

# Converting Colors

Hex(90FFC1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(90FFC1) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(90FFC1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90FFC1
RGB	144, 255, 193
RGB Percent	56%, 100%, 76%
CMY	0.4353, 0.0000, 0.2431
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	146°, 100%, 78%
HSV	146°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	56.8872, 81.2995, 63.1462
YIQ	214.7430, -46.2540, -42.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

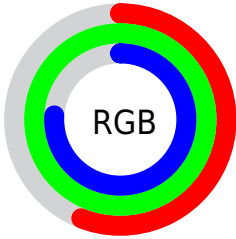
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">144, 221, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9502657</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.26, -45.29, 19.88</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">92, 49.460, 156.303</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">81.2995, 0.2826, 0.4038</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287692737 (0xFF90FFC1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">214.7430, -10.7193, -62.0416</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.1663, -45.1726, 21.5938</a>

# Details

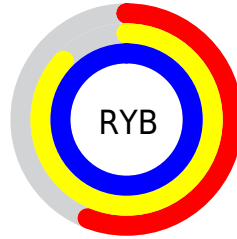
The Hex color **90FFC1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FF90CE**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **CAFFFA**, and **56C68B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77FFB3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **AFFCF**.

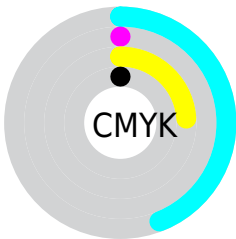
# Distribution



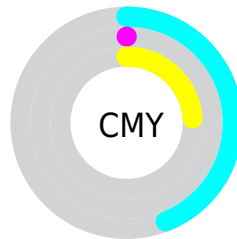
- Red (56%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 90FFC1 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 90FFC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90FFC1

 90FFC1

FFFFFF

 73E2A6

 CAFFFA

 56C68B

 E8FFFF

 37AA72

 0B8F59

 007541

 005B2B

 004215

 002C00

 000F00

 90FFC1

 90FFC1

 77FFB3

 AAFFCF

 5DFFA5

 C3FFDD

 43FF96

 DDFDEC

 2AFF88

 F6FFFA

 10FF7A

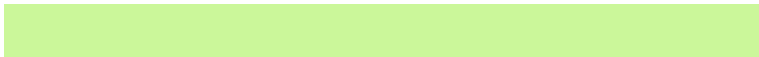
FFFFFF

 00FF71

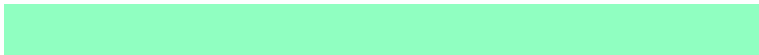
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CBF79A



90FFC1



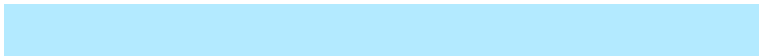
47FFF2

# Triad

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



90FFC1



B3EAFF



FFCAB3

# Complementary

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



90FFC1



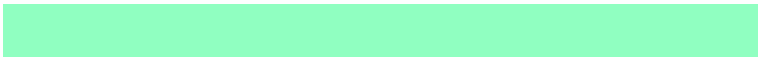
FF90CE

# 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.



FFC3E0



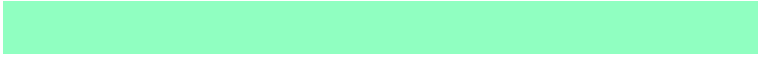
90FFC1



FBD9FF

# Square

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



90FFC1



59F8FF



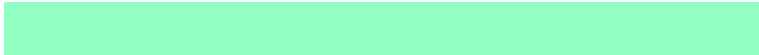
FFC9FF



FFD992

# Rectangle

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



90FFC1



00FFFF



FFC9FF

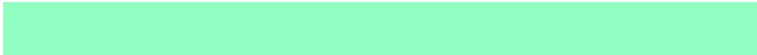


FFC6C1

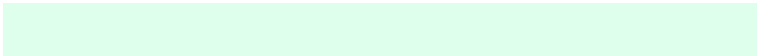


# Sweetspot

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



90FFC1



DEFFEC



CFFF90



6B8074



000000

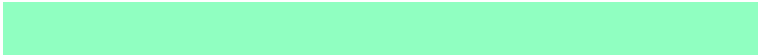


808080



# Same Dimension

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



90FFC1



7AFFB5



90FFF8



738078



00BF54



00401C



# Inverse Universe

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



FF90CE



FF7AC4



FF9097



80737A



BF006B

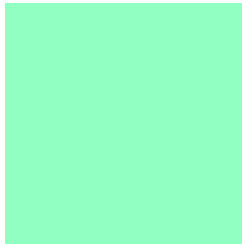


400024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 90FFC1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

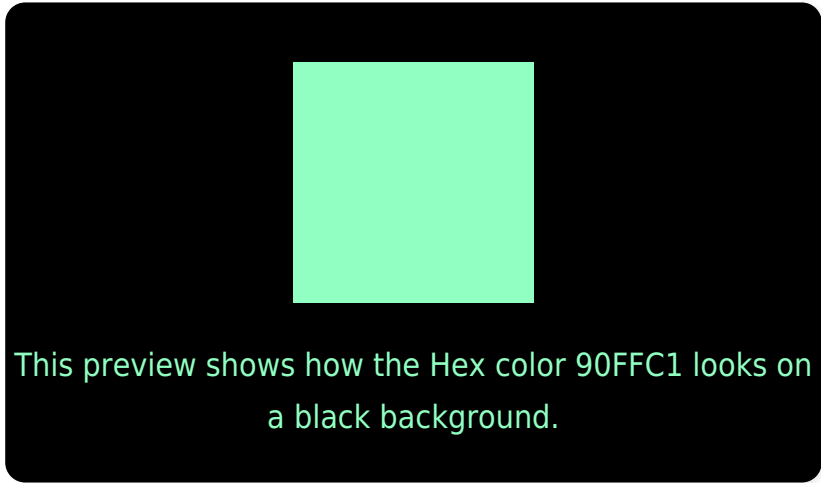
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

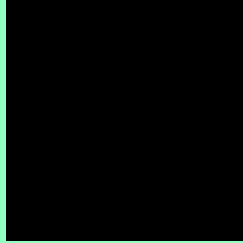
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 90FFC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 90FFC1.

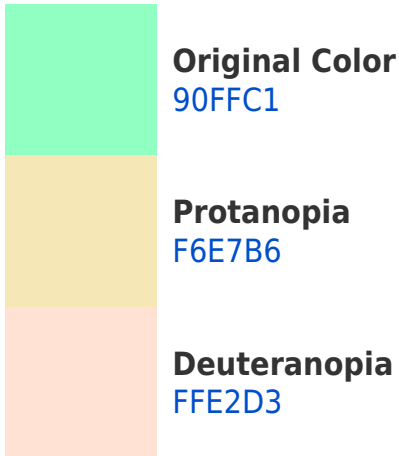


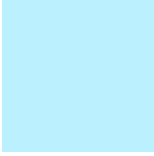
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 90FFC1.

# 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



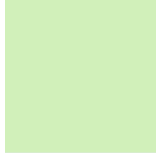


**Tritanopia**  
BBF1FF

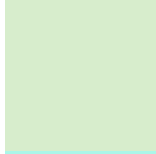
# Trichromacy



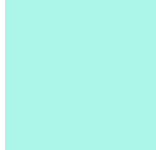
**Original Color**  
90FFC1



**Protanomaly**  
D1F0BA

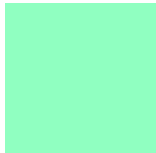


**Deuteranomaly**  
D7EDCC

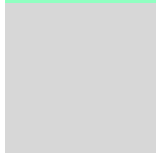


**Tritanomaly**  
ABF6E8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90FFC1



**Achromatopsia**  
D7D7D7



**Achromatomaly**  
BDE6CF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 90FFC1 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 #90FFC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#90FFC1  
}
```

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 #90FFC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #90FFC1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 90FFC1 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
#90FFC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#90FFC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #90FFC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #90FFC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #90FFC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #90FFC1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 90FFC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#90FFC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#90FFC1 }
```

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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