

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1A1A6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1A1A6) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1A1A6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A1A1A6
RGB	161, 161, 166
RGB Percent	63%, 63%, 65%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3686, 0.3490
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	240°, 3%, 64%
HSV	240°, 3%, 65%
XYZ	34.3257, 35.8200, 41.1812
YIQ	161.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

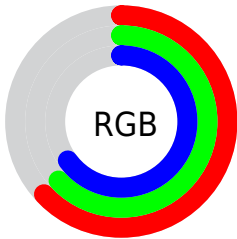
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 161, 166</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10592678</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.38, 0.97, -2.60</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">66, 2.773, 290.486</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.8200, 0.3083, 0.3218</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288782758 (0xFFA1A1A6)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">161.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.8498, -2.3618, 1.0989</a>

# Details

The Hex color **A1A1A6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **A6A6A1**, and the grayscale version is **A2A2A2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8D8DD**, and **6E6E72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9090A6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B2B2A6**.

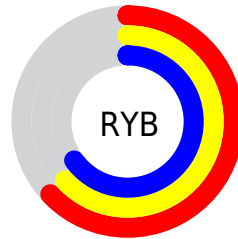
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (63%)

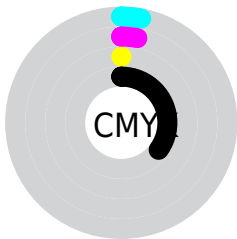
Blue (65%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (65%)

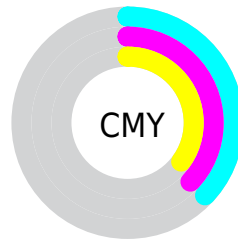


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1A1A6 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 A1A1A6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





A1A1A6



A1A1A6

FFFFFF



87878C



D8D8DD



6E6E72



F4F4FA



55555A



3E3E42



28282C



141418



000000



A1A1A6



A1A1A6



9090A6



B2B2A6

8080A6

C2C2A6

6F6FA6

D3D3A6

5F5FA6

E3E3A6

4E4EA6

F4F4A6

3D3DA6

FFFA6

2D2DA6

1C1CA6

0C0CA6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



9EA2A6



A1A1A6



A4A0A5

# Triad

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



A1A1A6



A6A09E



9CA3A0

# Complementary

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



A1A1A6



A6A6A1

# 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.



9FA29E



A1A1A6



A4A19D

# Square

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



A1A1A6



A7A0A0



A2A29D



9CA3A3

# Rectangle

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



A1A1A6



A6A0A3



A2A29D



9DA3A0



# Sweetspot

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



A1A1A6



D7D7D9



A1A6A6



6D6D6E



EDEDED



6E6E6E

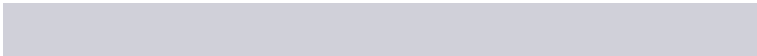


# Same Dimension

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



A1A1A6



D0D0D9



A3A1A6



505054



000094



000014



# Inverse Universe

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



A6A1A6



D9D0D9



A3A6A1



545054



940094

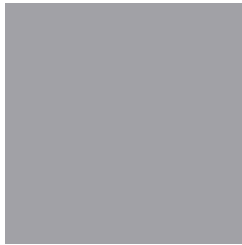


140014



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1A1A6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

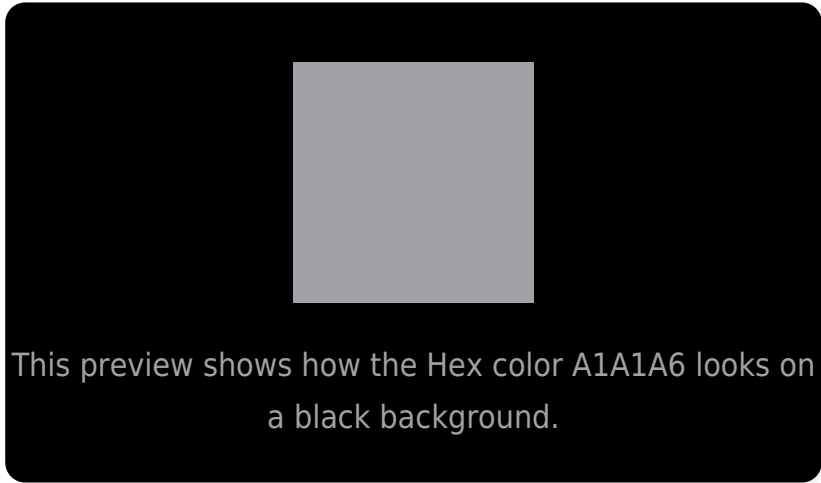
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

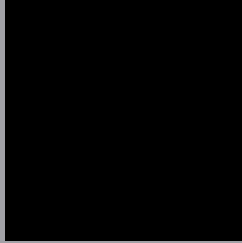
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

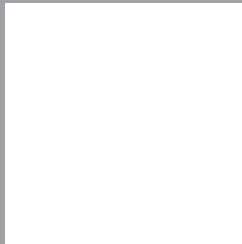
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A1A1A6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1A1A6.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1A1A6.

# 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**  
A1A1A6

**Protanopia**  
A3A0A6

**Deuteranopia**  
AE9CA7



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

A1A1A6

**Protanomaly**

A2A0A6

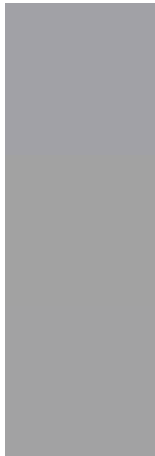
**Deuteranomaly**

A99EA7

**Tritanomaly**

A2A0AA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

A1A1A6

**Achromatopsia**

A2A2A2

**Achromatomaly**

A2A2A3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1A1A6 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 #A1A1A6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1A1A6  
}
```

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 #A1A1A6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1A1A6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1A1A6 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
#A1A1A6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1A1A6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1A1A6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1A1A6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1A1A6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1A1A6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1A1A6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1A1A6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1A1A6 }
```

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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