

# Converting Colors

Hex(A0DDFF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A0DDFF) contains.

<b>Hex(A0DDFF)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(A0DDFF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0DDFF
RGB	160, 221, 255
RGB Percent	63%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1333, 0.0000
CMYK	0.37, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 100%, 81%
HSV	201°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	58.4037, 66.4065, 104.3473
YIQ	206.6370, -47.2700, -2.3580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

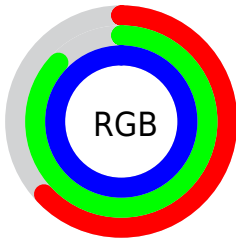
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">160, 197, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10542591</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.20, -11.14, -22.69</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">85, 25.282, 243.853</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">66.4065, 0.2549, 0.2898</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288732671 (0xFFA0DDFF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">206.6370, 23.8430, -40.9006</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.4902, -14.6776, -18.8771</a>

# Details

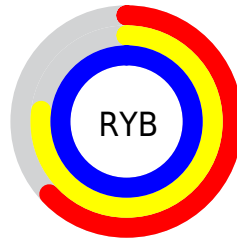
The Hex color **A0DDFF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFC2A0**, and the grayscale version is **CECECE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D9FFFF**, and **68A6C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86D4FF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BAE6FF**.

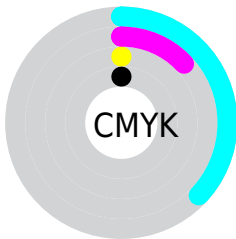
# Distribution



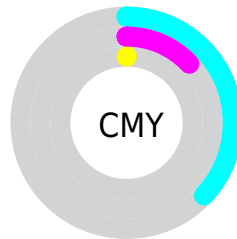
- Red (63%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A0DDFF 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 A0DDFF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A0DDFF

 A0DDFF

FFFFFF

 84C1E2

 D9FFFF

 68A6C6

 F7FFFF

 4C8CAB

 2F7290

 065A77

 00425E

 002C46

 00182F

 00011B

 A0DDFF

 A0DDFF

 86D4FF

 BAE6FF

 6DCBFF

 D3EFFF

 54C2FF

 EDF8FF

 3AB8FF

FFFFFF

 21AFFF

 07A6FF

 00A4FF

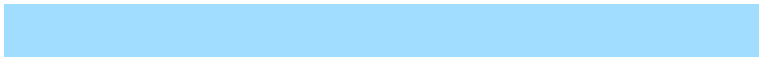
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92E1EF



