

# Converting Colors

Hex(A6C0DF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A6C0DF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A6C0DF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6C0DF
RGB	166, 192, 223
RGB Percent	65%, 75%, 87%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2471, 0.1255
CMYK	0.26, 0.14, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	213°, 47%, 76%
HSV	213°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	47.8948, 51.1340, 77.1576
YIQ	187.7600, -25.4470, 4.1290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

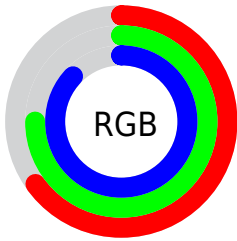
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 184, 223
Decimal	10928351
CIELab	76.76, -1.95, -18.38
CIELCh	77, 18.479, 263.952
Yxy	51.1340, 0.2718, 0.2902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289118431 (0xFFA6C0DF)
YUV	187.7600, 17.3733, -19.0835
Hunter-Lab	71.5080, -5.5829, -13.9186

# Details

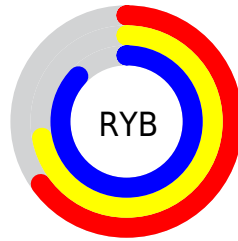
The Hex color **A6C0DF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **DFC5A6**, and the grayscale version is **BCBCBC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DEF8FF**, and **718BA8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90B4DF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BCCCDF**.

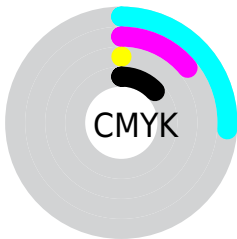
# Distribution



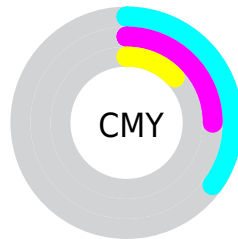
- Red (65%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A6C0DF 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 A6C0DF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A6C0DF

 A6C0DF

FFFFFF

 8BA5C3

 DEF8FF

 718BA8

 FBFFFF

 57718D

 3F5974

 26425B

 0B2C43

 00172D

 000119

 000000

 A6C0DF

 A6C0DF

 90B4DF

 BCCCDF

 79A8DF

 D3D8DF

 639CDF

 E9E4DF

 4D8FDF

 FFF1DF

 3783DF

 FFFDDF

 2077DF

 FFFFDF

 0A6BDF

 0066DF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95C5D8



A6C0DF



BCBADD

# Triad

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



A6C0DF



E1B2B0



A8C5A9

# Complementary

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



A6C0DF



DFC5A6

# 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.



BCC19E



A6C0DF



DCB6A2

# Square

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



A6C0DF



DEB2C2



CEBB9C



98C7B9

# Rectangle

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



A6C0DF



CAB7D6



CEBB9C



AFC4A5

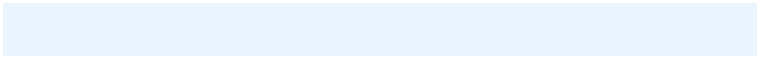


# Sweetspot

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



A6C0DF



EBF4FF



A6DFC4



737980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A6C0DF



B0D4FF



A8A6DF



656A70



0050B0



001630



# Inverse Universe

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



DFA6C0



FFB0D4



DDDFA6



70656A



B00050

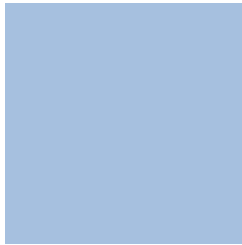


300016



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A6C0DF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

