

Converting Colors

Hex(AD86D2)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(AD86D2) contains.

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Color

Hex(AD86D2)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD86D2
RGB	173, 134, 210
RGB Percent	68%, 53%, 82%
CMY	0.3216, 0.4745, 0.1765
CMYK	0.18, 0.36, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	271°, 46%, 67%
HSV	271°, 36%, 82%
XYZ	37.3915, 30.5876, 64.9060
YIQ	154.3250, -1.1520, 31.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

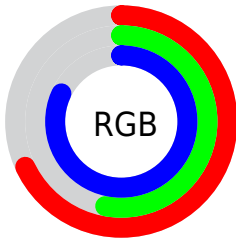
Format	Color
R _Y B	173, 134, 210
Decimal	11372242
CIE Lab	62.16, 29.48, -33.57
CIE LCh	62, 44.673, 311.290
Yxy	30.5876, 0.2814, 0.2302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289562322 (0xFFAD86D2)
YUV	154.3250, 27.4478, 16.3780
Hunter-Lab	55.3060, 23.8955, -30.8673

Details

The Hex color **AD86D2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **ABD286**, and the grayscale version is **9A9A9A**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E5BCFF**, and **77549B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A371D2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B79BD2**.

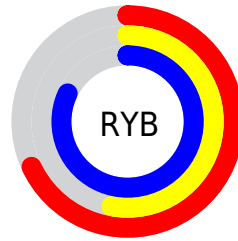
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (53%)

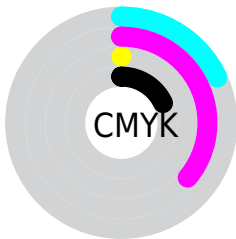
Blue (82%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (82%)

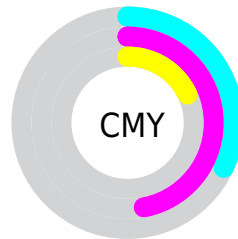


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AD86D2 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 AD86D2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 AD86D2

 AD86D2

FFFFFF

 926CB6

 E5BCFF

 77549B

 FFD8FF

 5D3C81


 FFF4FF

 442567

 2C0F4F

 170038

 000221

 000007

 000000

AD86D2

AD86D2

A371D2

B79BD2

995CD2

C1B0D2

8E47D2

CCC5D2

8432D2

D6DAD2

7A1DD2

E0EFD2

7008D2

EAFFD2

6C00D2

F5FFD2

FFFFD2

Harmonies

Analogous

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



7095E4



AD86D2



D379B1

Triad

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



AD86D2



C38B4B



00ABA4

Complementary

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



AD86D2



ABD286

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.



39A97B



AD86D2



A09946

Square

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



AD86D2



DA7D64



74A359



00A8C9

Rectangle

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



AD86D2



DF7596



74A359



00AA97

Sweetspot

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



AD86D2



F1E3FF



86ACD2



776F80



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



AD86D2



CA91FF



D286D2



635E69



5600A8



150029

Inverse Universe

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



D286AB



FF91C7



86D286



695E63



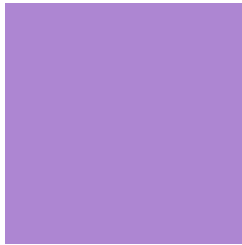
A80052



290014

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AD86D2 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

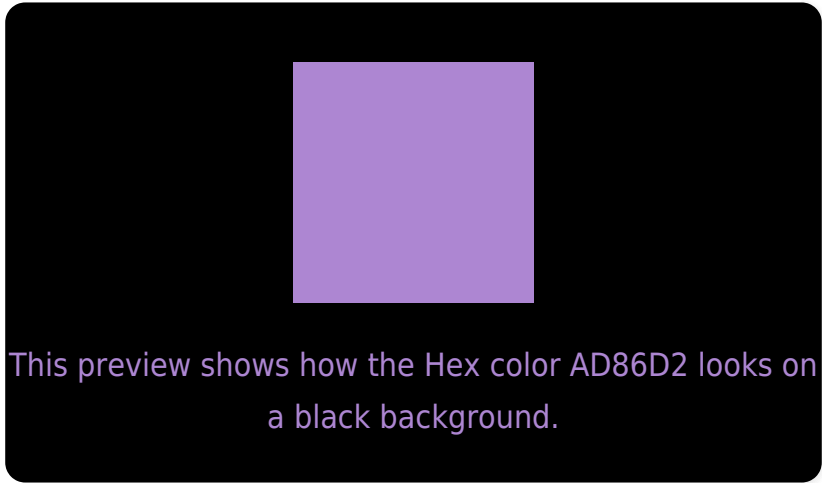
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

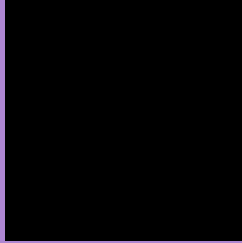
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 AD86D2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AD86D2.

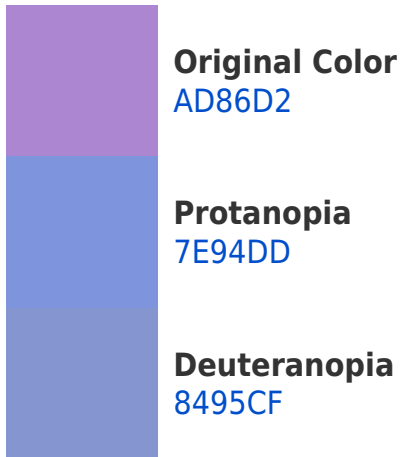



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AD86D2.

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](#).

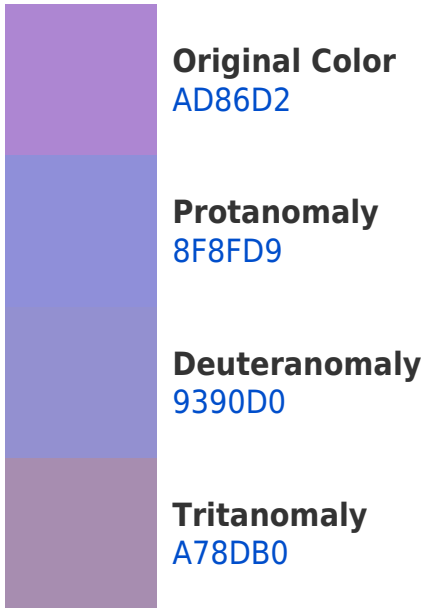
Dichromacy



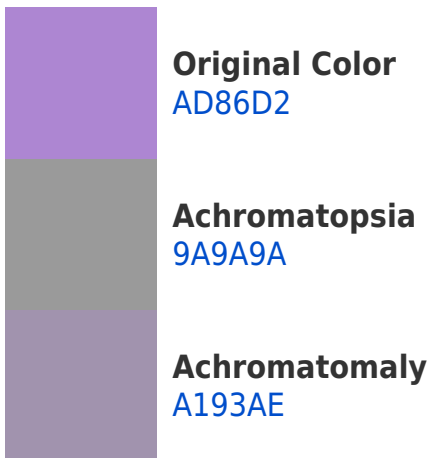


Tritanopia
A4919C

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AD86D2 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 #AD86D2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AD86D2  
}
```

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 #AD86D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AD86D2
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AD86D2 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
#AD86D2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AD86D2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AD86D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AD86D2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AD86D2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AD86D2 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AD86D2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AD86D2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AD86D2 }
```

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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