

# Converting Colors

Hex(8FFFCD)

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

<b>Hex(8FFFCF)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(8FFFCB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FFLCD
RGB	143, 255, 205
RGB Percent	56%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.4392, 0.0000, 0.1961
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	153°, 100%, 78%
HSV	153°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	58.1071, 81.7674, 70.4777
YIQ	215.8120, -50.7020, -39.2940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

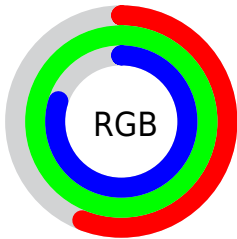
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">143, 215, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9437133</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.47, -43.19, 14.02</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 45.410, 162.023</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">81.7674, 0.2762, 0.3887</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287627213</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF8FFFCD</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">215.8120, -5.3303, -63.8561</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.4253, -43.5406, 17.0870</a>

# Details

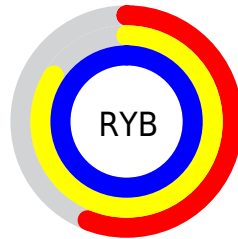
The Hex color **8FFCD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FF8FC1**, and the grayscale version is **D8D8D8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **C9FFFF**, and **55C697** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76FFC2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **A9FFD8**.

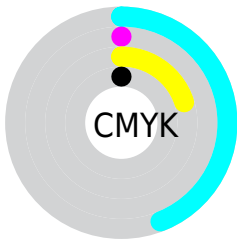
# Distribution



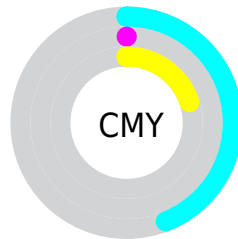
- Red (56%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 8FFFCF

 8FFFCF

FFFFFF

 72E2B1

 C9FFFF

 55C697

 E7FFFF

 35AA7D

 058F64

 00754C

 005B35

 00431F

 002C09

 001000

 8FFFCD

 8FFFCD

 76FFC2

 A9FFD8

 5CFFB6

 C2FFE4

 42FFAB

 DCFFE4

 29FF9F

 F5FFFB

 10FF94

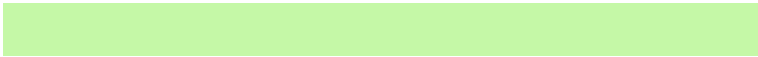
FFFFFF

 00FF8D

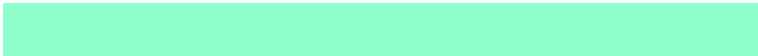
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C5F8A7



8FFFCD



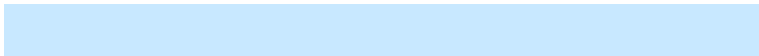
57FFFA

# Triad

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



8FFFCF



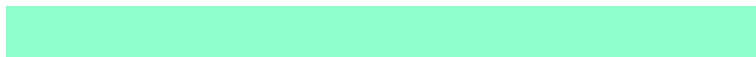
C8E8FF



FFD0B1

# Complementary

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



8FFCD



FF8C1

# 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.



FFC8D9



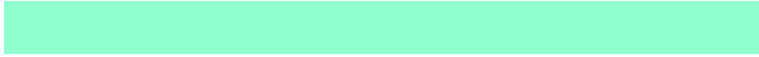
8FFCD



FFD8FF

# Square

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



8FFLCD



7FF5FF



FFCBFF



FFDE97

# Rectangle

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



8FFCD



40FFF



FFCBFF

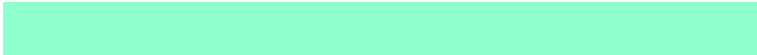


FFCCBD

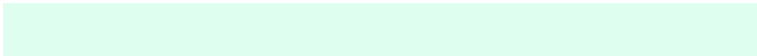


# Sweetspot

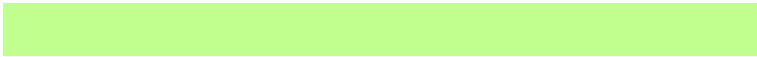
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



