

# Converting Colors

Hex(A38DBA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A38DBA) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(A38DBA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A38DBA
RGB	163, 141, 186
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 73%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4471, 0.2706
CMYK	0.12, 0.24, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	269°, 25%, 64%
HSV	269°, 24%, 73%
XYZ	33.4921, 30.3815, 50.5534
YIQ	152.7080, -1.3330, 18.6590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

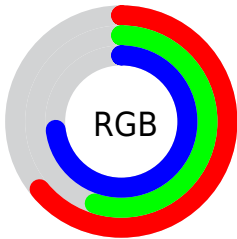
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	163, 141, 186
Decimal	10718650
CIE Lab	61.98, 17.03, -20.42
CIE LCh	62, 26.586, 309.834
Yxy	30.3815, 0.2927, 0.2655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288908730 (0xFFFA38DBA)
YUV	152.7080, 16.4130, 9.0261
Hunter-Lab	55.1194, 12.0026, -15.7949

# Details

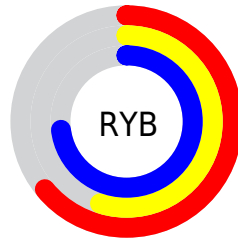
The Hex color **A38DBA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **A4BA8D**, and the grayscale version is **999999**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DAC3F2**, and **6F5B85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **997ABA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **ADA0BA**.

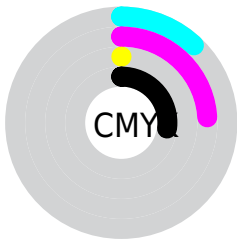
# Distribution



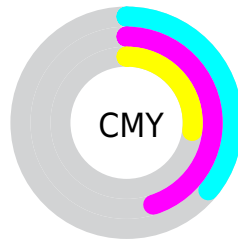
- Red (64%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A38DBA 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 A38DBA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A38DBA

FFFFFF

 DAC3F2

 F7DFFF

 FFFBFF

 A38DBA

 88739F

 6F5B85

 56436B

 3E2D53

 27183C

 150026

 00010F

 000000

 A38DBA

 A38DBA

997ABA

ADA0BA

9068BA

B6B2BA

8655BA

C0C5BA

7D43BA

C9D7BA

7330BA

D3EABA

6A1DBA

DCFDBA

600BBA

E6FFBA

5B00BA

EFFFBA

F9FFBA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8395C4



A38DBA



BA86A7

# Triad

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



A38DBA



B48F6A



52A39D

# Complementary

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



A38DBA



A4BA8D

# 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.



69A285



A38DBA



9F9767

# Square

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



A38DBA



C28879



859D71



4CA1B3

# Rectangle

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



A38DBA



C38497



859D71



59A395



# Sweetspot

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



A38DBA



EAE1F2



8DA4BA



75717A



FAFAFA



7A7A7A



# Same Dimension

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



A38DBA



CEACF2



B98DBA



57535C



4C009C



0E001C



# Inverse Universe

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



BA8DA4



F2ACD0



8EBA8D



5C5357



9C0050

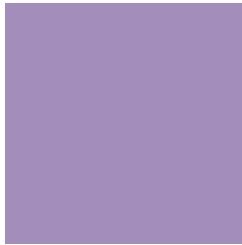


1C000E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A38DBA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

