

# Converting Colors

Hex(A4CDD2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A4CDD2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A4CDD2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A4CDD2
RGB	164, 205, 210
RGB Percent	64%, 80%, 82%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1961, 0.1765
CMYK	0.22, 0.02, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	187°, 34%, 73%
HSV	187°, 22%, 82%
XYZ	48.7740, 56.2083, 69.2514
YIQ	193.3110, -26.0410, -7.1370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

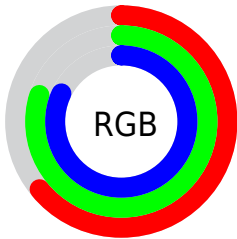
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">164, 186, 210</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10800594</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">79.73, -12.34, -6.94</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">80, 14.156, 209.361</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">56.2083, 0.2799, 0.3226</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288990674 (0xFFA4CDD2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">193.3110, 8.2277, -25.7057</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.9722, -15.0761, -2.2853</a>

# Details

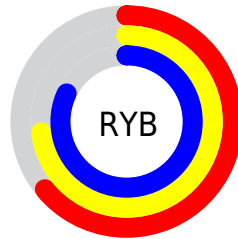
The Hex color **A4CDD2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D2A9A4**, and the grayscale version is **C1C1C1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DCFFFF**, and **6F979C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8FCBD2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B9CFD2**.

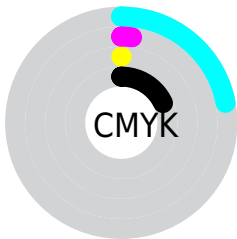
# Distribution



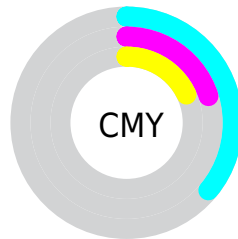
- Red (64%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A4CDD2 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 A4CDD2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A4CDD2

 A4CDD2

FFFFFF

 89B2B6

 DCFFFF

 6F979C

 F9FFFF

 567D82

 3D6468

 254C50

 0B3539

 002024

 00010F

 000000

 A4CDD2

 A4CDD2

 8FCBD2

 B9CFD2

 7AC8D2

 CED2D2

 65C6D2

 E3D4D2

 50C4D2

 F8D6D2

 3BC2D2

 FFD8D2

 26BFD2

 FFDBD2

 11BDD2

 FFDDD2

 00BBD2

 FFDFFD2

 FFE2D2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A8CDC5



A4CDD2



AACBDC

# Triad

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



A4CDD2



D7BFD3



D1C5AB

# Complementary

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



A4CDD2



D2A9A4

# 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.



DCC0AF



A4CDD2



E0BDC6

# Square

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



A4CDD2



C8C2DD



E2BDB9



C2C9AF

# Rectangle

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



A4CDD2



B2C8DF



E2BDB9



D5C3AC

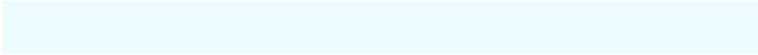


# Sweetspot

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



A4CDD2



EDFDFD



A4D2A9



757E80



000000



808080

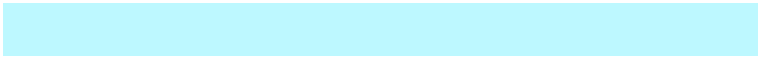


# Same Dimension

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



A4CDD2



BDF8FF



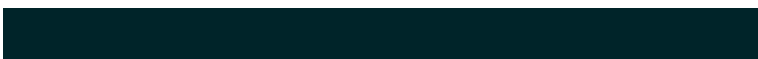
A4B6D2



5E6769



0096A8



002429



# Inverse Universe

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



D2A4CD



FFBDF8



D2C0A4



695E67



A80096

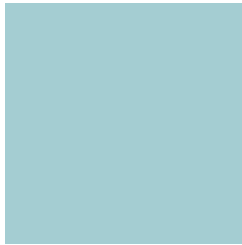


290024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A4CDD2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

