

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1D1D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1D1D1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1D1D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1D1D1
RGB	161, 209, 209
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 82%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1804, 0.1804
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	180°, 34%, 73%
HSV	180°, 23%, 82%
XYZ	49.0070, 57.7814, 68.8916
YIQ	194.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

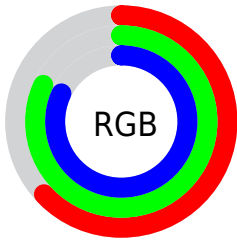
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	161, 185, 209
Decimal	10605009
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.62, -15.52, -5.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	81, 16.338, 198.252
Y <sub>xy</sub>	57.7814, 0.2790, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288795089 (0xFFFA1D1D1)
YUV	194.6480, 7.0755, -29.5093
Hunter-Lab	76.0141, -17.9440, -0.5247

# Details

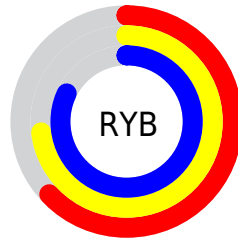
The Hex color **A1D1D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D1A1A1**, and the grayscale version is **C3C3C3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D9FFFF**, and **6C9A9B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8CD1D1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B6D1D1**.

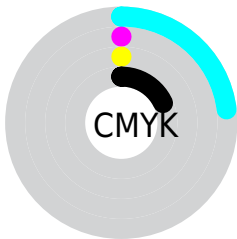
# Distribution



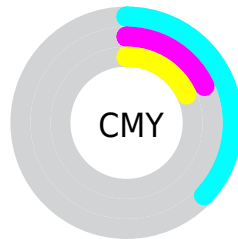
- Red (63%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (82%)



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



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1D1D1 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 A1D1D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A1D1D1

 A1D1D1

FFFFFF

 86B5B5


 D9FFFF

 6C9A9B

 F6FFFF

 538081

 3A6768

 214F50

 043839

 002223

 00050E

 000000

 A1D1D1

 A1D1D1

 8CD1D1

 B6D1D1

 77D1D1

 CBD1D1

 62D1D1

 E0D1D1

 4DD1D1

 F5D1D1

 39D1D1

 FFD1D1

 24D1D1

 0FD1D1

 00D1D1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A9D1C1



A1D1D1



A3CFDE

# Triad

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



A1D1D1



D6C1DD



DAC5AB

# Complementary

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



A1D1D1



D1A1A1

# 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.



E5C0B2



A1D1D1



E3BECF

# Square

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



A1D1D1



C3C6E5



E9BEBF



CACAAB

# Rectangle

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



A1D1D1



ABCDE4



E9BEBF



DFC3AC



# Sweetspot

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



A1D1D1



EDFFFF



A1D1A1



758080



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A1D1D1



B8FFFF



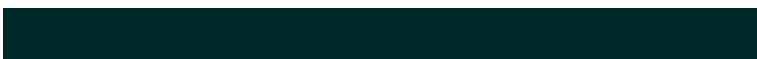
A1B9D1



5E6969



00A8A8



002929



# Inverse Universe

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



D1A1D1



FFB8FF



D1B9A1



695E69



A800A8



290029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1D1D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

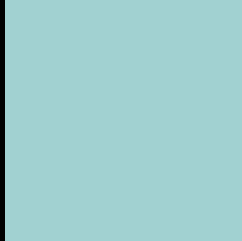
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1D1D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

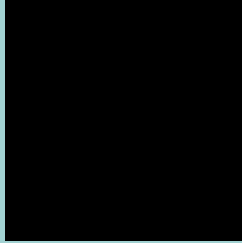
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

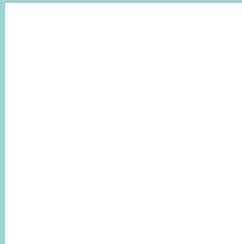
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A1D1D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1D1D1.

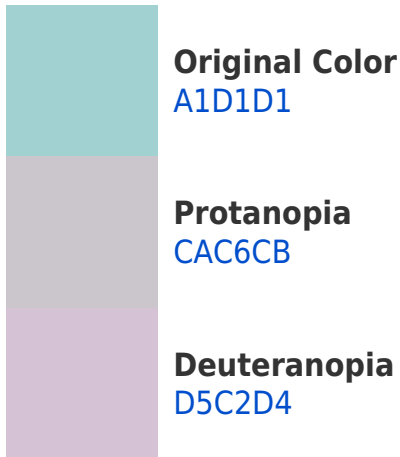


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1D1D1.

# 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

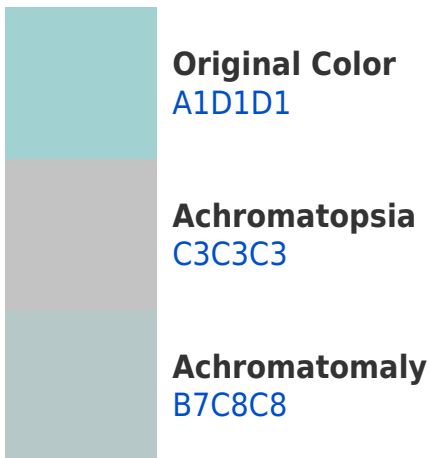




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1D1D1 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 #A1D1D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1D1D1  
}
```

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 #A1D1D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1D1D1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1D1D1 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  
#A1D1D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1D1D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1D1D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1D1D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1D1D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1D1D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1D1D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1D1D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1D1D1 }
```

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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