

# Converting Colors

Hex(A0F2FF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A0F2FF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A0F2FF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0F2FF
RGB	160, 242, 255
RGB Percent	63%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.3725, 0.0510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.37, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	188°, 100%, 81%
HSV	188°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	64.2993, 78.1978, 106.3125
YIQ	218.9640, -53.0450, -13.3410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

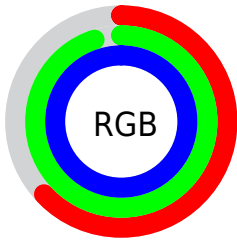
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	160, 204, 255
Decimal	10547967
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.87, -21.72, -14.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 25.925, 213.092
Yxy	78.1978, 0.2584, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288738047 (0xFFA0F2FF)
YUV	218.9640, 17.7657, -51.7114
Hunter-Lab	88.4295, -24.9599, -9.3794

# Details

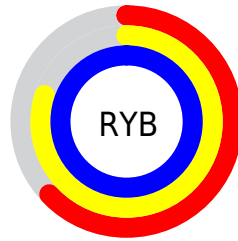
The Hex color **A0F2FF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFADA0**, and the grayscale version is **DBDBDB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DAFFFF**, and **67BAC6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86EFFF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BAF5FF**.

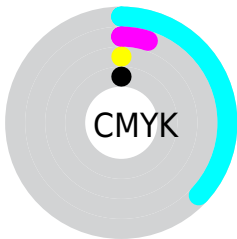
# Distribution



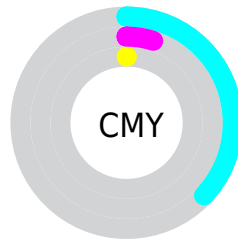
- Red (63%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A0F2FF 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 A0F2FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A0F2FF

 A0F2FF

FFFFFF

 84D6E2

 DAFFFF

 67BAC6

 F7FFFF

 4B9FAB

 2C8490

 006B77

 00525E

 003B46

 002530

 00071C

 A0F2FF

 A0F2FF

 86EFFF

 BAF5FF

 6DEBFF

 D3F9FF

 54E8FF

 EDFCFF

 3AE4FF

FFFFFF

 21E1FF

 07DDFF

 00DCFF

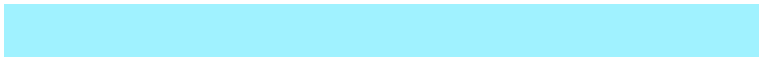
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A7F3E7



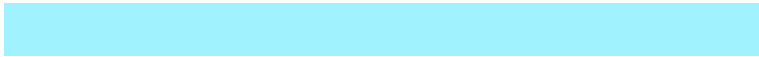
A0F2FF



AEEDFF

# Triad

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



A0F2FF



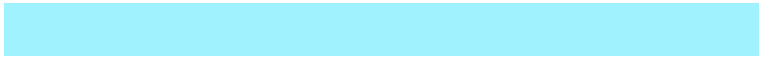
FFD6FC



F5E4B3

# Complementary

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



A0F2FF



FFADA0

# 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.



FFDCB9



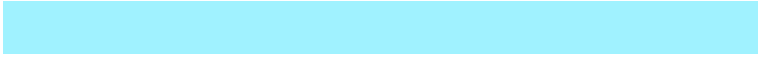
A0F2FF



FFD3E3

# Square

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



A0F2FF



ECDEFF



FFD5CB



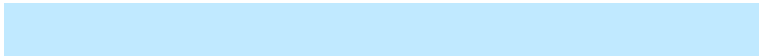
DAECBB

# Rectangle

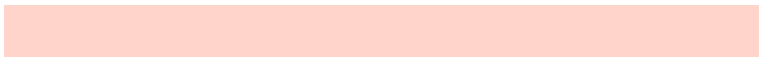
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



A0F2FF



C0E9FF



FFD5CB



FDE1B4



# Sweetspot

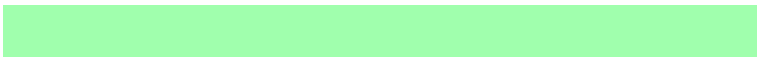
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



A0F2FF



E3FBFF



A0FFAD



6F7D80



000000

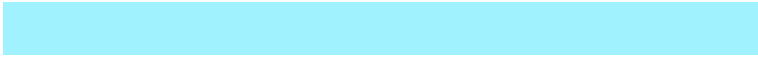


808080

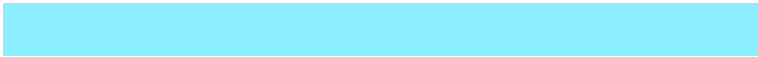


# Same Dimension

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



A0F2FF



8CEFFF



A0C3FF



737E80



00A5BF



003740



# Inverse Universe

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



FFA0F2



FF8CEF



FFDCA0



80737E



BF00A5

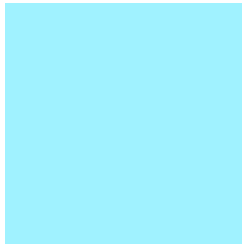


400037



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A0F2FF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

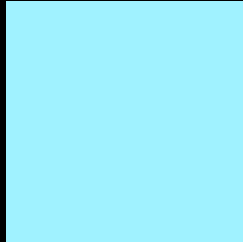
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A0F2FF 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 A0F2FF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A0F2FF.

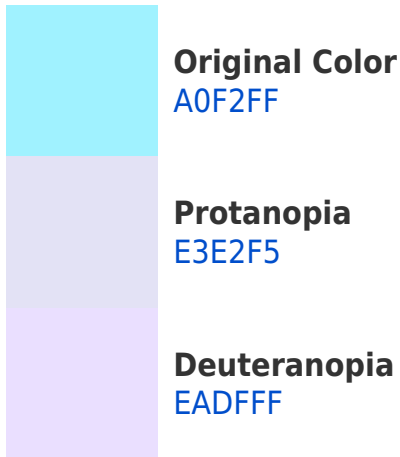


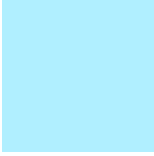
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A0F2FF.

# 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



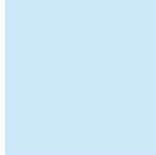


**Tritanopia**  
B0EFFF

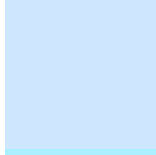
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
A0F2FF



**Protanomaly**  
CBE8F9



**Deuteranomaly**  
CFE6FF

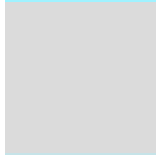


**Tritanomaly**  
AAF0FF

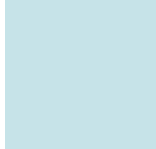
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
A0F2FF



**Achromatopsia**  
DBDBDB



**Achromatomaly**  
C6E3E8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A0F2FF 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 #A0F2FF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A0F2FF  
}
```

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 #A0F2FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A0F2FF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A0F2FF 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
#A0F2FF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A0F2FF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A0F2FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0F2FF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A0F2FF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A0F2FF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A0F2FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A0F2FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A0F2FF }
```

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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