

# Converting Colors

Hex(A4E2F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A4E2F1) contains.

<b>Hex(A4E2F1)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(A4E2F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4E2F1
RGB	164, 226, 241
RGB Percent	64%, 89%, 95%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1137, 0.0549
CMYK	0.32, 0.06, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	192°, 73%, 79%
HSV	192°, 32%, 95%
XYZ	58.3834, 68.6361, 93.3900
YIQ	209.1720, -41.7670, -8.4790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

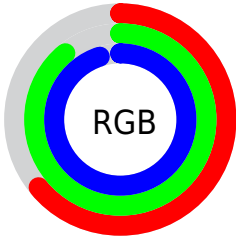
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	164, 198, 241
Decimal	10806001
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.32, -16.02, -13.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	86, 21.017, 220.341
Yxy	68.6361, 0.2649, 0.3114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288996081 (0xFFA4E2F1)
YUV	209.1720, 15.6912, -39.6158
Hunter-Lab	82.8469, -19.1906, -8.8424

# Details

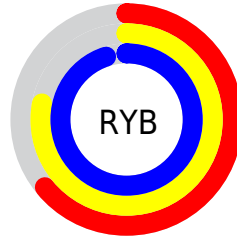
The Hex color **A4E2F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **F1B3A4**, and the grayscale version is **D1D1D1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DDFFFF**, and **6DABB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8CDDF1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BCE7F1**.

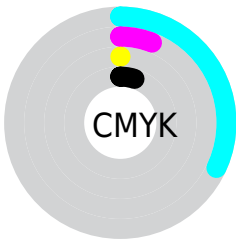
# Distribution



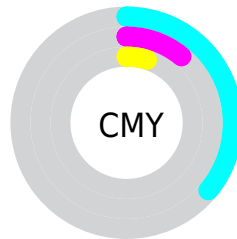
- Red (64%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A4E2F1 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 A4E2F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A4E2F1

 A4E2F1

FFFFFF

 88C6D5

 DDFFFF

 6DABB9

 FAFFFF

 52909E

 377684

 195E6B

 004652

 002F3B

 001B26

 000110

 A4E2F1

 A4E2F1

 8CDDF1

 BCE7F1

 74D9F1

 D4EBF1

 5CD4F1

 ECF0F1

 44CFF1

 FFF5F1

 2CCBF1

 FFF9F1

 13C6F1

 FFFE F1

 00C2F1

 FFFF F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

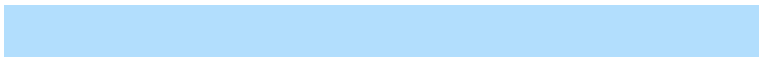
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



A5E4DE



A4E2F1



B2DEFD

# Triad

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



A4E2F1



F8CCE6



E0D9B1

# Complementary

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



A4E2F1



F1B3A4

# 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.



F4D2B3



A4E2F1



FFCAD2

# Square

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



A4E2F1



E4D1F6



FFCDBF



CADFB9

# Rectangle

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



A4E2F1



C2DAFF



FFCDBF



E7D7B0



# Sweetspot

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



A4E2F1



E6FAFF



A4F1B2



707D80



000000



808080

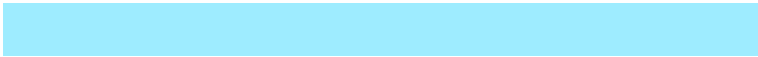


# Same Dimension

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



A4E2F1



9EECFE



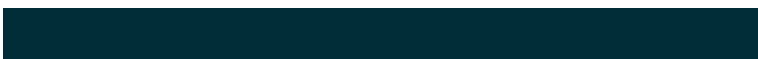
A4BCF1



6C7678



0094B8



002D38



# Inverse Universe

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



F1A4E2



FF9EEC



F1D9A4



786C76



B80094

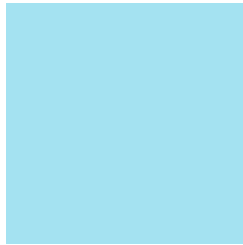


38002D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A4E2F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

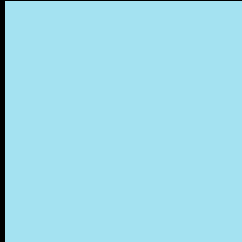
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A4E2F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

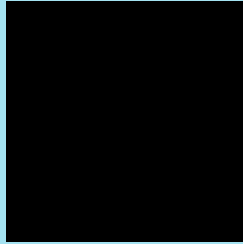
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A4E2F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A4E2F1.

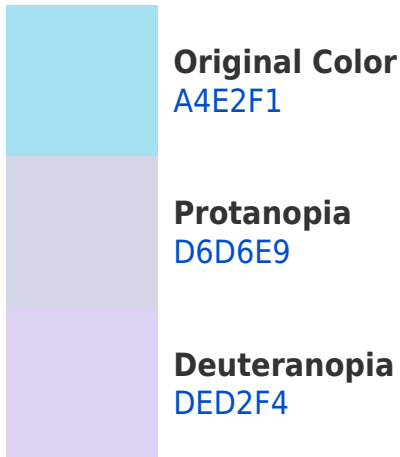


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A4E2F1.

# 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](#).

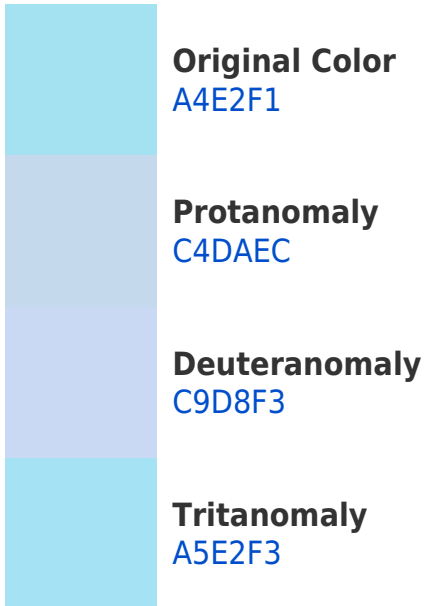
## Dichromacy



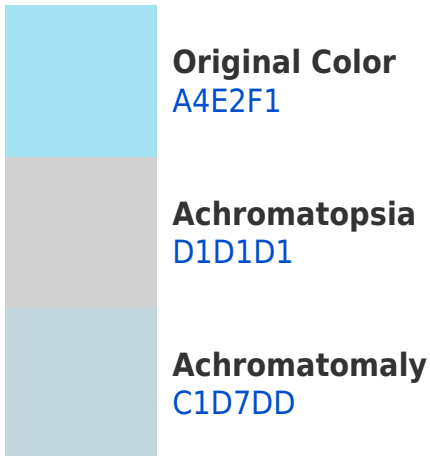


**Tritanopia**  
A5E2F4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A4E2F1 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 #A4E2F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A4E2F1  
}
```

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 #A4E2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A4E2F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A4E2F1 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
#A4E2F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A4E2F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A4E2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4E2F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A4E2F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A4E2F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A4E2F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A4E2F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A4E2F1 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor