

# Converting Colors

Hex(A0DFFB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A0DFFB) contains.

<b>Hex(A0DFFB)</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(A0DFFB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0DFFB
RGB	160, 223, 251
RGB Percent	63%, 87%, 98%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1255, 0.0157
CMYK	0.36, 0.11, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	198°, 92%, 81%
HSV	198°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	58.2975, 67.2140, 101.1678
YIQ	207.3550, -46.5360, -4.6480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

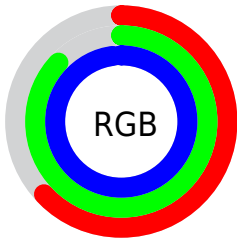
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 197, 251
Decimal	10543099
CIELab	85.61, -13.16, -19.97
CIELCh	86, 23.914, 236.611
Yxy	67.2140, 0.2572, 0.2965
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288733179 (0xFFA0DFFB)
YUV	207.3550, 21.5170, -41.5303
Hunter-Lab	81.9841, -16.5440, -15.7745

# Details

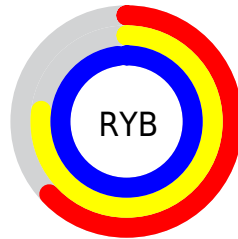
The Hex color **A0DFFB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **FBBCA0**, and the grayscale version is **CFCFCF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D9FFFF**, and **69A8C2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87D7FB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B9E7FB**.

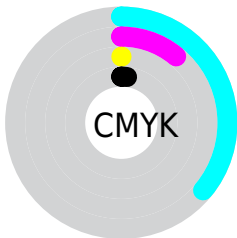
# Distribution



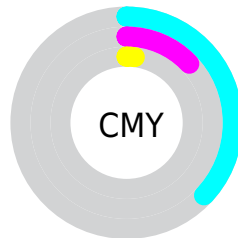
- Red (63%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A0DFFB 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 A0DFFB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A0DFFB

 A0DFFB

FFFFFF

 84C3DE

 D9FFFF

 69A8C2

 F7FFFF

 4D8DA7

 30748D

 095B73

 00445B

 002D43

 001A2D

 000118

 A0DFFB

 A0DFFB

 87D7FB

 B9E7FB

 6ED0FB

 D2EEFB

 55C8FB

 EBF6FB

 3CC0FB

 FFFEFB

 23B8FB

 FFFFFB

 09B1FB

 00AEFB

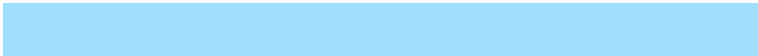
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98E3E9