8FFCD



DEFF0



C1FF8F



6B8076



00000

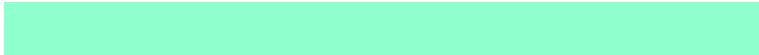


808080



# Same Dimension

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



8FFCD



78FFC3



8FF9FF



73807A



00BF6A



004023



# Inverse Universe

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



FF8FC1



FF78B4



FF958F



807378



BF0055

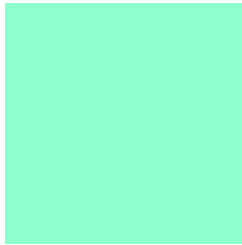


40001C



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

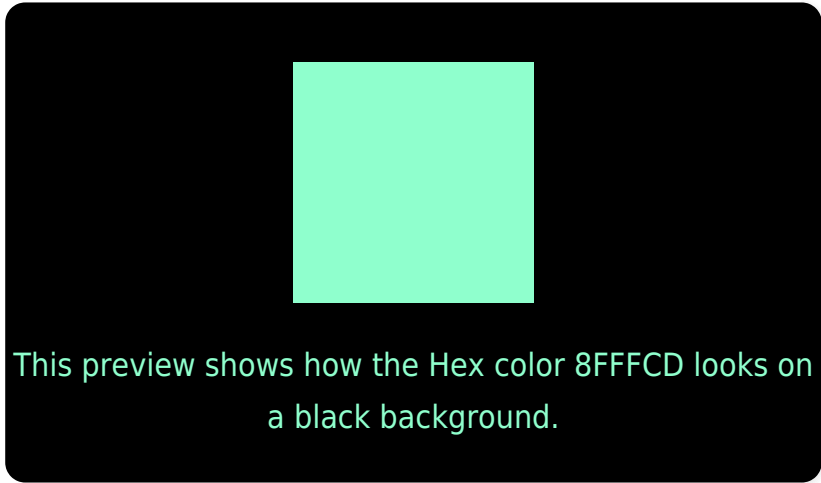
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

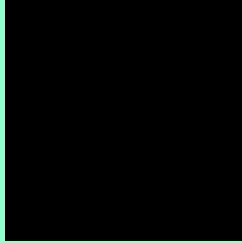
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 8FFCD Background



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

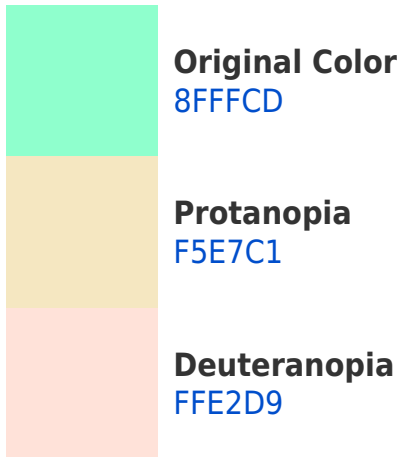


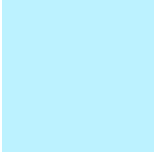
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 8FFCD.

# 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](#).

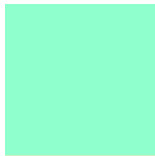
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
BCF2FF

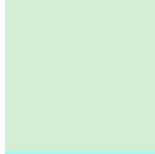
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
8FFCD



**Protanomaly**  
D0F0C5



**Deuteranomaly**  
D6EDD5

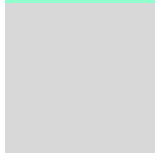


**Tritanomaly**  
ACF7ED

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
8FFCD



**Achromatopsia**  
D8D8D8



**Achromatomaly**  
BDE6D4

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #8FFFCB colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor