

Converting Colors

Hex(ACADDDB)

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

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Color

Hex(ACADDDB)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACADDB
RGB	172, 173, 219
RGB Percent	67%, 68%, 86%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3216, 0.1412
CMYK	0.21, 0.21, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	239°, 39%, 77%
HSV	239°, 21%, 86%
XYZ	44.7430, 43.7723, 73.1085
YIQ	177.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

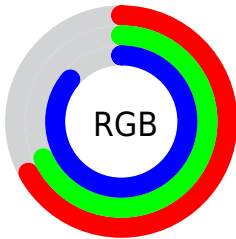
Format	Color
R_{YB}	172, 173, 219
Decimal	11316699
CIE _{Lab}	72.08, 9.32, -23.28
CIE _{LCh}	72, 25.072, 291.814
Y _{xy}	43.7723, 0.2768, 0.2708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289506779 (0xFFACADDB)
YUV	177.9450, 20.2401, -5.2138
Hunter-Lab	66.1606, 4.9347, -19.2039

Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E4E4FF**, and **7779A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9698DB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C2C2DB**.

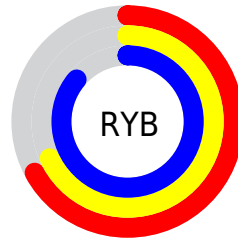
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (68%)

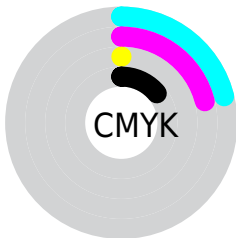
Blue (86%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (86%)

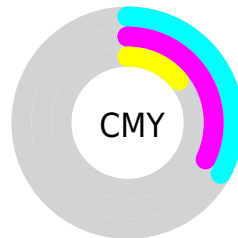


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

■ ACADDB

FFFFFF

■ E4E4FF

■ ACADDB

■ 9192BF

■ 7779A4

■ 5E608A

■ 454870

■ 2D3257

■ 161D40

■ 00032A

■ 000114

■ 000000

 ACADDB

 ACADDB

 9698DB

 C2C2DB

 8082DB

 D8D8DB

 6A6DDB

 EEEDDB

 5457DB

 FFFFDB

 3F42DB

 292CDB

 1317DB

 0005DB

Harmonies

Analogous

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



8CB5DD



ACADDB



C8A5CD

Triad

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



ACADDB



D9A68E



7DBDA9

Complementary

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



ACADDB



DBDAAC

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



ACADDB



C8AD84

Square

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



ACADDB



E0A1A1



B0B486



6FBDC1

Rectangle

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



ACADDB



D6A2C0



B0B486



85BDA2

Sweetspot

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



ACADDB



F0F0FF



ACDBD9



777780



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



ACADDB



BDBEFF



C2ACDB



63636E



0004AD



00012E

Inverse Universe

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



DBACAD



FFBDBE



C5DBAC



6E6363



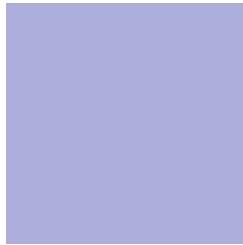
AD0004



2E0001

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

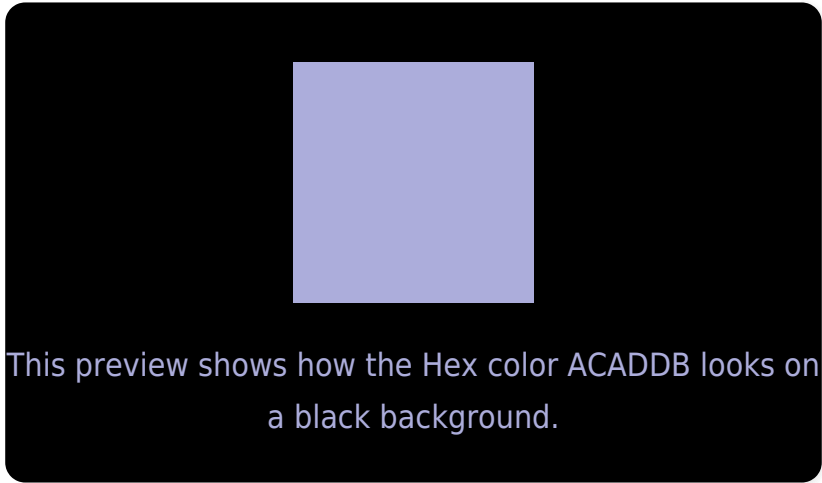
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

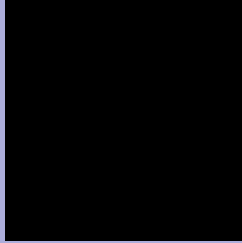
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ACADDB Background



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



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

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
ACADDB

Protanopia
A6AFDC

Deuteranopia
ACADDB



Tritanopia
A7B2C0

Trichromacy



Original Color
ACADDB

Protanomaly
A8AEDC

Deuteranomaly
ACADDB

Tritanomaly
A9B0CA

Monochromacy



Original Color
ACADDB

Achromatopsia
B2B2B2

Achromatomaly
B0B0C1

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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 #ACADDB colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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