

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1B8A2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1B8A2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1B8A2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1B8A2
RGB	161, 184, 162
RGB Percent	63%, 72%, 64%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2784, 0.3647
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.12, 0.28
HSL	123°, 14%, 68%
HSV	123°, 13%, 72%
XYZ	38.3600, 44.4667, 40.7436
YIQ	174.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

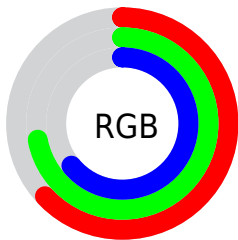
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 183, 184
Decimal	10598562
CIELab	72.54, -12.13, 8.53
CIELCh	73, 14.833, 144.884
Yxy	44.4667, 0.3104, 0.3598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288788642 (0xFFA1B8A2)
YUV	174.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404
Hunter-Lab	66.6833, -14.0126, 10.4521

# Details

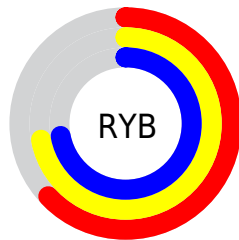
The Hex color **A1B8A2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **B8A1B7**, and the grayscale version is **AFAFAF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8F0D9**, and **6D836E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8FB890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B3B8B4**.

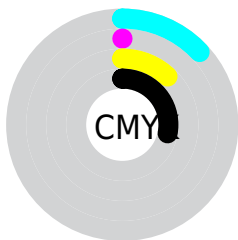
# Distribution



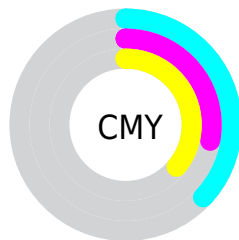
- Red (63%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1B8A2 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 A1B8A2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





A1B8A2



A1B8A2

FFFFFF



879D88



D8F0D9



6D836E



F4FFF5



556A56



3D523F



273A29



122514



001000



000000



A1B8A2



A1B8A2

 8FB890

 B3B8B4

 7CB87F

 C6B8C5

 6AB86D

 D8B8D7

 57B85C

 EBB8E8

 45B84A

 FDB8FA

 33B838

 FFB8FF

 20B827

 0EB815

 00B808

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



B1B599



A1B8A2



94BAAF

# Triad

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



A1B8A2



A0B4CD



CFA9A7

# Complementary

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



A1B8A2



B8A1B7

# 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.



CCA9B5



A1B8A2



B2AFCA

# Square

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



A1B8A2



93B8C8



C2ABC2



CAAC9C

# Rectangle

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



A1B8A2



90BAB8



C2ABC2



CFA9AC



# Sweetspot

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



A1B8A2



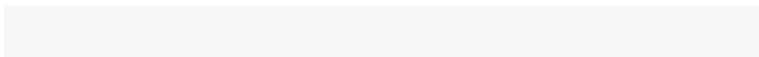
E6F0E7



B7B8A1



727872



F7F7F7



787878

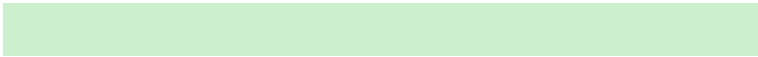


# Same Dimension

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



A1B8A2



CCF0CD



A1B8AD



535C53



009C07



001C01



# Inverse Universe

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



B8A1B7



F0CCEE



B8A1AC



5C535B



9C0095

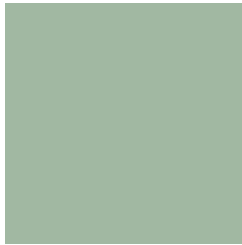


1C001B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1B8A2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