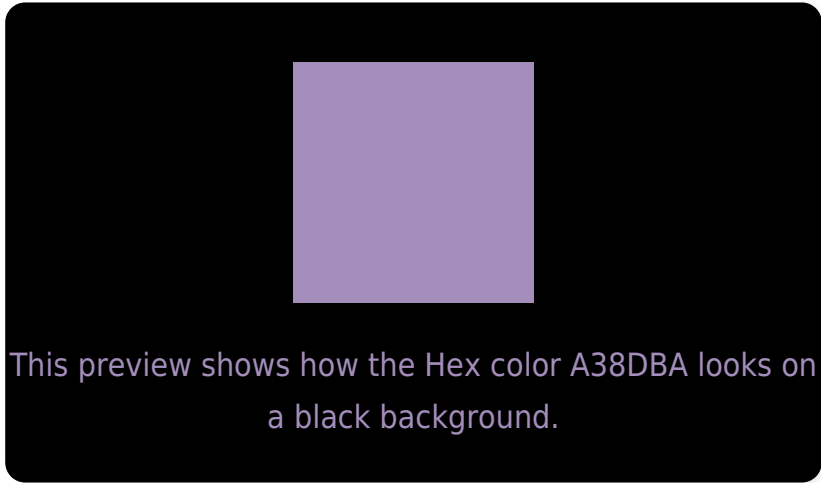
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

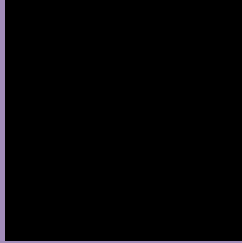
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A38DBA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A38DBA.

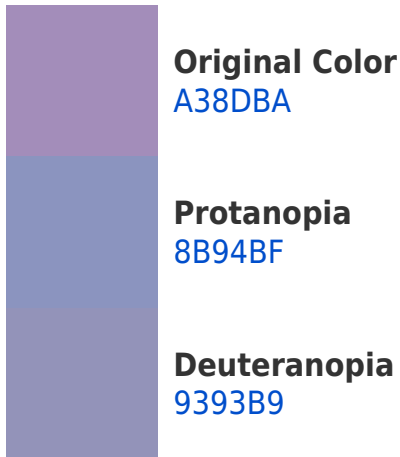


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A38DBA.

# 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](#).

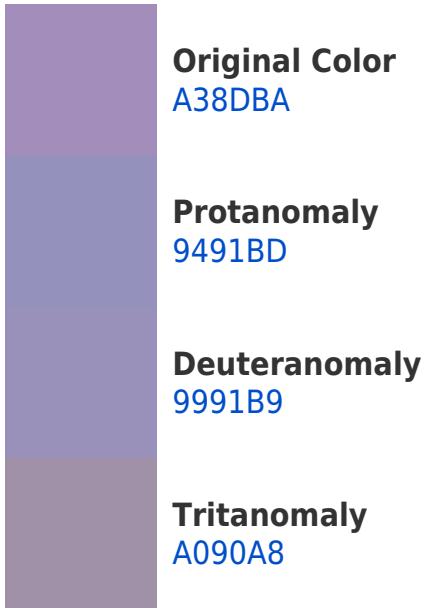
## Dichromacy



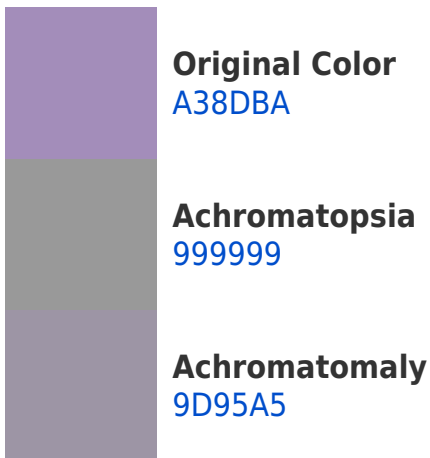


**Tritanopia**  
9E929E

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A38DBA 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 #A38DBA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A38DBA  
}
```

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 #A38DBA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A38DBA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A38DBA is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

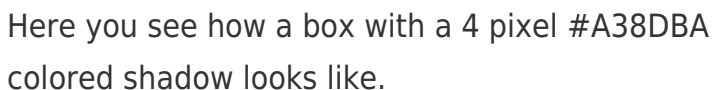
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#A38DBA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A38DBA }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A38DBA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A38DBA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A38DBA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A38DBA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A38DBA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A38DBA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A38DBA }
```

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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