

Converting Colors

Hex(ACADDA)

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

Hex(ACADDA)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

Hex(ACADDA)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACADDA
RGB	172, 173, 218
RGB Percent	67%, 68%, 85%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3216, 0.1451
CMYK	0.21, 0.21, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	239°, 38%, 76%
HSV	239°, 21%, 85%
XYZ	44.6117, 43.7198, 72.4171
YIQ	177.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

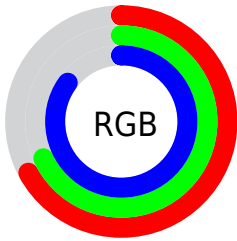
Format	Color
R _Y B	172, 173, 218
Decimal	11316698
CIE Lab	72.04, 9.09, -22.78
CIE LCh	72, 24.529, 291.745
Yxy	43.7198, 0.2775, 0.2720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289506778 (0xFFACADDA)
YUV	177.8310, 19.8033, -5.1138
Hunter-Lab	66.1209, 4.7222, -18.6511

Details

The Hex color **ACADDA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **DAD9AC**, and the grayscale version is **B2B2B2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E4E4FF**, and **7779A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9698DA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C2C2DA**.

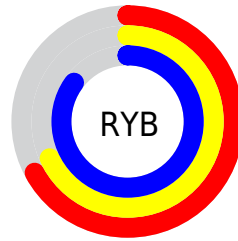
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (68%)

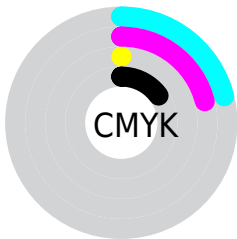
Blue (85%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (85%)

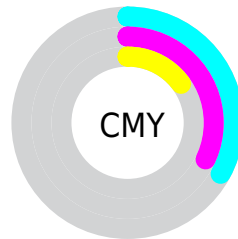


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

■ ACADDA

■ ACADDA

FFFFFF

■ 9192BE

■ E4E4FF

■ 7779A3

■ 5E6089

■ 45486F

■ 2D3257

■ 161D3F

■ 000329

■ 000113

■ 000000

 ACADDA

 ACADDA

 9698DA

 C2C2DA

 8082DA

 D8D8DA

 6B6DDA


 EDEDDA

 5558DA

 FFFFDA

 3F42DA

 292DDA

 1318DA

 0005DA

Harmonies

Analogous

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



8DB5DC



ACADDA



C7A6CD

Triad

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



ACADDA



D8A68E



7FBDA9

Complementary

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



ACADDA



DAD9AC

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.



96BA94



ACADDA



C7AD85

Square

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



ACADDA



DFA1A1



B0B487



71BDC0

Rectangle

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



ACADDA



D5A2BF



B0B487



86BCA2

Sweetspot

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



ACADDA



F0F0FF



ACDAD8



777780



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



ACADDA



BFC1FF



C1ACDA



63636E



0004AD



00012E

Inverse Universe

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



DAACAD



FFBFC1



C5DAAC



6E6363



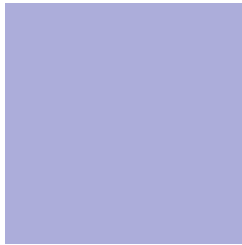
AD0004



2E0001

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

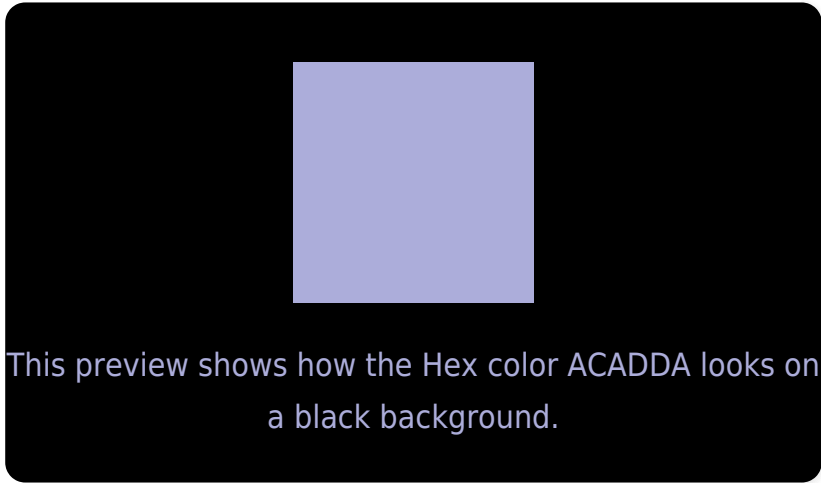
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

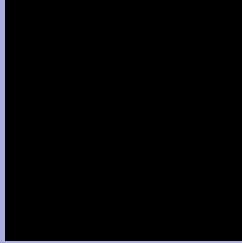
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ACADDA Background



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



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

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



Original Color
ACADDA

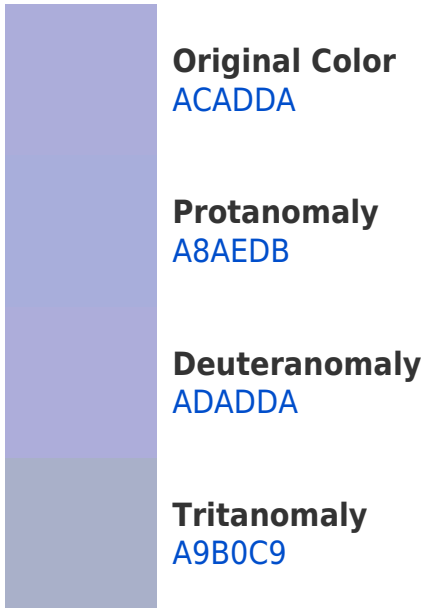
Protanopia
A6AFDB

Deuteranopia
ADADDA



Tritanopia
A7B2C0

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #ACADDA colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor