

# Converting Colors

Hex(8CFDBF)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(8CFDBF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CFDBF
RGB	140, 253, 191
RGB Percent	55%, 99%, 75%
CMY	0.4510, 0.0078, 0.2510
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.25, 0.01
HSL	147°, 97%, 77%
HSV	147°, 45%, 99%
XYZ	55.3445, 79.5876, 61.7352
YIQ	212.1450, -47.4460, -43.2380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

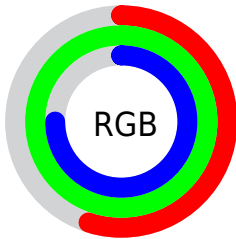
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">140, 218, 253</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9239999</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.50, -45.84, 19.81</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">91, 49.933, 156.626</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">79.5876, 0.2814, 0.4047</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287430079</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF8CFDBF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">212.1450, -10.4245, -63.2712</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.2119, -45.3846, 21.4193</a>

# Details

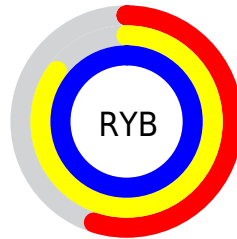
The Hex color **8CFDBF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FD8CCA**, and the grayscale version is **D4D4D4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **C6FFF8**, and **52C489** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73FDB1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **A5FDCD**.

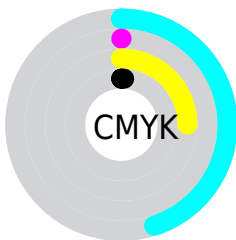
# Distribution



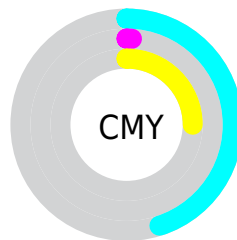
- Red (55%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 8CFDBF

 8CFDBF

FFFFFF

 6FE0A4

 C6FFF8

 52C489

 E4FFFF

 32A870

 008D57

 00733F

 005929

 004113

 002B00

 000A00

 8CFDBF

 8CFDBF

 73FDB1

 A5FDCD

 59FDA3

 BFFDDB

 40FD95

 D8FDE9

 27FD87

 F1FDF7

 0EFD7A

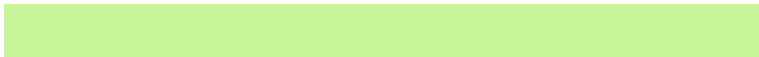
FFFDF7

 00FD72

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C8F598



8CFDBF



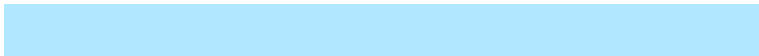
3EFFF0

# Triad

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



8CFDBF



B1E8FF



FFC7B0

# Complementary

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



8CFDBF



FD8CCA

# 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.



FFC1DE



8CFDBF



FAD6FF

# Square

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



8CFDBF



54F6FF



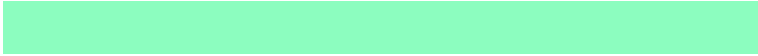
FFC7FF



FFD78F

# Rectangle

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



8CFDBF



00FFFF



FFC7FF

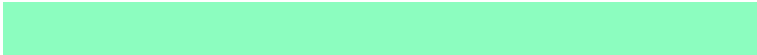


FFC4BE

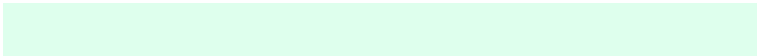


# Sweetspot

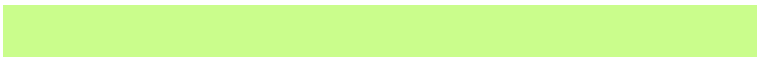
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



8CFDBF



DEFFED



CAFD8C



6B8074



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



8CFDBF



75FFB3



8CFDF7



738079



00BF56



00401D



# Inverse Universe

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



FD8CCA



FF75C1



FD8C92



80737A



BF0069

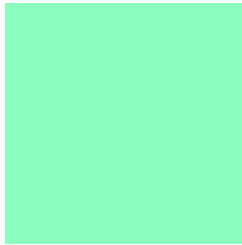


400023



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

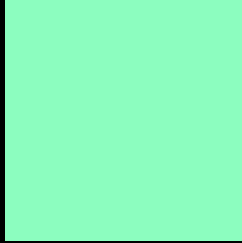
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 8CFDBF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

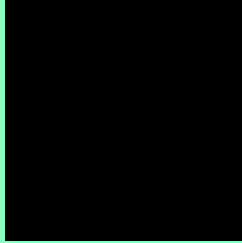
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 8CFDBF Background



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

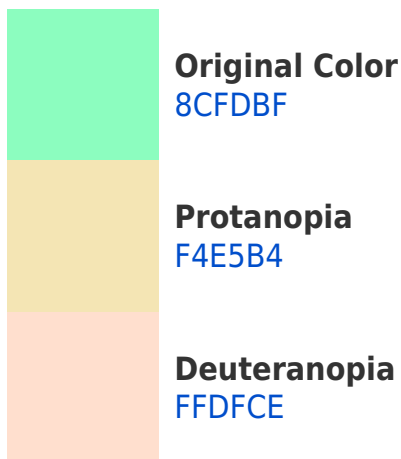


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 8CFDBF.

# 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**  
B3F0FF

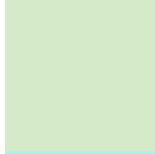
# Trichromacy



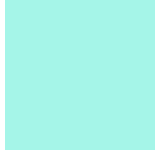
**Original Color**  
8CFDBF



**Protanomaly**  
CEEEB8



**Deuteranomaly**  
D5EAC9

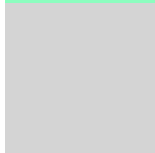


**Tritanomaly**  
A5F5E8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
8CFDBF



**Achromatopsia**  
D4D4D4



**Achromatomaly**  
BAE3CC

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #8CFDBF colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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