

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1B8C6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1B8C6) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1B8C6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1B8C6
RGB	161, 184, 198
RGB Percent	63%, 72%, 78%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2784, 0.2235
CMYK	0.19, 0.07, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	203°, 25%, 70%
HSV	203°, 19%, 78%
XYZ	42.0315, 45.9353, 60.0772
YIQ	178.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

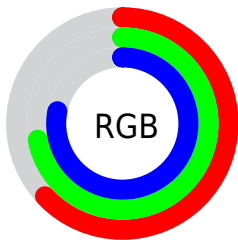
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 175, 198
Decimal	10598598
CIE Lab	73.50, -4.86, -9.72
CIE LCh	74, 10.868, 243.451
Yxy	45.9353, 0.2839, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288788678 (0xFFA1B8C6)
YUV	178.7190, 9.5055, -15.5396
Hunter-Lab	67.7756, -7.9092, -5.1126

# Details

The Hex color **A1B8C6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C6AFA1**, and the grayscale version is **B3B3B3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8F0FF**, and **6D8390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8DB1C6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B5BFC6**.

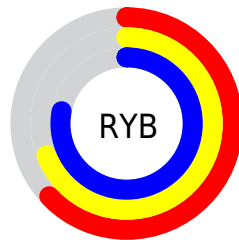
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (72%)

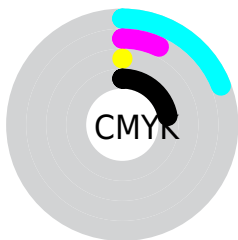
Blue (78%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (78%)

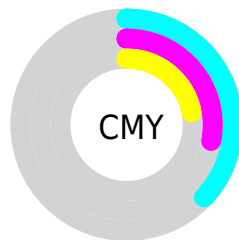


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1B8C6 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 A1B8C6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A1B8C6

FFFFFF

 D8F0FF

 F5FFFF

 A1B8C6

 879DAB

 6D8390

 546A77

 3C525E

 253B46

 0F2530

 00101B

 000000

 A1B8C6

 A1B8C6

8DB1C6

B5BFC6

79A9C6

C9C7C6

66A2C6

DCCEC6

529AC6

F0D6C6

3E93C6

FFDDC6

2A8BC6

FFE5C6

1684C6

FFECC6

037CC6

FFF4C6

007BC6

FFFBC6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



9CBABF



A1B8C6



ACB5C8

# Triad

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



A1B8C6



C9AEB4



B0B7A4

# Complementary

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



A1B8C6



C6AFA1

# 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.



BCB4A1



A1B8C6



CAAFAA

# Square

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



A1B8C6



C3AFBE



C5B1A3



A5BAAB

# Rectangle

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



A1B8C6



B4B3C7



C5B1A3



B4B6A2

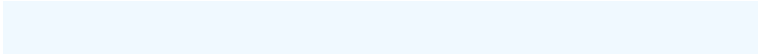


# Sweetspot

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



A1B8C6



F0F9FF



A1C6AF



777C80



000000



808080

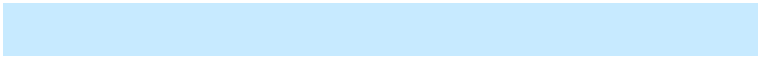


# Same Dimension

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



A1B8C6



C7EAFF



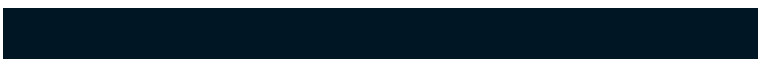
A1A6C6



5A6063



0065A3



001624



# Inverse Universe

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



C6A1B8



FFC7EA



C6C1A1



635A60



A30065

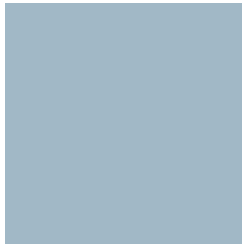


240016



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1B8C6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

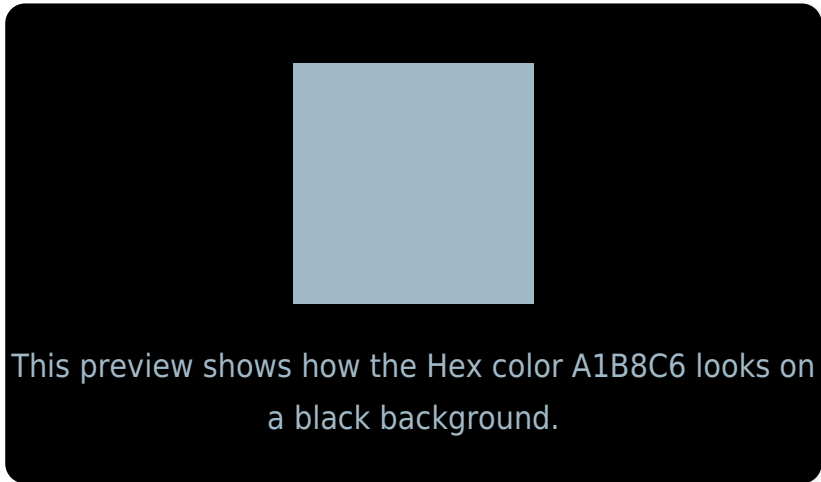
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

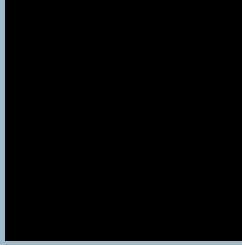
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

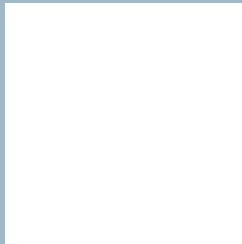
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A1B8C6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1B8C6.

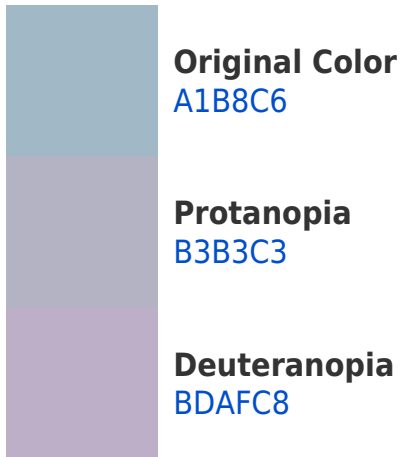


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1B8C6.

# 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](#).

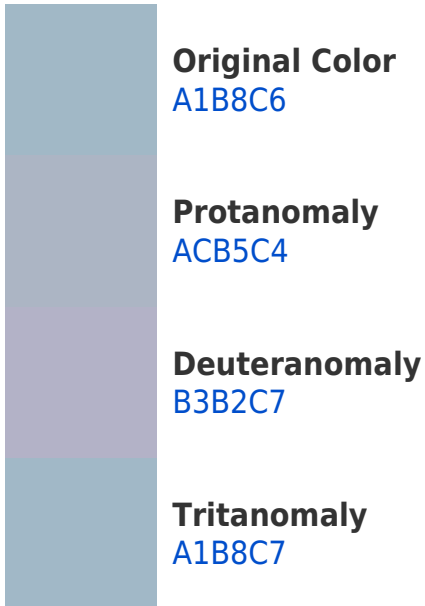
## Dichromacy



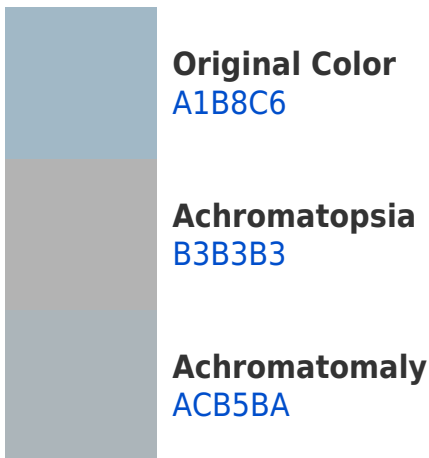


**Tritanopia**  
A1B8C7

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1B8C6 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 #A1B8C6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1B8C6  
}
```

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 #A1B8C6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1B8C6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1B8C6 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
#A1B8C6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1B8C6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1B8C6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1B8C6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1B8C6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1B8C6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1B8C6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1B8C6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1B8C6 }
```

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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