

# Converting Colors

Hex(A4CDDE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A4CDDE) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A4CDDE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4CDDE
RGB	164, 205, 222
RGB Percent	64%, 80%, 87%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1961, 0.1294
CMYK	0.26, 0.08, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	198°, 47%, 76%
HSV	198°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	50.3260, 56.8291, 77.4239
YIQ	194.6790, -29.8930, -3.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

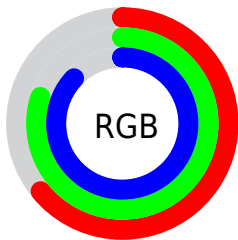
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 188, 222
Decimal	10800606
CIELab	80.08, -9.65, -12.85
CIELCh	80, 16.071, 233.098
Yxy	56.8291, 0.2727, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288990686 (0xFFA4CDDE)
YUV	194.6790, 13.4693, -26.9055
Hunter-Lab	75.3851, -12.7598, -8.1240

# Details

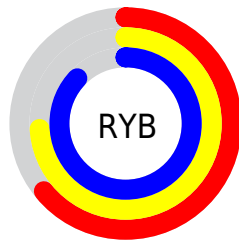
The Hex color **A4CDDE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DEB5A4**, and the grayscale version is **C3C3C3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DCFFFF**, and **6F97A7** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8EC6DE**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BAD4DE**.

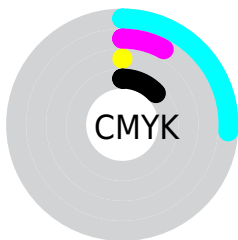
# Distribution



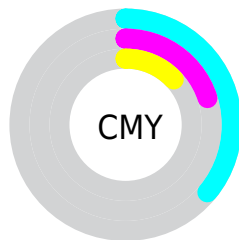
- Red (64%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A4CDDE 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 A4CDDE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A4CDDE

 A4CDDE

FFFFFF

 89B2C2

 DCFFFF

 6F97A7

 F9FFFF

 557D8D

 3C6473

 234C5A

 053543

 00202D

 000219

 000000

 A4CDDE

 A4CDDE

 8EC6DE

 BAD4DE

 78C0DE

 D0DADE

 61B9DE

 E7E1DE

 4BB3DE

 FDE7DE

 35ACDE

 FFEED E

 1FA6DE

 FFF4DE

 099FDE

 FFFBDE

 009DDE

 FFFFDE

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A0CFD2



A4CDDE



B2C9E4

# Triad

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



A4CDDE



E3BDCB



C6C9AB

# Complementary

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



A4CDDE



DEB5A4

# 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.



D6C4A9



A4CDDE



E7BDBB

# Square

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



A4CDDE



D7BFD9



E2C0AF



B5CDB4

# Rectangle

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



A4CDDE



BFC6E4



E2C0AF



CCC8A9

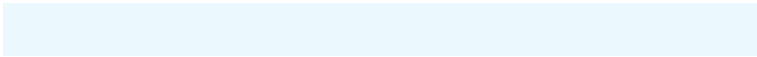


# Sweetspot

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



A4CDDE



EBF9FF



A4DEB4



737C80



000000



808080

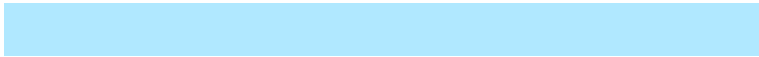


# Same Dimension

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



A4CDDE



B0E8FF



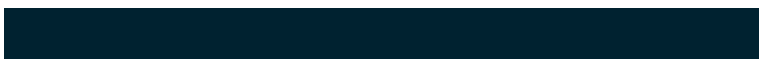
A4B1DE



656D70



007CB0



002230



# Inverse Universe

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



DEA4CD



FFB0E8



DED1A4



70656D



B0007C

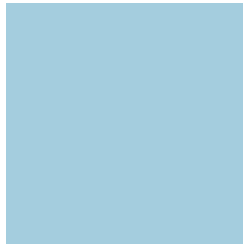


300022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A4CDDE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

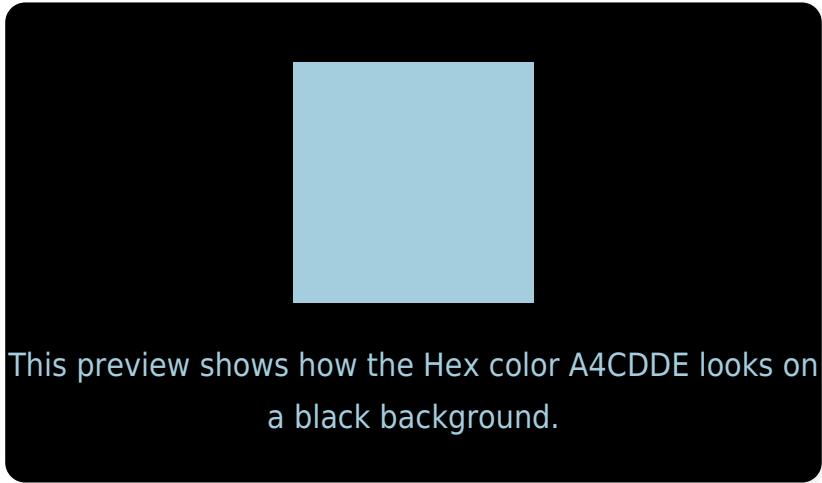
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

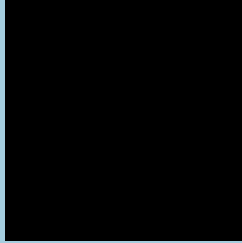
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A4CDDE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A4CDDE.

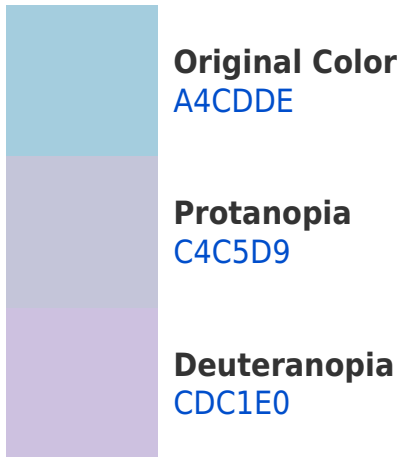


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A4CDDE.

# Color Blindness Simulation

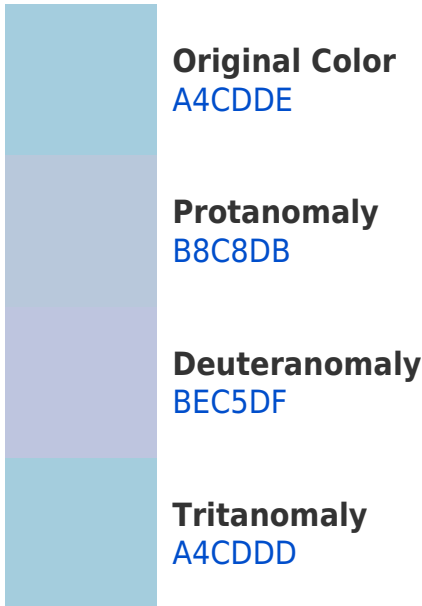
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

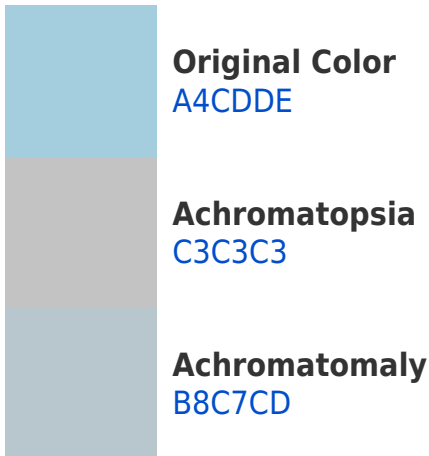




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A4CDDE 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 #A4CDDE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A4CDDE  
}
```

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 #A4CDDE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A4CDDE  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A4CDDE 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  
#A4CDDE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A4CDDE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A4CDDE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4CDDE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A4CDDE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4CDDE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A4CDDE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A4CDDE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A4CDDE }
```

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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