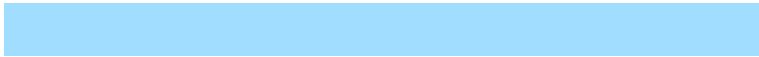
A0DDFF



BDD6FF

# Triad

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



A0DDFF



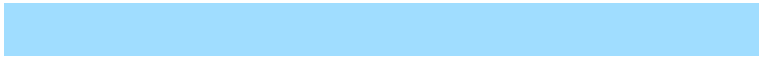
FFC4D3



CADBAD

# Complementary

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



A0DDFF



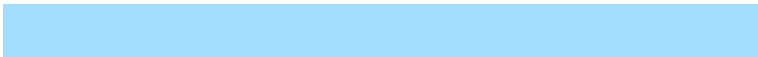
FFC2A0

# 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.



E4D4A5



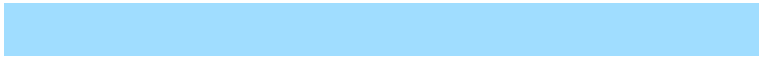
A0DFFF



FFC6BB

# Square

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



A0DDFF



F7C7EA



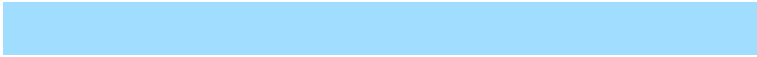
F9CCAB



AEE1BF

# Rectangle

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



A0DDFF



D3D0FF



F9CCAB

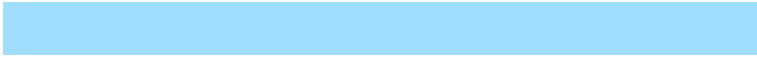


D3D9A9

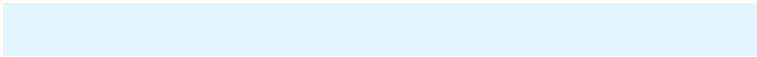


# Sweetspot

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



A0DDFF



E3F5FF



A0FFC1



6F7A80



000000

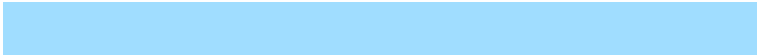


808080

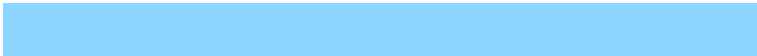


# Same Dimension

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



A0DDFF



8CD6FF



A0AEFF



737B80



007BBF



002940



# Inverse Universe

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



FFA0DD



FF8CD6



FFF1A0



80737B



BF007B

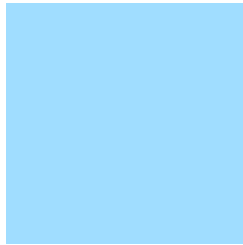


400029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A0DDFF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

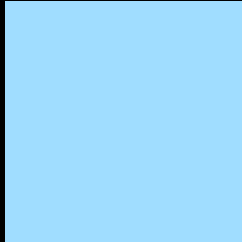
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A0DDFF 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 A0DDFF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DDFF.

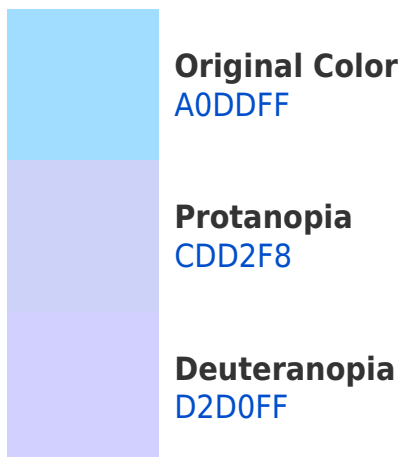


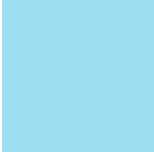
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DDFF.

# 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](#).

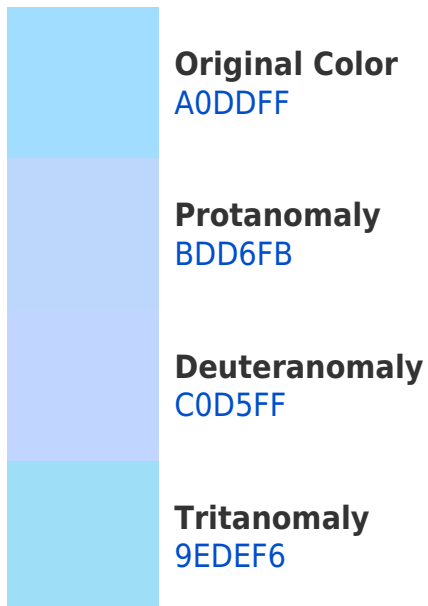
## Dichromacy



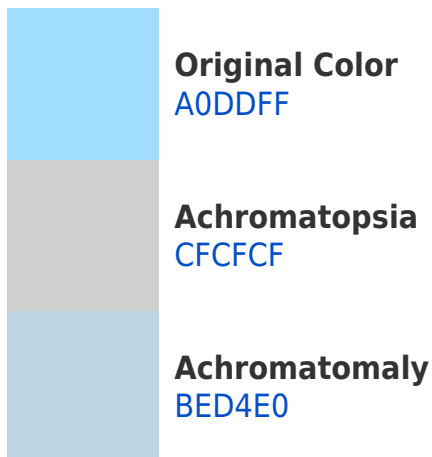


**Tritanopia**  
9DDFF1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A0DDFF 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 #A0DDFF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A0DDFF  
}
```

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 #A0DDFF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A0DDFF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A0DDFF 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
#A0DDFF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A0DDFF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A0DDFF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DDFF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A0DDFF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DDFF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A0DDFF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A0DDFF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A0DDFF }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor