

# Converting Colors

Hex(A888CC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A888CC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(A888CC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A888CC
RGB	168, 136, 204
RGB Percent	66%, 53%, 80%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4667, 0.2000
CMYK	0.18, 0.33, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	268°, 40%, 67%
HSV	268°, 33%, 80%
XYZ	35.8517, 30.2928, 61.0842
YIQ	153.3200, -2.7560, 27.9320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

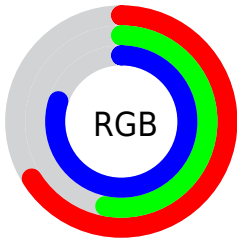
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 136, 204
Decimal	11045068
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.91, 25.46, -30.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 39.832, 309.739
Yxy	30.2928, 0.2818, 0.2381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235148 (0xFFA888CC)
YUV	153.3200, 24.9852, 12.8744
Hunter-Lab	55.0389, 19.9548, -27.2751

# Details

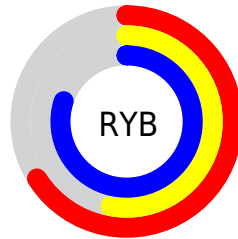
The Hex color **A888CC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **ACCC88**, and the grayscale version is **999999**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E0BEFF**, and **735696** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9D74CC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B39CCC**.

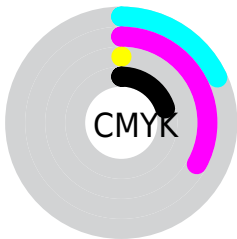
# Distribution



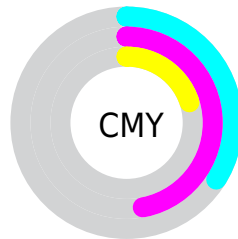
- Red (66%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A888CC 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 A888CC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A888CC

 A888CC

FFFFFF

 8D6EB0

 E0BEFF

 735696

 FDDAFF

 593E7B

 FFF6FF

 412862

 29124A

 150033

 00021D

 000000

 A888CC

 A888CC

 9D74CC

 B39CCC

 925FCC

 BEB1CC

 884BCC

 C8C5CC

 7D36CC

 D3DACC

 7222CC

 DEEECC

 670ECC

 E9FFCC

 6000CC

 F4FFCC

 FEFFCC

 FFFFCC

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



7295DB



A888CC



CB7DAF

# Triad

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



A888CC



C08B53



00A8A0

# Complementary

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



A88CC



ACCC88

# 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.



4BA67C



A888CC



A1974E

# Square

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



A888CC



D47F6A



7AA15E



00A6C2

# Rectangle

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



A888CC



D67997



7AA15E



18A894



# Sweetspot

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



A888CC



F2E6FF



88ACCC



777080



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



A888CC



C999FF



CA88CC



615C66



4E00A6



120026



# Inverse Universe

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



CC88AC



FF99CF



8ACC88



665C61



A60058

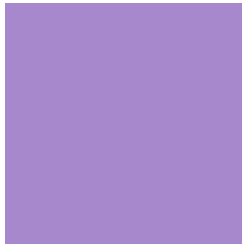


260014



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A888CC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

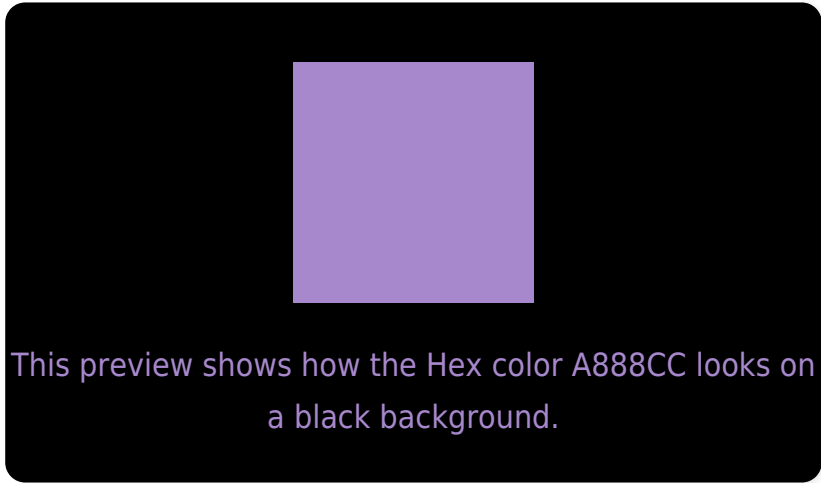
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A88CC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A88CC.

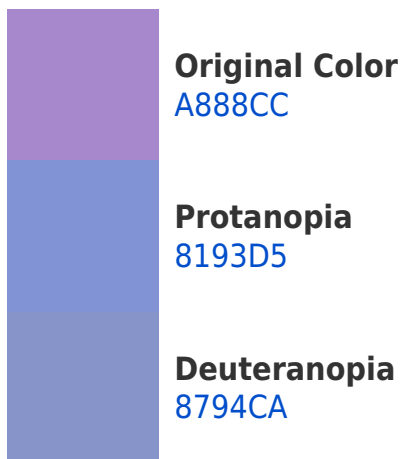



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A88CC.

# 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](#).

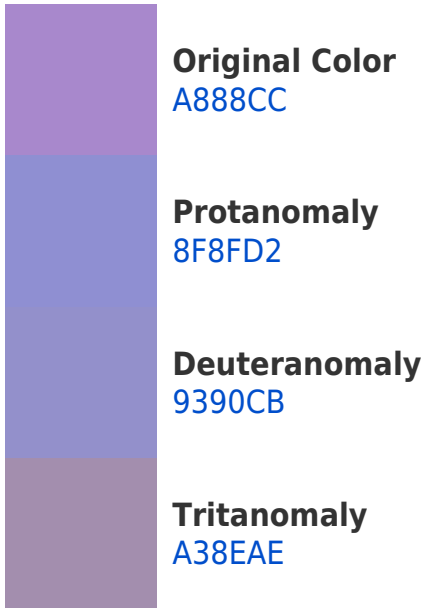
## Dichromacy



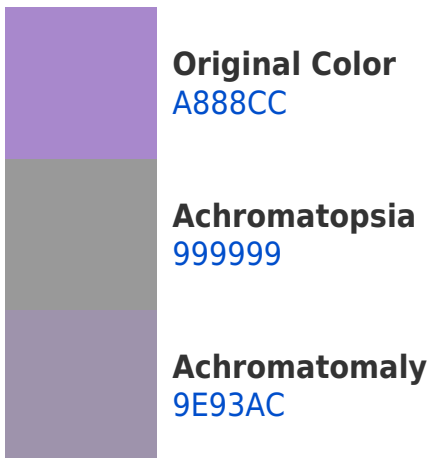


**Tritanopia**  
A0919D

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A888CC 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 #A888CC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A888CC  
}
```

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 #A888CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A888CC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A888CC is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

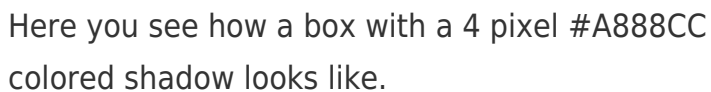
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#A888CC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A888CC }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A888CC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A888CC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A888CC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A888CC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A888CC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A888CC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A888CC }
```

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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