

# Converting Colors

Hex(A4A0A1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A4A0A1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A4A0A1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A0A1
RGB	164, 160, 161
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3725, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.36
HSL	345°, 2%, 64%
HSV	345°, 2%, 64%
XYZ	34.3137, 35.6073, 38.7826
YIQ	161.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

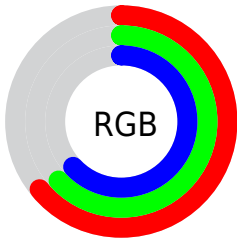
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">164, 160, 161</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10789025</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.22, 1.63, -0.01</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">66, 1.633, 359.476</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.6073, 0.3157, 0.3276</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288979105</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA4A0A1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">161.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.6719, -1.7813, 3.2359</a>

# Details

The Hex color **A4A0A1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **A0A4A3**, and the grayscale version is **A1A1A1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DBD7D8**, and **706D6E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A49095**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **A4B0AD**.

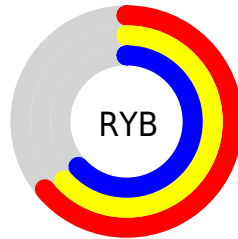
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (63%)

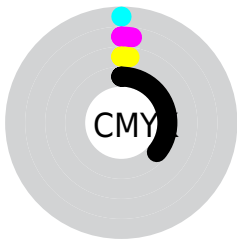
Blue (63%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (63%)

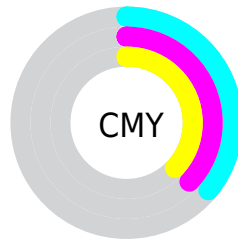


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A4A0A1 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 A4A0A1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A4A0A1

 A4A0A1

FFFFFF

 8A8687

 DBD7D8

 706D6E

 F7F3F4

 585455

 413D3E

 2B2728

 161314

 000000

 A4A0A1

 A4A0A1

 A49095

 A4B0AD

 A47F88

 A4C1BA

 A46F7C

 A4D1C6

 A45E70

 A4E2D2

 A44E63

 A4F2DF

 A43E57

 A4FFEB

 A42D4B

 A4FFF7

 A41D3F

 A4FFFF

 A40C32

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A3A0A2



A4A0A1



A4A0A0

# Triad

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



A4A0A1



A1A19E



9EA2A3

# Complementary

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



A4A0A1



A0A4A3

# 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.



9EA2A2



A4A0A1



9FA29F

# Square

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



A4A0A1



A2A19E



9EA2A1



A0A1A4

# Rectangle

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



A4A0A1



A4A09F



9EA2A1



9EA2A3



# Sweetspot

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



A4A0A1



D6D4D5



A3A0A4



6B6A6A



EBEBEB



6B6B6B



# Same Dimension

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



A4A0A1



D6D0D1



A4A1A0



524E4F



910024



120004



# Inverse Universe

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



A4A0A1



D6D0D1



A0A3A4



524E4F



910024



120004



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A4A0A1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

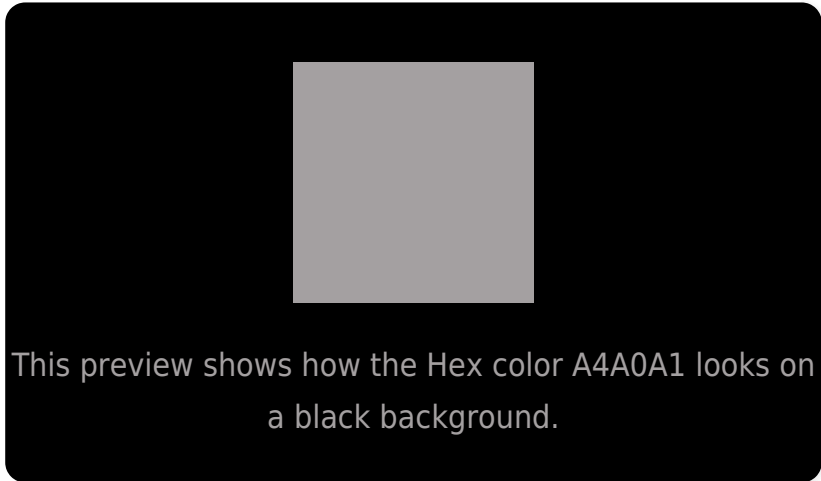
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

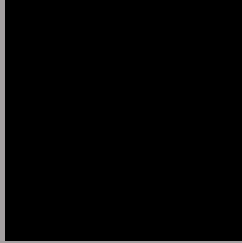
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

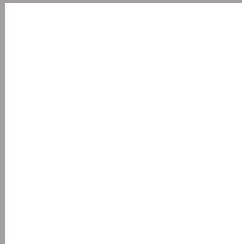
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A4A0A1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A4A0A1.

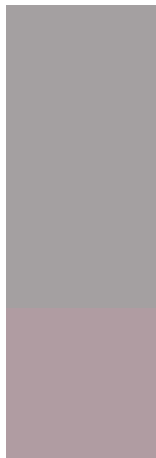


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A4A0A1.

# 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



**Original Color**

A4A0A1

**Protanopia**

A4A0A1

**Deuteranopia**

B09CA2



**Tritanopia**  
A59EAB

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

A4A0A1

**Protanomaly**

A4A0A1

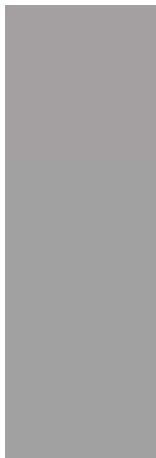
**Deuteranomaly**

AC9DA2

**Tritanomaly**

A59FA7

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

A4A0A1

**Achromatopsia**

A1A1A1

**Achromatomaly**

A2A1A1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A4A0A1 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 #A4A0A1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A4A0A1  
}
```

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 #A4A0A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A4A0A1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A4A0A1 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
#A4A0A1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A4A0A1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A4A0A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4A0A1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A4A0A1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4A0A1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A4A0A1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A4A0A1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A4A0A1 }
```

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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