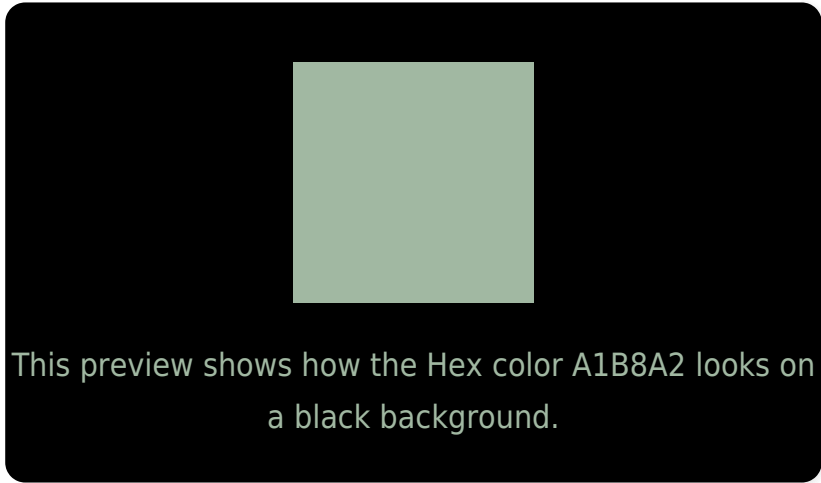
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

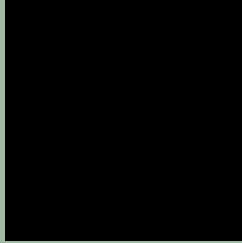
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A1B8A2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1B8A2.

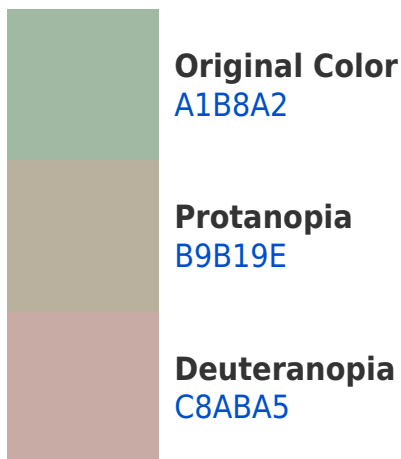


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1B8A2.

# 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](#).

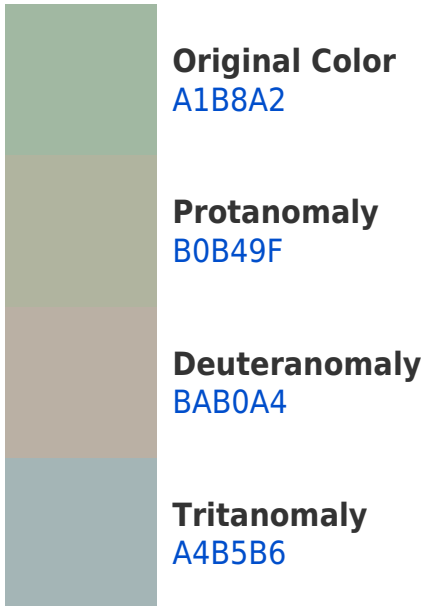
## Dichromacy



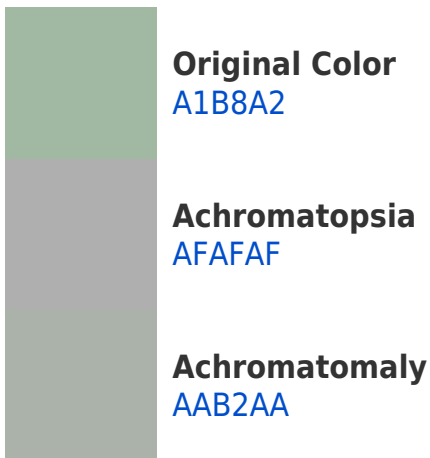


**Tritanopia**  
A6B3C2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1B8A2 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 #A1B8A2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1B8A2  
}
```

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 #A1B8A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1B8A2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1B8A2 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
#A1B8A2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1B8A2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1B8A2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1B8A2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1B8A2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1B8A2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1B8A2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1B8A2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1B8A2 }
```

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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