

# Converting Colors

Hex(A1EDFD)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A1EDFD) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A1EDFD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1EDFD
RGB	161, 237, 253
RGB Percent	63%, 93%, 99%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0706, 0.0078
CMYK	0.36, 0.06, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	190°, 96%, 81%
HSV	190°, 36%, 99%
XYZ	62.7118, 75.2373, 104.1455
YIQ	216.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

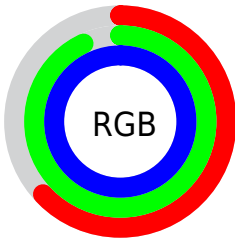
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 203, 253</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10612221</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.50, -19.47, -15.15</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">90, 24.675, 217.887</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">75.2373, 0.2590, 0.3108</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288802301 (0xFFA1EDFD)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">216.1000, 18.1917, -48.3227</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">86.7394, -22.7403, -10.4702</a>

# Details

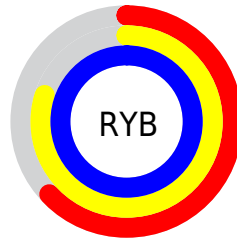
The Hex color **A1EDFD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FDB1A1**, and the grayscale version is **D8D8D8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DBFFFF**, and **69B5C4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88E9FD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BAF1FD**.

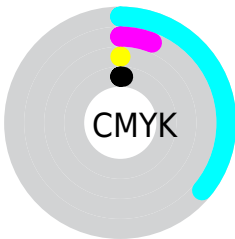
# Distribution



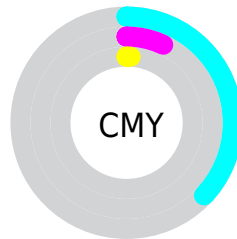
- Red (63%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A1EDFD 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 A1EDFD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A1EDFD

 A1EDFD

FFFFFF

 85D1E0

 DBFFFF

 69B5C4

 F8FFFF

 4D9AA9

 2F808F

 026775

 004F5C

 003745

 00222E

 00011A

 A1EDFD

 A1EDFD

 88E9FD

 BAF1FD

 6EE4FD

 D4F6FD

 55E0FD

 EDFAFD

 3CDBFD

FFFFFFD

 22D7FD

 09D3FD

 00D1FD

# Harmonies

## Analogous

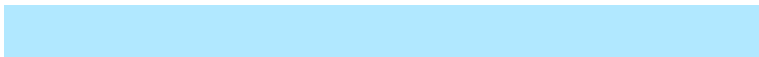
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



