

# Converting Colors

Hex(AB56AB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AB56AB) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(AB56AB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AB56AB
RGB	171, 86, 171
RGB Percent	67%, 34%, 67%
CMY	0.3294, 0.6627, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	300°, 34%, 50%
HSV	300°, 50%, 67%
XYZ	27.4731, 18.2538, 40.6034
YIQ	121.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

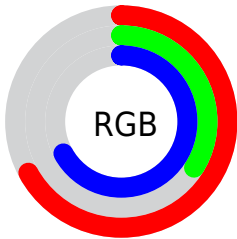
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 86, 171
Decimal	11228843
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.80, 46.96, -30.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 55.998, 326.994
Yxy	18.2538, 0.3182, 0.2114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289418923 (0xFFAB56AB)
YUV	121.1050, 24.5982, 43.7579
Hunter-Lab	42.7244, 40.0129, -26.4395

# Details

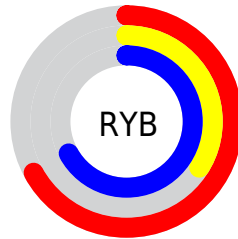
The Hex color **AB56AB** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **56AB56**, and the grayscale version is **797979**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E48BE3**, and **742176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **AB45AB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **AB67AB**.

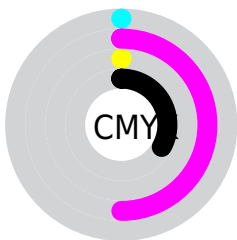
# Distribution



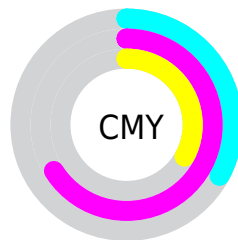
- Red (67%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AB56AB 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 AB56AB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AB56AB

 AB56AB

FFFFFF

 8F3C90

 E48BE3

 742176

 FFA6FF

 5A005D

 FFC2FF

 400045

 FFDFFF

 2B002F

 FFFCFF

 000019

 000000

 AB56AB

 AB56AB

 AB45AB

 AB67AB

 AB34AB

 AB78AB

 AB23AB

 AB89AB

 AB12AB

 AB9AAB

 AB01AB

 ABABAB

 AB00AB

 ABBDAB

 ABCEAB

 ABDFAB

 ABF0AB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



6C6CCC



AB56AB



C8477D

# Triad

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



AB56AB



927300



008CA0

# Complementary

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



AB56AB



56AB56

# 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.



008C70



AB56AB



648014

# Square

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



AB56AB



B55F25



15883F



0088C6

# Rectangle

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



AB56AB



CC485D



15883F



008D91



# Sweetspot

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



AB56AB



DEBDDE



5656AB



705C70



F0F0F0



707070



# Same Dimension

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



AB56AB



DE59DE



AB5680



574E57



960096



170017



# Inverse Universe

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



AB56AB



DE59DE



56AB80



574E57



960096



170017



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AB56AB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

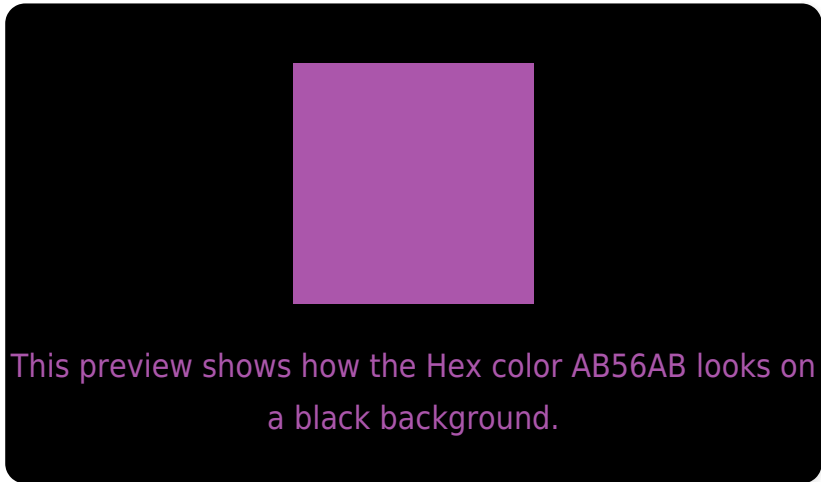
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

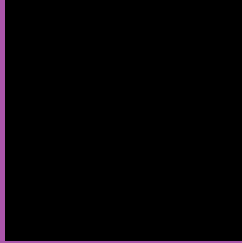
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex AB56AB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AB56AB.

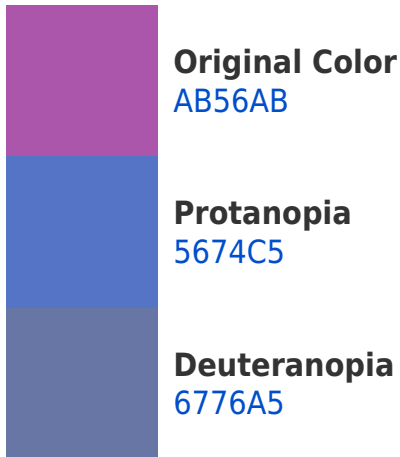



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AB56AB.

# 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](#).

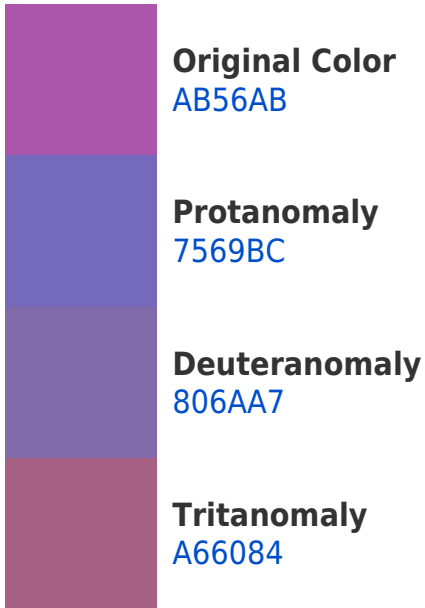
## Dichromacy



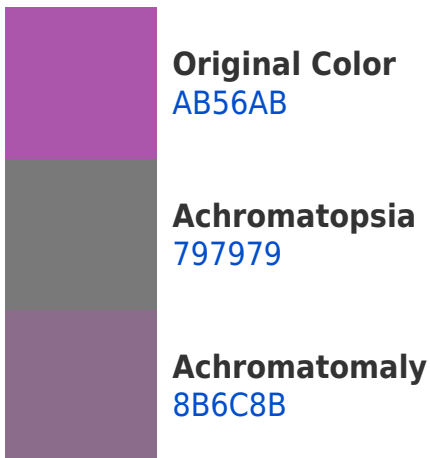


**Tritanopia**  
A3656D

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AB56AB 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 #AB56AB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AB56AB  
}
```

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 #AB56AB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AB56AB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AB56AB is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

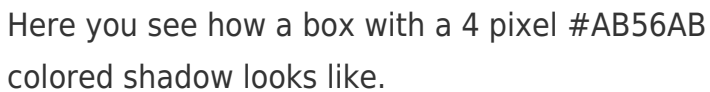
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#AB56AB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AB56AB }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AB56AB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AB56AB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AB56AB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AB56AB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AB56AB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AB56AB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AB56AB }
```

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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