

# Converting Colors

Hex(8AFFBF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(8AFFBF) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(8AFFBF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AFFBF
RGB	138, 255, 191
RGB Percent	54%, 100%, 75%
CMY	0.4588, 0.0000, 0.2510
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	147°, 100%, 77%
HSV	147°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	55.6452, 80.6849, 61.9311
YIQ	212.7210, -49.1880, -44.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

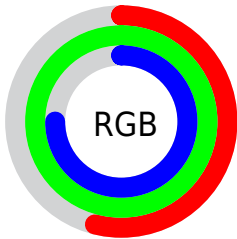
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">138, 219, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9109439</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.99, -47.20, 20.48</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">92, 51.453, 156.541</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.6849, 0.2807, 0.4070</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287299519</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF8AFFBF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">212.7210, -10.7085, -65.5303</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.8248, -46.6150, 21.9989</a>

# Details

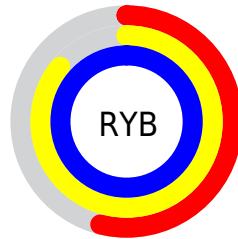
The Hex color **8AFFBF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FF8ACA**, and the grayscale version is **D5D5D5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **C4FFF8**, and **4FC689** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71FFB1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **A3FFCD**.

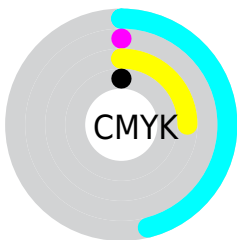
# Distribution



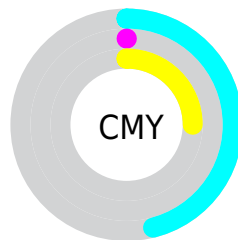
- Red (54%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 8AFFBF 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 8AFFBF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 8AFFBF

FFFFFF

 C4FFF8

 E2FFFF

 8AFFBF

 6DE2A4

 4FC689

 2EAA70

 008F57

 00743F

 005B29

 004213

 002C00

 000D00

 8AFFBF

 8AFFBF

 71FFB1

 A3FFCD

 57FFA3

 BDFFDB

 3EFF95

 D7FFE9

 24FF87

 F0FFF7

 0BFF79

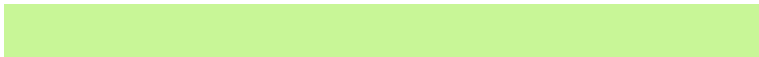
FFFFFF

 00FF74

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C8F697



8AFFBF



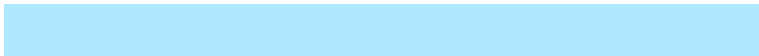
32FFF2

# Triad

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



8AFFBF



B0E9FF



FFC8B0

# Complementary

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



8AFFBF



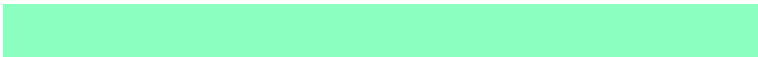
FF8ACA

# 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.



FFC1DF



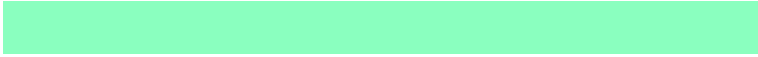
8AFFBF



FCD7FF

# Square

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



8AFFBF



4AF8FF



FFC7FF



FFD88E

# Rectangle

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



8AFFBF



00FFFF



FFC7FF

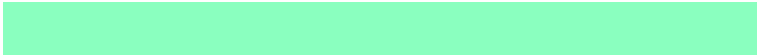


FFC4BE

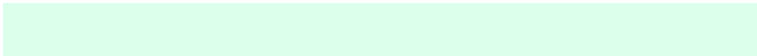


# Sweetspot

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



8AFFBF



DBFFEB



CAFF8A



6A8074



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



8AFFBF



73FFB2



8AFFF9



738079



00BF57



00401D



# Inverse Universe

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



FF8ACA



FF73BF



FF8A90



80737A



BF0069

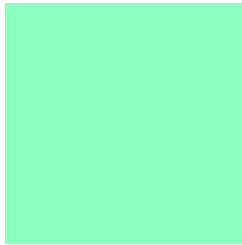


400023



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 8AFFBF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

