

# Converting Colors

Hex(AA7DB1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AA7DB1) contains.

<b>Hex(AA7DB1)</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(AA7DB1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA7DB1
RGB	170, 125, 177
RGB Percent	67%, 49%, 69%
CMY	0.3333, 0.5098, 0.3059
CMYK	0.04, 0.29, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	292°, 25%, 59%
HSV	292°, 29%, 69%
XYZ	31.8470, 26.3876, 45.0098
YIQ	144.3830, 10.1280, 25.7120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

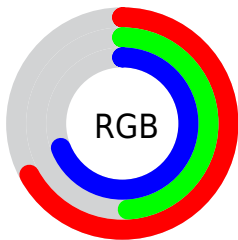
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	170, 125, 177
Decimal	11173297
CIELab	58.40, 26.58, -20.70
CIELCh	58, 33.690, 322.080
Yxy	26.3876, 0.3085, 0.2556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289363377 (0xFFAA7DB1)
YUV	144.3830, 16.0802, 22.4661
Hunter-Lab	51.3689, 20.7686, -15.9921

# Details

The Hex color **AA7DB1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **84B17D**, and the grayscale version is **909090**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E2B2E9**, and **754B7C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A86BB1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **AC8FB1**.

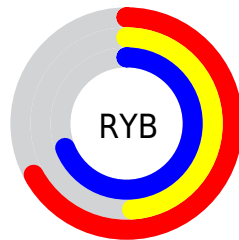
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (49%)

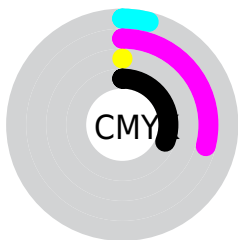
Blue (69%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (69%)

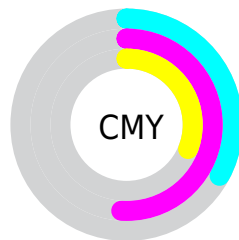


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AA7DB1 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 AA7DB1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ AA7DB1

■ AA7DB1

FFFFFF

■ 8F6496

■ E2B2E9

■ 754B7C

■ FFCEFF

■ 5C3463

■ FFEAFF

■ 431D4B

■ 2C0734

■ 18001F

■ 000002

■ 000000

■ AA7DB1

■ AA7DB1

 A86BB1

 AC8FB1

 A55AB1

 AFA0B1

 A348B1

 B1B2B1

 A036B1

 B4C4B1

 9E25B1

 B6D6B1

 9C13B1

 B8E7B1

 9901B1

 BBF9B1

 9900B1

 BDFFB1

 BFFFB1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8488C3



AA7DB1



C07696

# Triad

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



AA7DB1



A78852



079CA2

# Complementary

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



AA7DB1



84B17D

# 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.



409C83



AA7DB1



8A9155

# Square

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



AA7DB1



BC7E5F



679867



1599BA

# Rectangle

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



AA7DB1



C67581



679867



1E9C98



# Sweetspot

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



AA7DB1



E3D1E6



7D85B1



716673



F2F2F2



737373



# Same Dimension

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



AA7DB1



DB95E6



B17D9F



585059



840099



16001A



# Inverse Universe

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



B17D84



E695A0



7DB18F



595052



990015

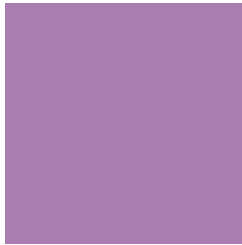


1A0003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AA7DB1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

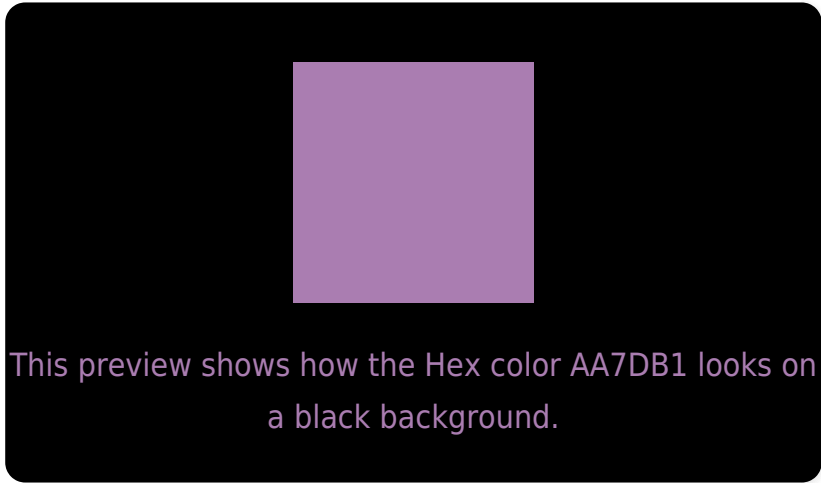
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

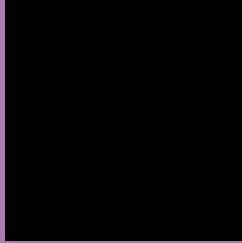
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex AA7DB1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AA7DB1.

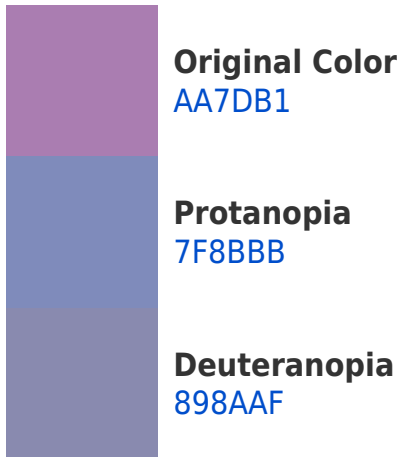


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AA7DB1.

# 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](#).

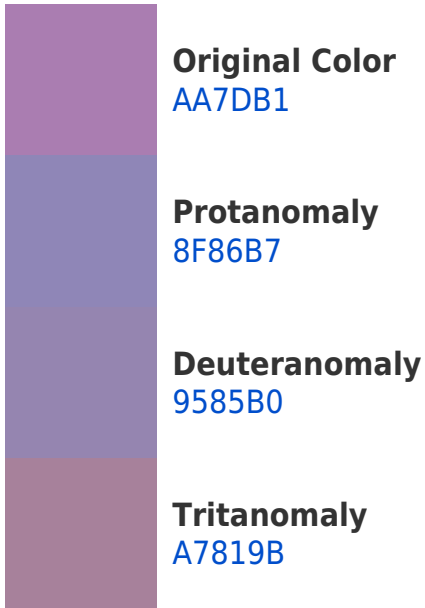
## Dichromacy



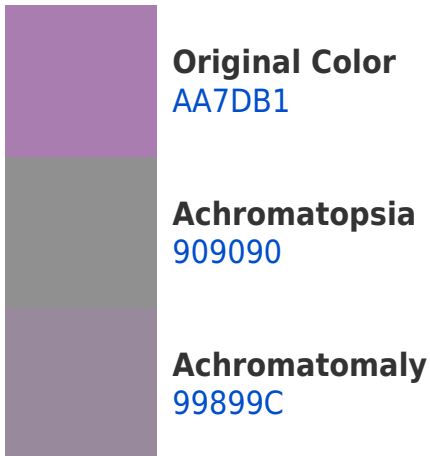


**Tritanopia**  
A5848E

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AA7DB1 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 #AA7DB1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AA7DB1  
}
```

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 #AA7DB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AA7DB1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AA7DB1 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

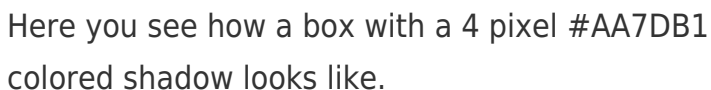
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid  
#AA7DB1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AA7DB1 }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AA7DB1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AA7DB1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AA7DB1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AA7DB1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AA7DB1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AA7DB1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AA7DB1 }
```

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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