

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1A2A4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1A2A4) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1A2A4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A2A4
RGB	161, 162, 164
RGB Percent	63%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3647, 0.3569
CMYK	0.02, 0.01, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	220°, 2%, 64%
HSV	220°, 2%, 64%
XYZ	34.3191, 36.0981, 40.2808
YIQ	161.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

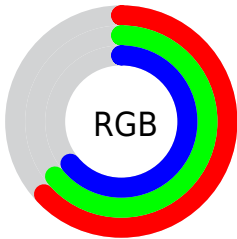
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 162, 164</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10592932</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.59, 0.03, -1.17</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 1.170, 271.522</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.0981, 0.3100, 0.3261</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288783012</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA1A2A4</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">161.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.0817, -3.1823, 2.3072</a>

# Details

The Hex color **A1A2A4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **A4A3A1**, and the grayscale version is **A2A2A2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8D9DB**, and **6E6E70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9197A4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B1ADA4**.

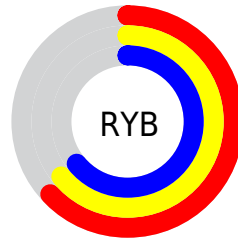
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (64%)

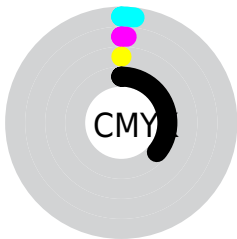
Blue (64%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

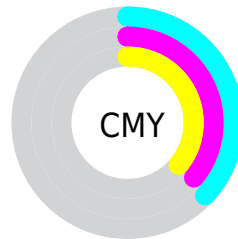


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1A2A4 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 A1A2A4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





A1A2A4



A1A2A4

FFFFFF



87888A



D8D9DB



6E6E70



F4F5F7



555658



3E3F41



28292B



141516



000000



A1A2A4



A1A2A4



9197A4



B1ADA4

808CA4

C2B8A4

7081A4

D2C3A4

5F76A4

E3CEA4

4F6BA4

F3D9A4

3F60A4

FFE4A4

2E55A4

FFEFA4

1E4BA4

FFF9A4

0D40A4

FFFA4

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A0A2A4



A1A2A4



A2A2A4

# Triad

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



A1A2A4



A4A1A1



A0A2A1

# Complementary

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



A1A2A4



A4A3A1

# 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.



A2A2A0



A1A2A4



A4A2A0

# Square

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



A1A2A4



A4A1A2



A3A2A0



A0A3A2

# Rectangle

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



A1A2A4



A3A1A3



A3A2A0



A1A2A1



# Sweetspot

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



A1A2A4



D4D5D6



A1A4A3



6A6A6B



EBEBEB



6B6B6B



# Same Dimension

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



A1A2A4



D2D3D6



A1A1A4



505152



003091



000612



# Inverse Universe

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



A4A1A2



D6D2D3



A3A4A1



525051



910030



120006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1A2A4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

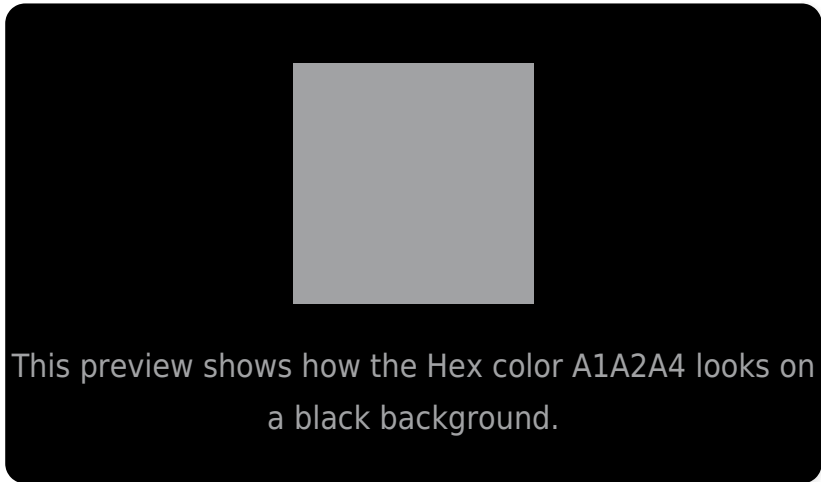
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

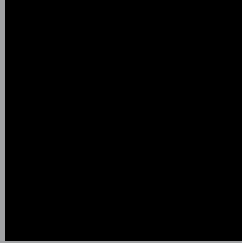
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

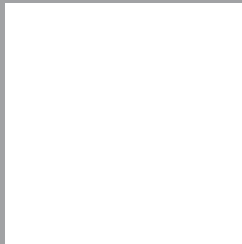
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A1A2A4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1A2A4.

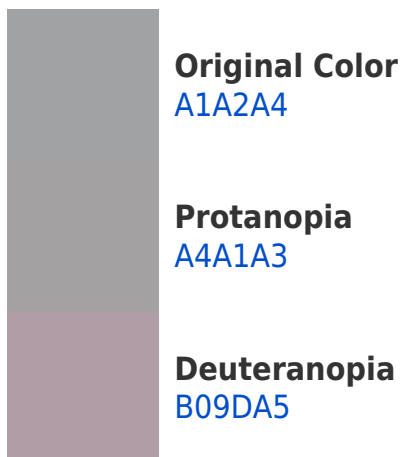


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1A2A4.

# 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](#).

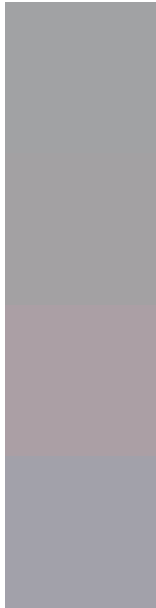
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
A2A1AD

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

A1A2A4

**Protanomaly**

A3A1A3

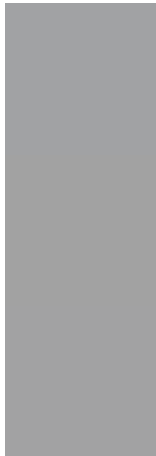
**Deuteranomaly**

AB9FA5

**Tritanomaly**

A2A1AA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

A1A2A4

**Achromatopsia**

A2A2A2

**Achromatomaly**

A2A2A3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1A2A4 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 #A1A2A4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1A2A4  
}
```

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 #A1A2A4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1A2A4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1A2A4 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
#A1A2A4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1A2A4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1A2A4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1A2A4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1A2A4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1A2A4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1A2A4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1A2A4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1A2A4 }
```

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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