

# Converting Colors

Hex(96FFAB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(96FFAB) contains.

|  |    |
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**Color**

**Hex(96FFAB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | 96FFAB                       |
| RGB         | 150, 255, 171                |
| RGB Percent | 59%, 100%, 67%               |
| CMY         | 0.4118, 0.0000, 0.3294       |
| CMYK        | 0.41, 0.00, 0.33, 0.00       |
| HSL         | 132°, 100%, 79%              |
| HSV         | 132°, 41%, 100%              |
| XYZ         | 55.6884, 80.9443, 51.2168    |
| YIQ         | 214.0290, -35.6160, -48.3840 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

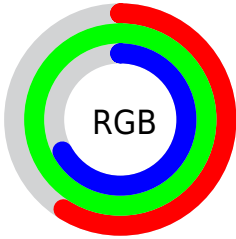
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">150, 238, 255</a>                    |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">9895851</a>                          |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">92.11, -47.59, 30.85</a>             |
| CIElCh                              | <a href="#">92, 56.715, 147.048</a>              |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">80.9443, 0.2965,<br/>0.4309</a>      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4288085931<br/>(0xFF96FFAB)</a>      |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">214.0290, -21.2133,<br/>-56.1534</a> |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">89.9691, -46.9593,<br/>29.2262</a>   |

# Details

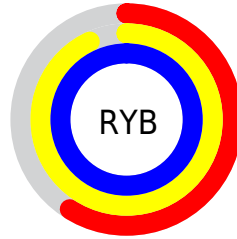
The Hex color **96FFAB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **FF96EA**, and the grayscale version is **D6D6D6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D0FFE3**, and **5DC676** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **7DFF97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B0FFBF**.

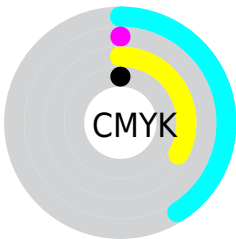
# Distribution



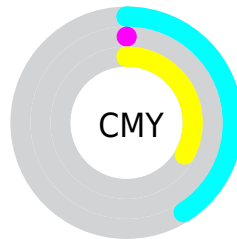
- Red (59%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 96FFAB 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 96FFAB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96FFAB

 96FFAB

FFFFFF

 7AE290

 D0FFE3

 5DC676

 EDFFFF

 3FAA5D

 1C8F44

 00742D

 005B15

 004200

 002C00

 000E00

 96FFAB

 96FFAB

 7DFF97

 B0FFBF

 63FF82

 C9FFD4

 4AFF6E

 E3FFE8

 30FF59

 FCFFFD

 17FF45

FFFFFF

 00FF33

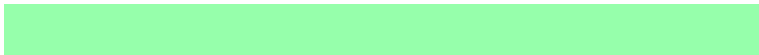
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D8F484