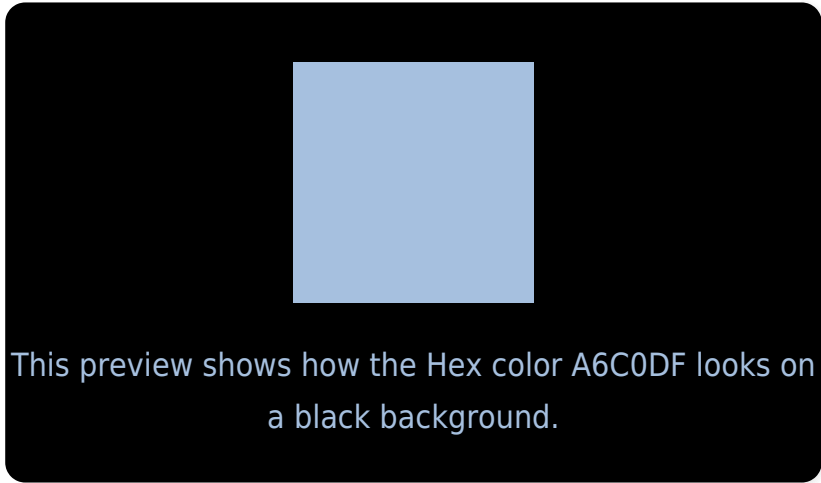
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

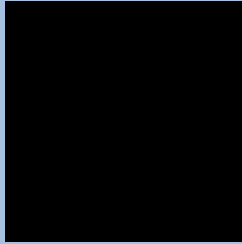
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

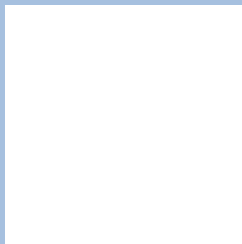
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex A6C0DF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A6C0DF.

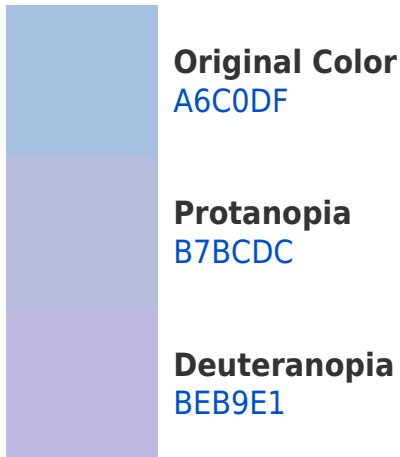


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A6C0DF.

# 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](#).

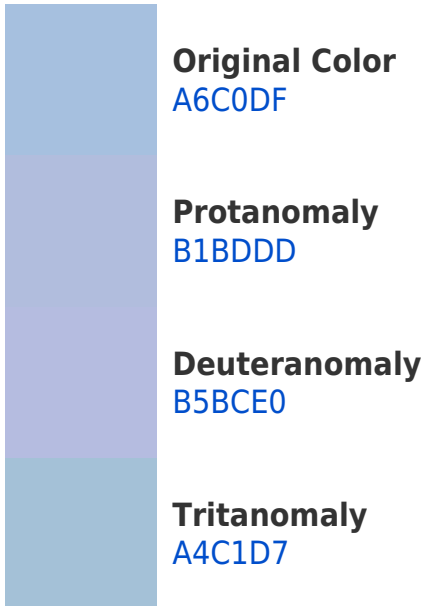
## Dichromacy



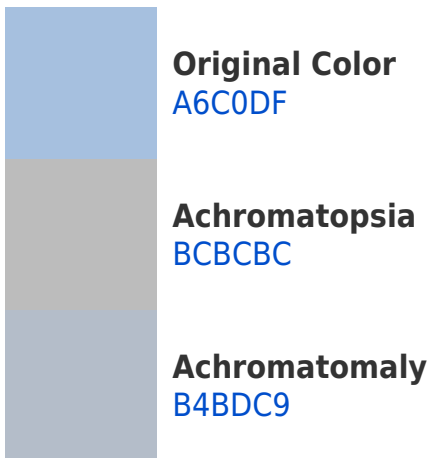


**Tritanopia**  
A3C2D2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A6C0DF 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 #A6C0DF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A6C0DF  
}
```

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 #A6C0DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A6C0DF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A6C0DF 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
#A6C0DF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A6C0DF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A6C0DF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A6C0DF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A6C0DF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A6C0DF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A6C0DF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A6C0DF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A6C0DF }
```

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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