

# Converting Colors

Hex(A0DDD5)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A0DDD5) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A0DDD5)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0DDD5
RGB	160, 221, 213
RGB Percent	63%, 87%, 84%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1333, 0.1647
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.04, 0.13
HSL	172°, 47%, 75%
HSV	172°, 28%, 87%
XYZ	52.3639, 63.9906, 72.5423
YIQ	201.8490, -33.7880, -15.4200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

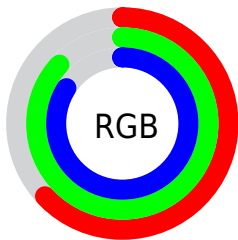
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 193, 221
Decimal	10542549
CIELab	83.96, -20.98, -2.33
CIELCh	84, 21.105, 186.346
Yxy	63.9906, 0.2772, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288732629 (0xFFA0DDD5)
YUV	201.8490, 5.4974, -36.7016
Hunter-Lab	79.9941, -23.1442, 2.2290

# Details

The Hex color **A0DDD5** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DDA0A8**, and the grayscale version is **CACACA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8FFFF**, and **6AA69E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8ADDD2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B6DDD8**.

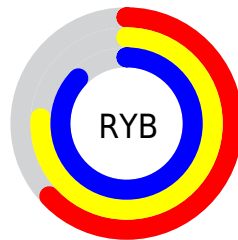
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (87%)

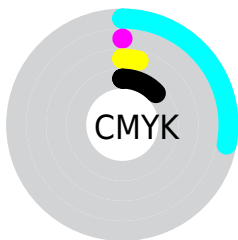
Blue (84%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (87%)

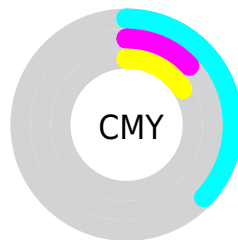


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A0DDD5 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 A0DDD5 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A0DDD5

 A0DDD5

FFFFFF

 85C1B9

 D8FFFF

 6AA69E

 F5FFFF

 508B84

 36726B

 1B5953

 00413C

 002B26

 001712

 000000

 A0DDD5

 A0DDD5

 8ADDD2

 B6DDD8

 74DDCF

 CCDDDB

 5EDDCC

 E2DDDE

 48DDC9

 F8DDE1

 32DDC7

 FFDDE3

 1BDDC4

 FFDDE6

 05DDC1

 FFDDE9

 00DDC0

 FFDDEC

 FFDDEF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B0DBC1



A0DDD5



9CDCE8

# Triad

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



A0DDD5



DACBF1



EFCBAE

# Complementary

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



A0DD5



DDA0A8

# 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.



FAC6BB



A0DD5



EFC5E2

# Square

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



A0DDD5



C0D2F9



FAC3CE



DDD1AA

# Rectangle

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



A0DDD5



A3D9F2



FAC3CE



F4C9B1



# Sweetspot

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



A0DDD5



EBFFFC



A8DDA0



73807E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A0DDD5



ABFFF4



A0C7DD



636E6C



00AD97



002E28



# Inverse Universe

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



DDA0A8



FFABB6



DDB6A0



6E6364



AD0017

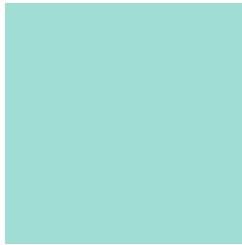


2E0006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A0DDD5 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