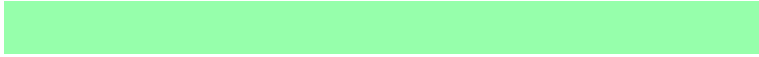
96FFAB



2DFFE1

# Triad

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



96FFAB



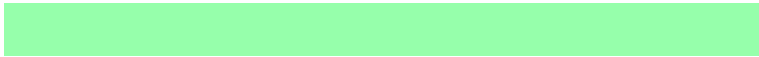
83F0FF



FFC0BA

# Complementary

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



96FFAB



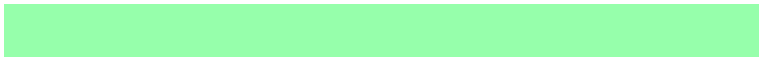
FF96EA

# 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.



FFBCF0



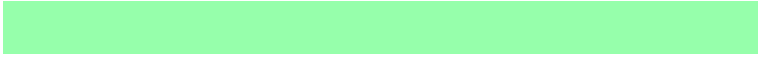
96FFAB



E5DCFF

# Square

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



96FFAB



00DFFF



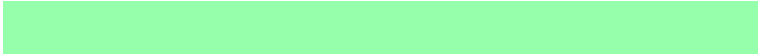
FFC8FF



FFD08E

# Rectangle

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



96FFAB



00FFFF



FFC8FF

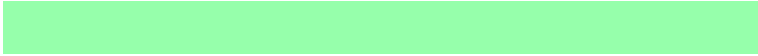


FFBDCB

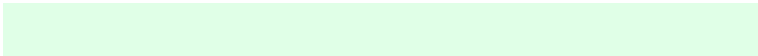


# Sweetspot

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



96FFAB



E0FFE7



EAFF96



6E8071



000000

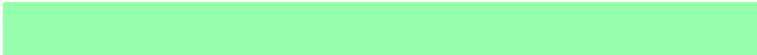


808080



# Same Dimension

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



96FFAB



82FF9B



96FFDE



738075



00BF26



00400D



# Inverse Universe

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



FF96EA



FF82E6



FF96B6



80737D



BF0099

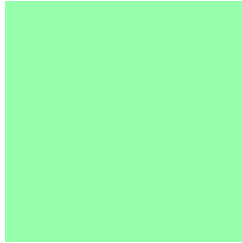


400033



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 96FFAB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

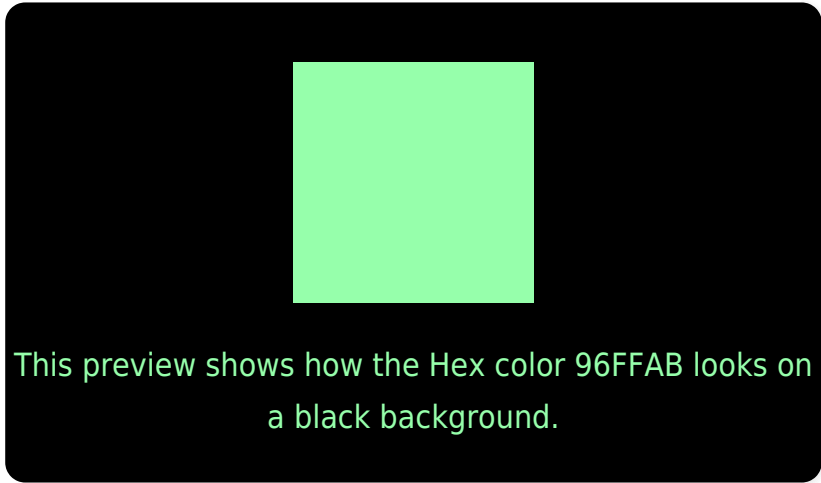
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

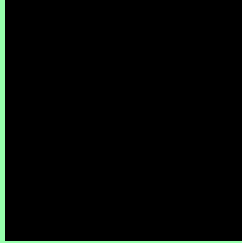
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 96FFAB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 96FFAB.

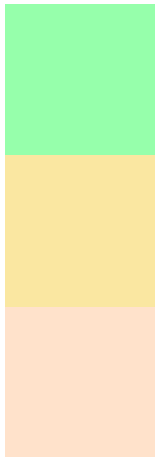


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 96FFAB.

# 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](#).

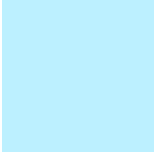
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
96FFAB

**Protanopia**  
FAE7A1

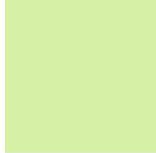
**Deuteranopia**  
FFE2CB



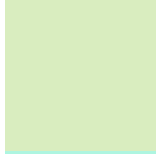
# Trichromacy



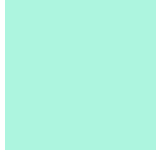
**Original Color**  
96FFAB



**Protanomaly**  
D6F0A5

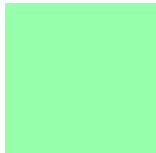


**Deuteranomaly**  
D9EDBF

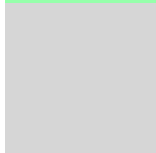


**Tritanomaly**  
AEF5E0

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96FFAB



**Achromatopsia**  
D6D6D6



**Achromatomaly**  
BFE5C6

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 96FFAB 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 #96FFAB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#96FFAB  
}
```

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 #96FFAB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #96FFAB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 96FFAB 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
#96FFAB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#96FFAB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #96FFAB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #96FFAB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #96FFAB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #96FFAB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 96FFAB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#96FFAB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#96FFAB }
```

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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