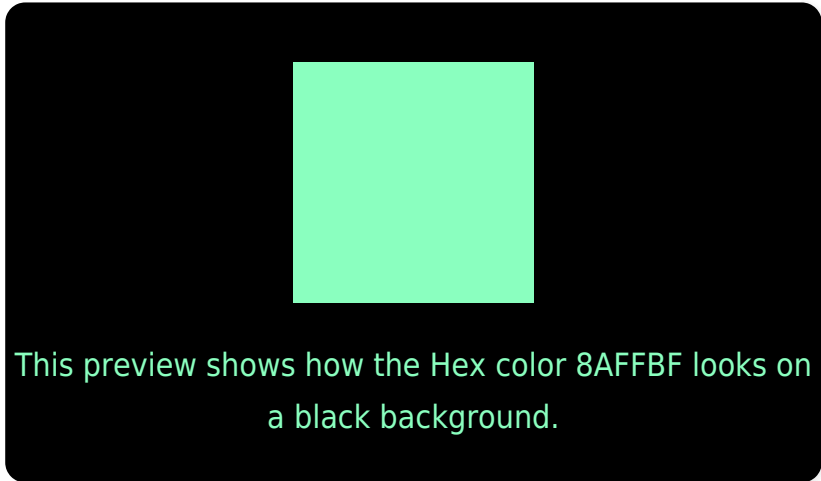
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

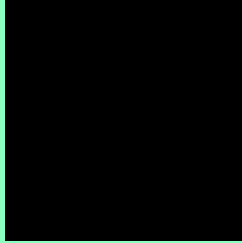
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 8AFFBF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 8AFFBF.

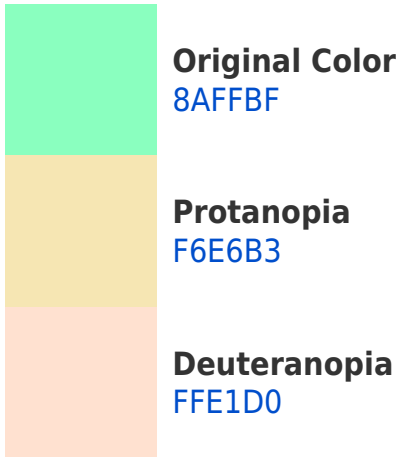


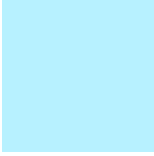
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 8AFFBF.

# 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



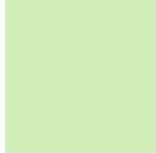


**Tritanopia**  
B7F1FF

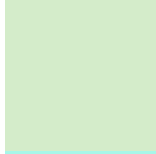
# Trichromacy



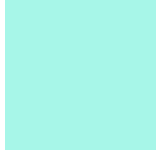
**Original Color**  
8AFFBF



**Protanomaly**  
CFEFB7

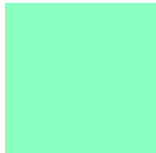


**Deuteranomaly**  
D4ECCA

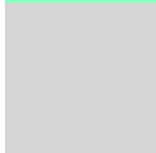


**Tritanomaly**  
A7F6E8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
8AFFBF



**Achromatopsia**  
D5D5D5



**Achromatomaly**  
BAE4CD

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 8AFFBF 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 #8AFFBF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#8AFFBF  
}
```

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 #8AFFBF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #8AFFBF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 8AFFBF 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
#8AFFBF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#8AFFBF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #8AFFBF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #8AFFBF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #8AFFBF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #8AFFBF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 8AFFBF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#8AFFBF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#8AFFBF }
```

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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