

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1A1A4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1A1A4) contains.

<b>Hex(A1A1A4)</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(A1A1A4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A1A4
RGB	161, 161, 164
RGB Percent	63%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3686, 0.3569
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	240°, 2%, 64%
HSV	240°, 2%, 64%
XYZ	34.1437, 35.7471, 40.2223
YIQ	161.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

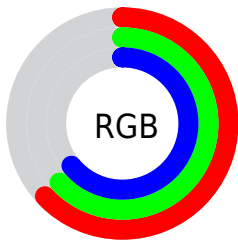
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 161, 164
Decimal	10592676
CIELab	66.33, 0.58, -1.56
CIELCh	66, 1.667, 290.384
Yxy	35.7471, 0.3101, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782756 (0xFFA1A1A4)
YUV	161.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999
Hunter-Lab	59.7889, -2.6946, 1.9656

# Details

The Hex color **A1A1A4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **A4A4A1**, and the grayscale version is **A1A1A1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8D8DB**, and **6E6E70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9191A4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B1B1A4**.

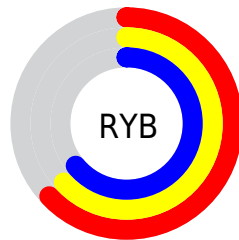
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (63%)

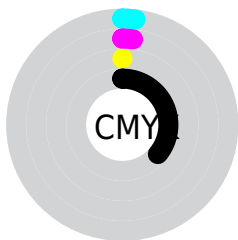
Blue (64%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (64%)

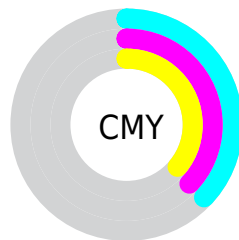


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1A1A4 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 A1A1A4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





A1A1A4



A1A1A4

FFFFFF



87878A



D8D8DB



6E6E70



F4F4F7



555558



3E3E41



28282B



141416



000000



A1A1A4



A1A1A4



9191A4



B1B1A4

8080A4

C2C2A4

7070A4

D2D2A4

5F5FA4

E3E3A4

4F4FA4

F3F3A4

3F3FA4

FFFFA4

2E2EA4

1E1EA4

0D0DA4

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



9FA1A4



A1A1A4



A3A1A3

# Triad

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



A1A1A4



A4A19F



9EA2A1

# Complementary

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



A1A1A4



A4A4A1

# 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.



A0A29F



A1A1A4



A3A19E

# Square

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



A1A1A4



A5A0A0



A1A19E



9EA2A2

# Rectangle

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



A1A1A4



A4A0A2



A1A19E



9FA2A0



# Sweetspot

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



A1A1A4



D4D4D6



A1A4A4



6A6A6B



EBEBEB



6B6B6B

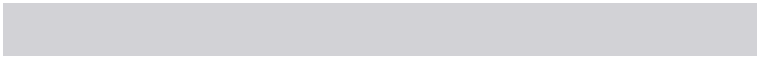


# Same Dimension

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



A1A1A4



D2D2D6



A3A1A4



505052



000091



000012



# Inverse Universe

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



A4A1A4



D6D2D6



A3A4A1



525052



910091



120012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1A1A4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

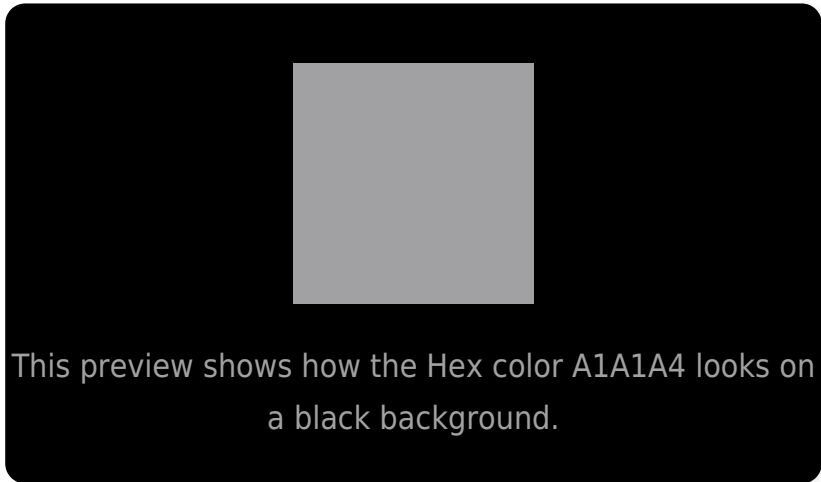
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

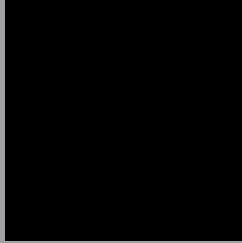
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

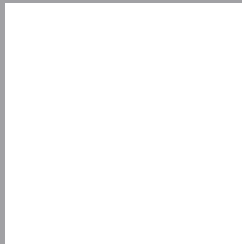
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A1A1A4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1A1A4.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1A1A4.

# 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



**Original Color**

A1A1A4

**Protanopia**

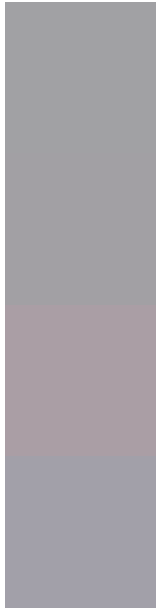
A3A0A4

**Deuteranopia**

AF9CA5



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

A1A1A4

**Protanomaly**

A2A0A4

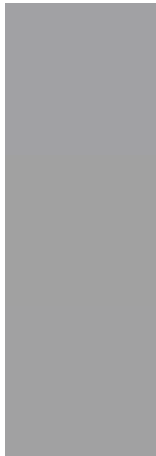
**Deuteranomaly**

AA9EA5

**Tritanomaly**

A2A0A9

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

A1A1A4

**Achromatopsia**

A1A1A1

**Achromatomaly**

A1A1A2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1A1A4 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 #A1A1A4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1A1A4  
}
```

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 #A1A1A4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1A1A4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1A1A4 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

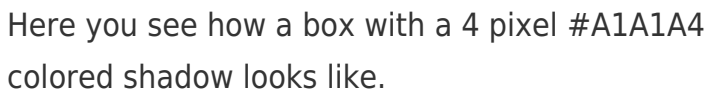
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#A1A1A4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1A1A4 }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `#A1A1A4` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1A1A4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1A1A4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1A1A4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1A1A4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1A1A4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1A1A4 }
```

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