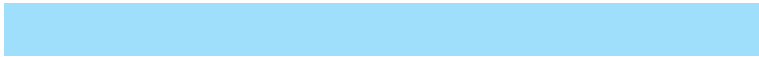
A0DFFB



B8D9FF

# Triad

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



A0DFFB



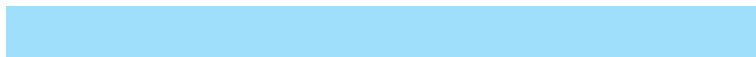
FFC6D9



D2DBAD

# Complementary

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



A0DFFB



FBBCA0

# 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.



EAD4A9



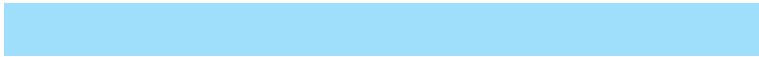
A0DFFB



FFC7C3

# Square

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



A0DFFB



F1CAEF



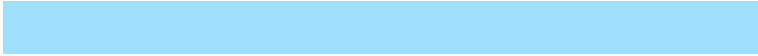
FCCCB1



B8E0BC

# Rectangle

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



A0DFFB



CDD4FF



FCCCB1

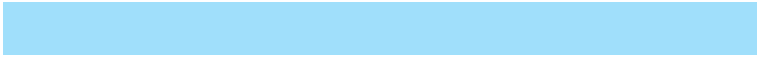


DAD9AB

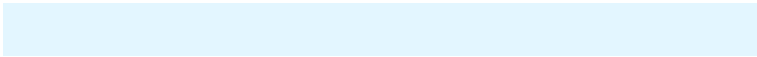


# Sweetspot

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



A0DFFB



E3F6FF



A0FBBB



6F7A80



000000

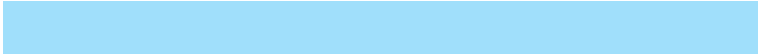


808080

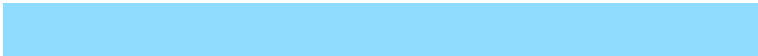


# Same Dimension

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



A0DFFB



8FDCCF



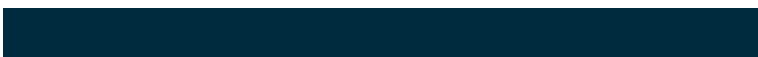
A0B2FB



70797D



0083BD



002A3D



# Inverse Universe

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



FBA0DF



FF8FDC



FBE9A0



7D7079



BD0083

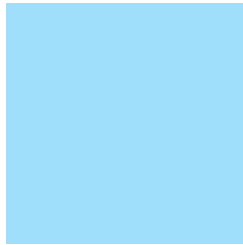


3D002A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A0DFFB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

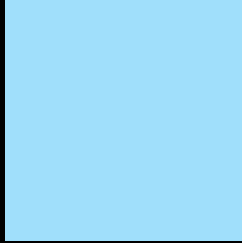
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A0DFFB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

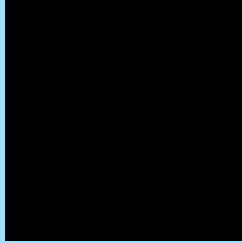
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A0DFFB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DFFB.

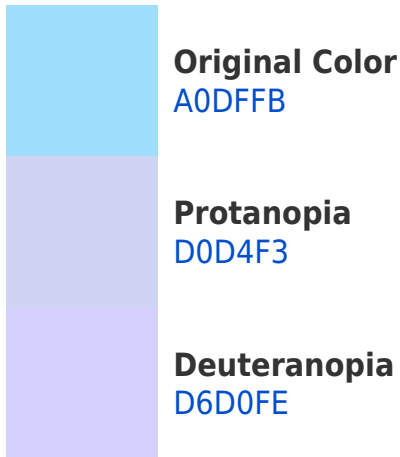


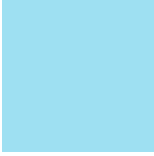
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A0DFFB.

# 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](#).

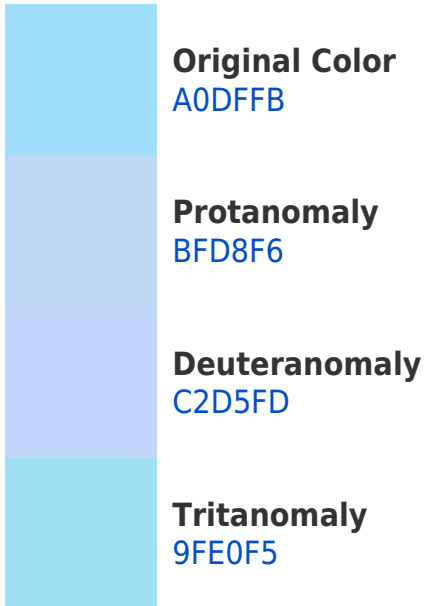
## Dichromacy



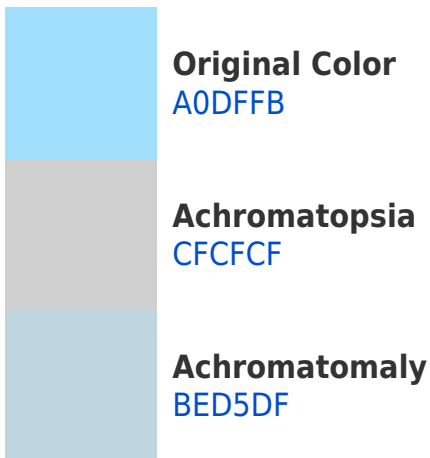


**Tritanopia**  
9EE0F2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A0DFFB 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 #A0DFFB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A0DFFB  
}
```

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 #A0DFFB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A0DFFB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A0DFFB 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
#A0DFFB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A0DFFB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A0DFFB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DFFB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A0DFFB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0DFFB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A0DFFB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A0DFFB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A0DFFB }
```

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