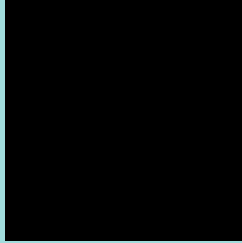
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

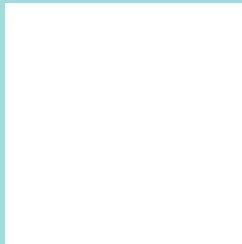
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A0DCDC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DCDC.

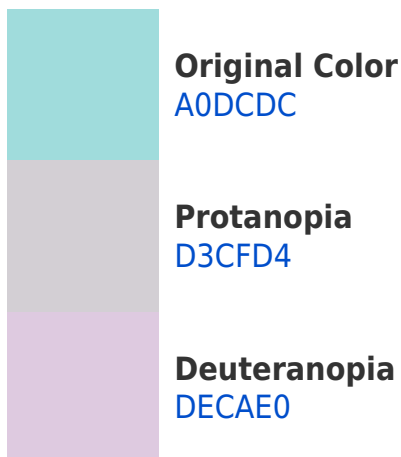


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DCDC.

# 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](#).

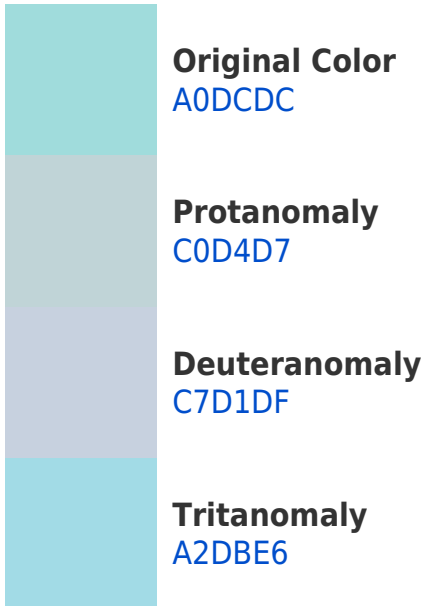
## Dichromacy



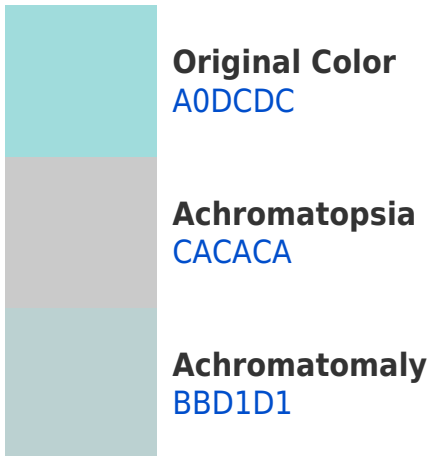


**Tritanopia**  
A3DAEB

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A0DCDC 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 #A0DCDC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A0DCDC  
}
```

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 #A0DCDC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A0DCDC  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A0DCDC 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  
#A0DCDC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A0DCDC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A0DCDC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DCDC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A0DCDC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DCDC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A0DCDC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A0DCDC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A0DCDC }
```

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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