

# Converting Colors

Hex(ACADDC)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(ACADDC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACADDC
RGB	172, 173, 220
RGB Percent	67%, 68%, 86%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3216, 0.1373
CMYK	0.22, 0.21, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	239°, 41%, 77%
HSV	239°, 22%, 86%
XYZ	44.8751, 43.8251, 73.8041
YIQ	178.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

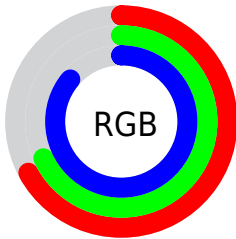
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	172, 173, 220
Decimal	11316700
CIELab	72.11, 9.55, -23.77
CIElCh	72, 25.615, 291.881
Yxy	43.8251, 0.2761, 0.2697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289506780 (0xFFACADDC)
YUV	178.0590, 20.6769, -5.3137
Hunter-Lab	66.2005, 5.1482, -19.7594

# Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E4E4FF**, and **7779A5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9697DC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C2C3DC**.

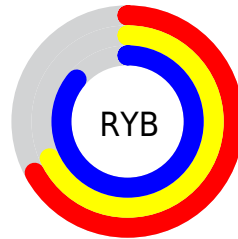
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (68%)

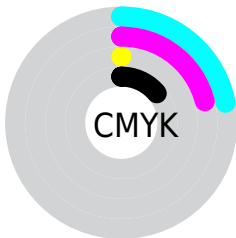
Blue (86%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (86%)

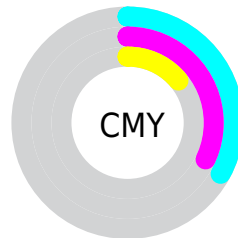


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



■ ACADDC

FFFFFF

■ E4E4FF

■ ACADDC

■ 9192C0

■ 7779A5

■ 5D608A

■ 454871

■ 2D3258

■ 151D41

■ 00032B

■ 000115

■ 000000

 ACADDC

 ACADDC

 9697DC

 C2C3DC

 8082DC

 D8D8DC

 6A6CDC

 EEEEDC

 5457DC

 FFFFDC

 3E41DC

 282CDC

 1216DC

 0005DC

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8BB5DF



ACADDC



C9A5CE

# Triad

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



ACADDC



D9A68D



7CBEA9

# Complementary

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



ACADDC



DCDBAC

# 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.



95BA93



ACADDC



C8AD83

# Square

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



ACADDC



E1A1A0



B0B585



6DBEC1

# Rectangle

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



ACADDC



D6A2C0



B0B585



84BDA1



# Sweetspot

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



ACADDC



EDEEFF



ACDCDA



757680



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



ACADDC



BDBEFF



C2ACDC



63636E



0004AD



00012E



# Inverse Universe

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



DCACAD



FFBDBE



C6DCAC



6E6363



AD0004

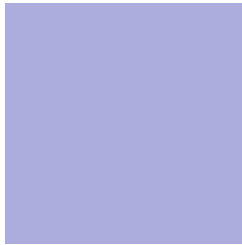


2E0001



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

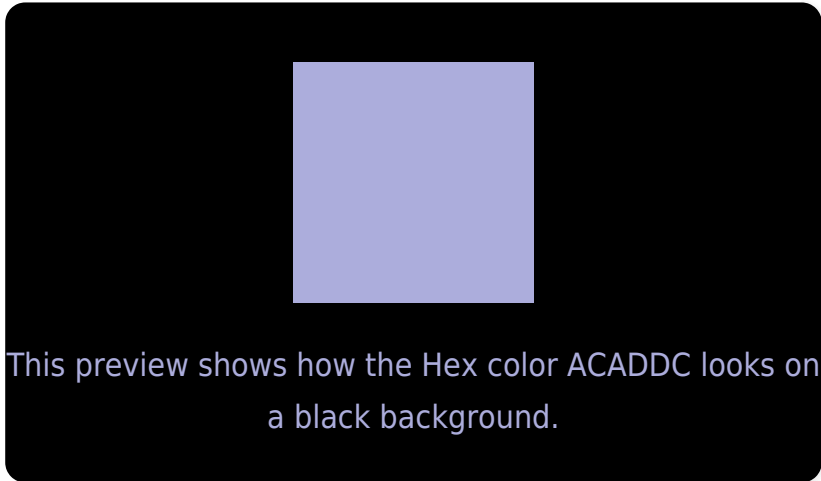
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

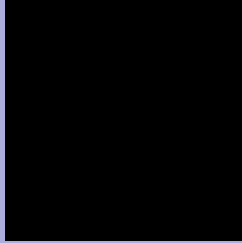
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex ACADDC Background



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



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

# 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**  
ACADDC

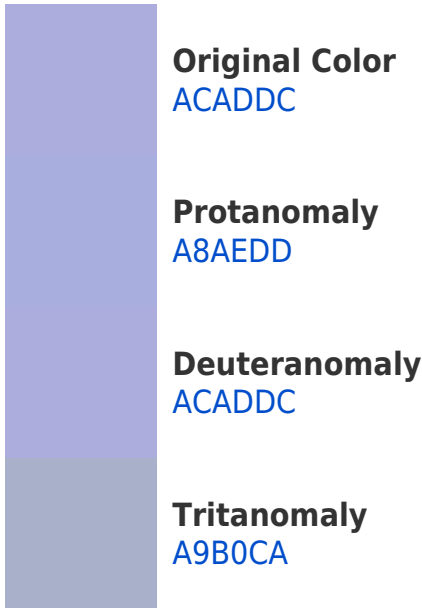
**Protanopia**  
A5AFDD

**Deuteranopia**  
ACADDC

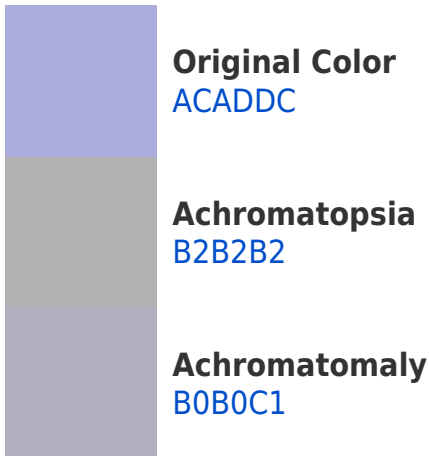


**Tritanopia**  
A7B2C0

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #ACADDC colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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