

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1C1C4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1C1C4) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1C1C4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1C1C4
RGB	161, 193, 196
RGB Percent	63%, 76%, 77%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2431, 0.2314
CMYK	0.18, 0.02, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	185°, 23%, 70%
HSV	185°, 18%, 77%
XYZ	43.7317, 49.7025, 59.5132
YIQ	183.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

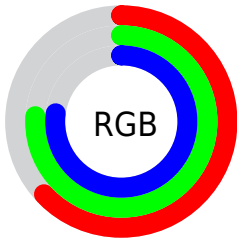
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 178, 196
Decimal	10600900
CIELab	75.89, -10.06, -5.10
CIElCh	76, 11.278, 206.880
Yxy	49.7025, 0.2859, 0.3250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288790980 (0xFFA1C1C4)
YUV	183.7740, 6.0274, -19.9728
Hunter-Lab	70.5000, -12.6501, -0.7002

# Details

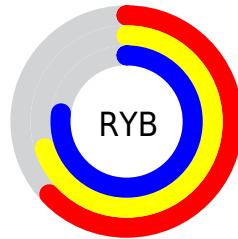
The Hex color **A1C1C4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C4A4A1**, and the grayscale version is **B8B8B8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D8F9FD**, and **6D8B8E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8DBFC4**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B5C3C4**.

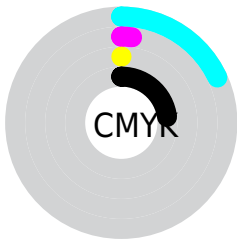
# Distribution



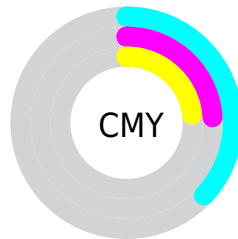
- Red (63%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1C1C4 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 A1C1C4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A1C1C4

 A1C1C4

FFFFFF

 86A6A9

 D8F9FD

 6D8B8E

 F5FFFF

 547275

 3C595C

 254245

 0E2C2E

 00181A

 000000

 A1C1C4

 A1C1C4

 8DBFC4

 B5C3C4

 7ABEC4

 C8C4C4

 66BCC4

 DCC6C4

 53BAC4

 EFC8C4

 3FB9C4

 FFC9C4

 2BB7C4

 FFCBC4

 18B5C4

 FFCDC4

 04B4C4

 FFCEC4

 00B3C4

 FFD0C4

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A4C1BA



A1C1C4



A5BFCC

# Triad

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



A1C1C4



C8B6C7



C5BAA6

# Complementary

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



A1C1C4



C4A4A1

# 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.



CEB7AA



A1C1C4



D0B4BD

# Square

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



A1C1C4



BCB9CE



D2B4B2



B9BDA8

# Rectangle

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



A1C1C4



ABBDCF



D2B4B2



C8B9A7



# Sweetspot

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



A1C1C4



F2FEFF



A1C4A4



787F80



000000



808080

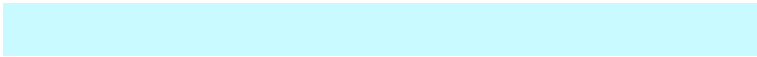


# Same Dimension

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



A1C1C4



C9FAFF



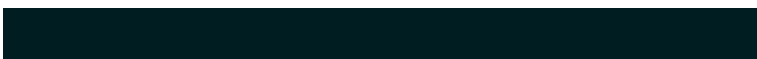
A1B0C4



576061



0093A1



001E21



# Inverse Universe

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



C4A1C1



FFC9FA



C4B5A1



615760



A10093

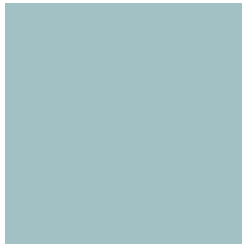


21001E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1C1C4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

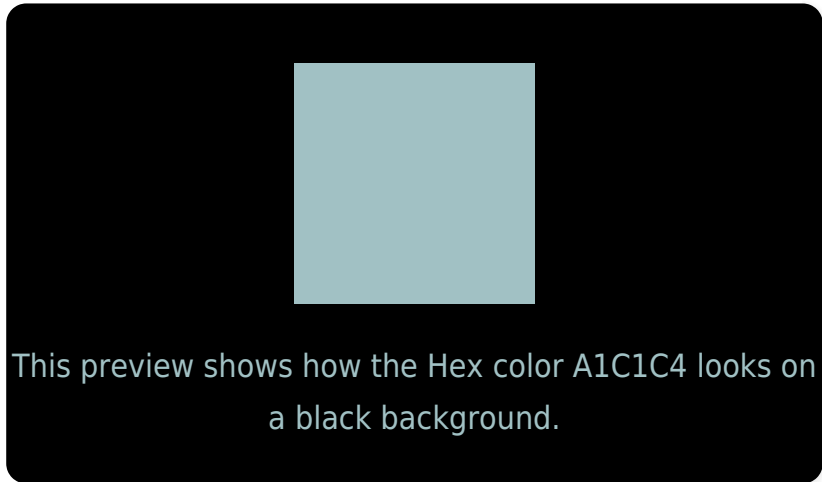
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

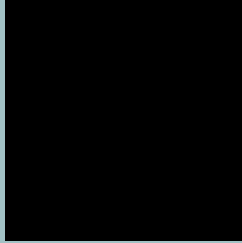
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

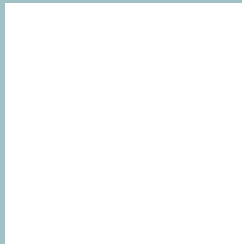
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A1C1C4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1C1C4.

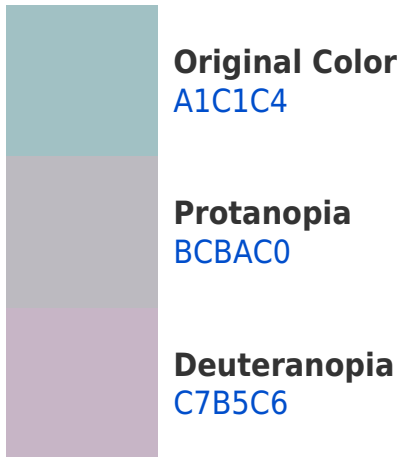


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1C1C4.

# 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



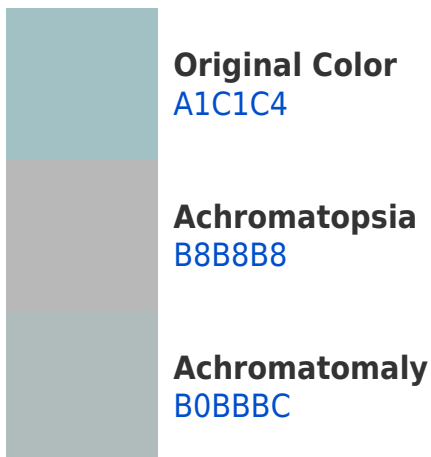


**Tritanopia**  
A3BFCF

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1C1C4 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 #A1C1C4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1C1C4  
}
```

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 #A1C1C4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1C1C4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1C1C4 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
#A1C1C4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1C1C4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1C1C4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1C1C4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1C1C4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1C1C4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1C1C4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1C1C4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1C1C4 }
```

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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