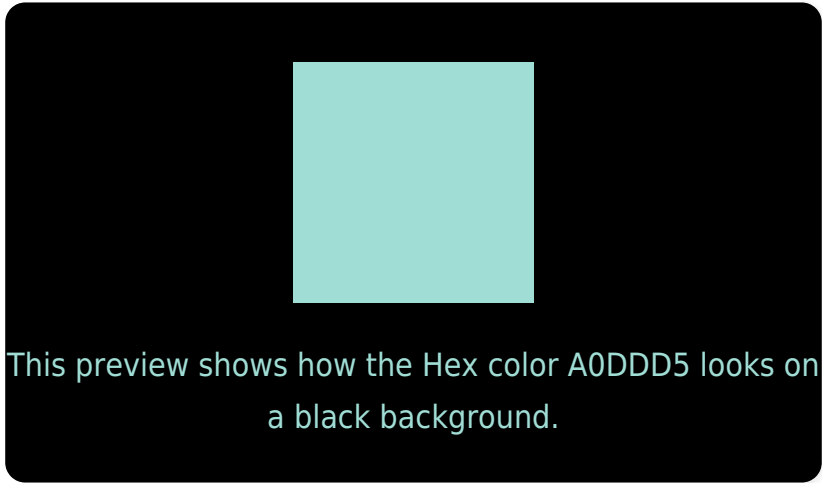
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

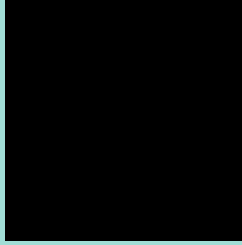
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

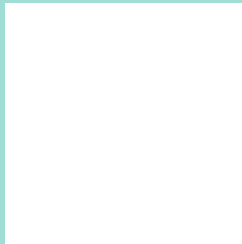
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A0DDD5 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DDD5.

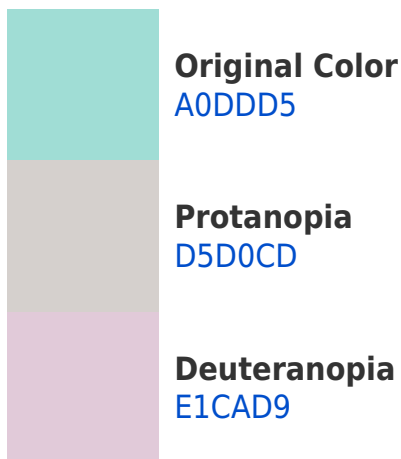


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DDD5.

# 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](#).

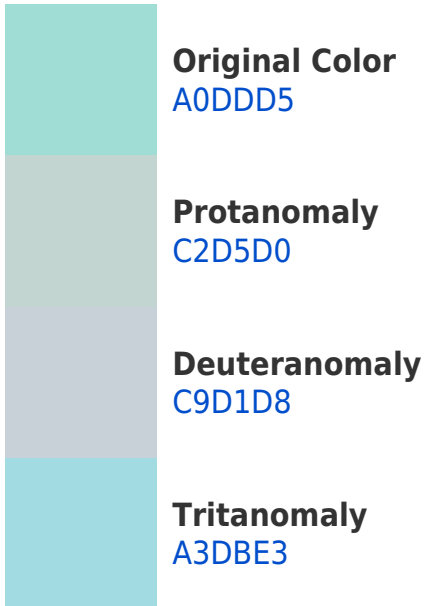
## Dichromacy



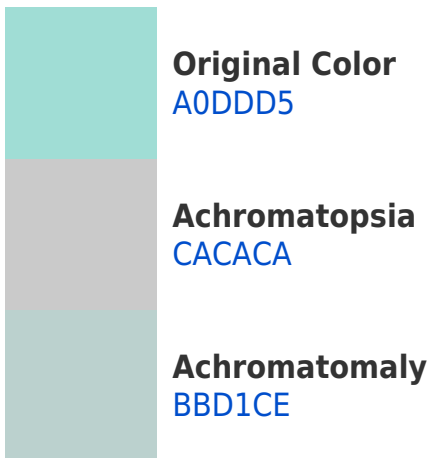


**Tritanopia**  
A5DAEB

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A0DDD5 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 #A0DDD5 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A0DDD5  
}
```

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 #A0DDD5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A0DDD5  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A0DDD5 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  
#A0DDD5 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A0DDD5 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A0DDD5 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DDD5; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A0DDD5; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DDD5 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A0DDD5 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A0DDD5 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A0DDD5 }
```

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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