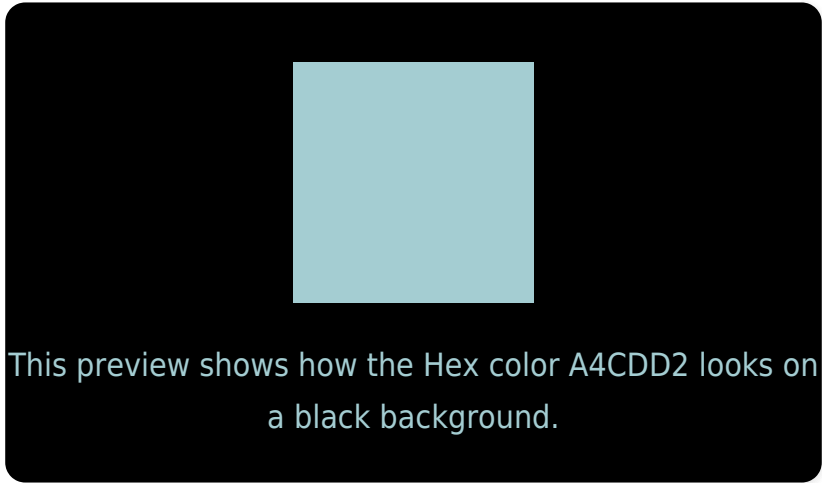
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

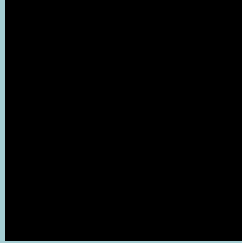
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

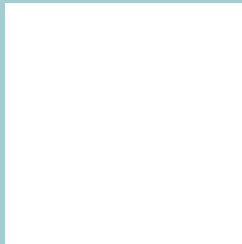
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A4CDD2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A4CDD2.

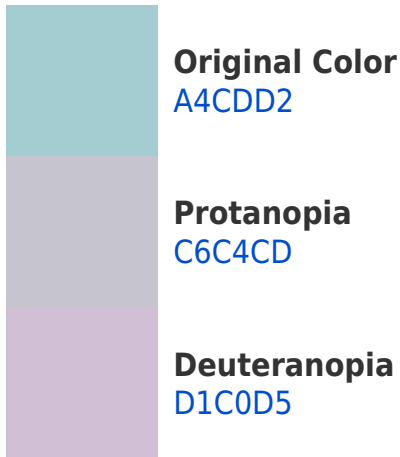


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A4CDD2.

# Color Blindness Simulation

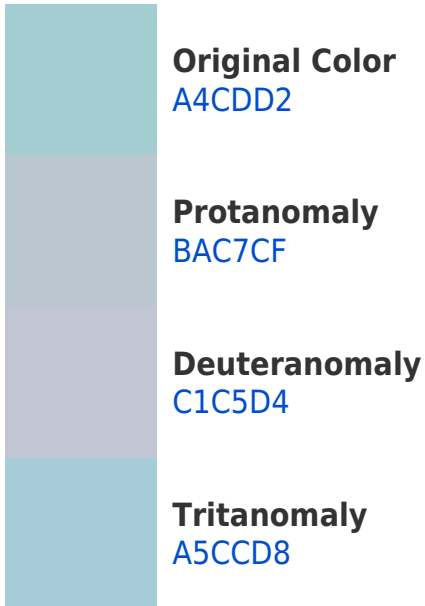
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

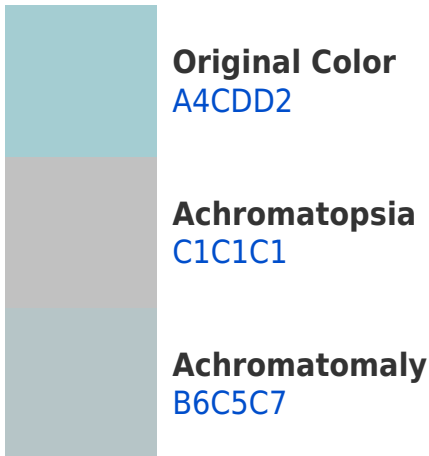




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A4CDD2 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 #A4CDD2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A4CDD2  
}
```

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 #A4CDD2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A4CDD2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A4CDD2 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
#A4CDD2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A4CDD2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A4CDD2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4CDD2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A4CDD2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4CDD2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A4CDD2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A4CDD2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A4CDD2 }
```

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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