A5EFE7



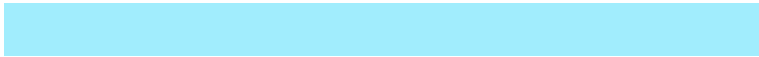
A1EDFD



B1E8FF

# Triad

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



A1EDFD



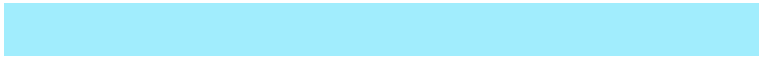
FFD3F3



EDE1B2

# Complementary

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



A1EDFD



FDB1A1

# 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.



FFDAB6



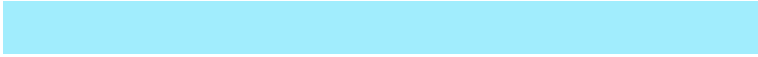
A1EDFD



FFD0DB

# Square

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



A1EDFD



EDD9FF



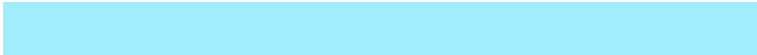
FFD3C5



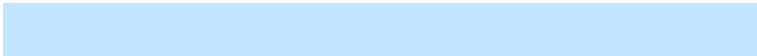
D2E8BB

# Rectangle

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



A1EDFD



C3E4FF



FFD3C5

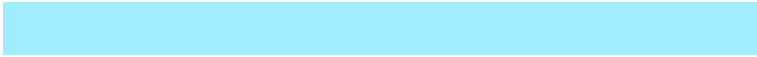


F5DFB2

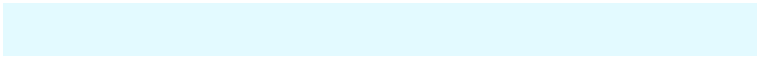


# Sweetspot

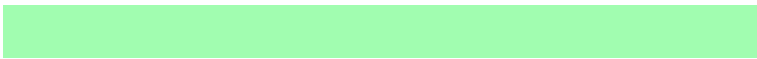
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



A1EDFD



E3FAFF



A1FDB0



6F7D80



000000

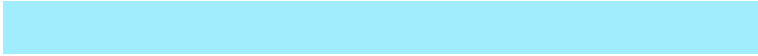


808080

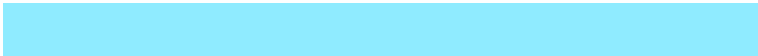


# Same Dimension

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



A1EDFD



8FEBFF



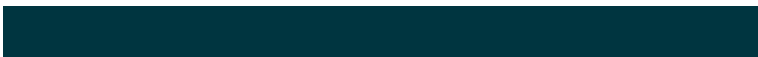
A1C0FD



737D80



009EBF



003540



# Inverse Universe

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



FDA1ED



FF8FEB



FDDEA1



80737D



BF009E

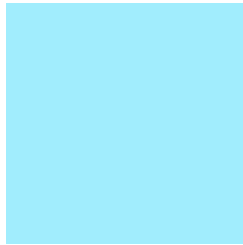


400035



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A1EDFD looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

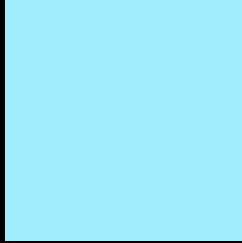
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A1EDFD looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

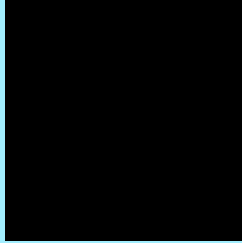
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A1EDFD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A1EDFD.

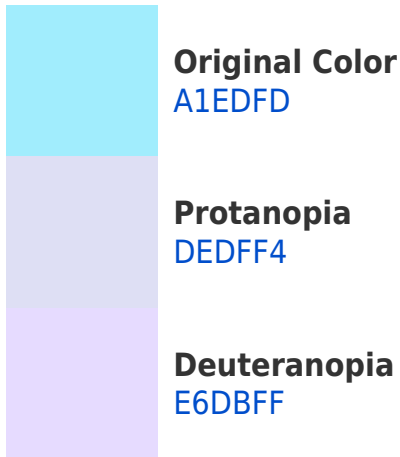


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A1EDFD.

# 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



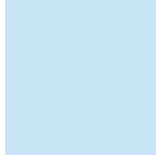


**Tritanopia**  
A3ECFF

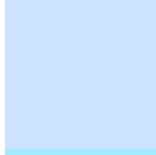
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
A1EDFD



**Protanomaly**  
C8E4F7



**Deuteranomaly**  
CDE2FE

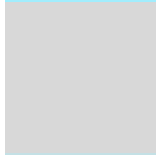


**Tritanomaly**  
A2ECFE

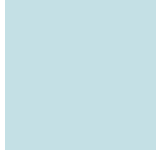
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
A1EDFD



**Achromatopsia**  
D8D8D8



**Achromatomaly**  
C4E0E5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A1EDFD 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 #A1EDFD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A1EDFD  
}
```

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 #A1EDFD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A1EDFD
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A1EDFD 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
#A1EDFD }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A1EDFD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A1EDFD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1EDFD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A1EDFD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A1EDFD }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A1EDFD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A1EDFD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A1EDFD }
```

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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