

# Converting Colors

Hex(A5FFBE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A5FFBE) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(A5FFBE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5FFBE
RGB	165, 255, 190
RGB Percent	65%, 100%, 75%
CMY	0.3529, 0.0000, 0.2549
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	137°, 100%, 82%
HSV	137°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	60.5713, 83.2370, 61.5891
YIQ	220.6800, -32.7750, -39.2950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

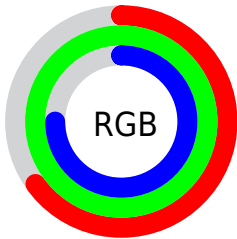
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">165, 235, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10878910</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.12, -40.06, 22.73</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 46.061, 150.429</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.2370, 0.2949, 0.4052</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289068990 (0xFFA5FFBE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">220.6800, -15.1252, -48.8314</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.2343, -41.1523, 23.8394</a>

# Details

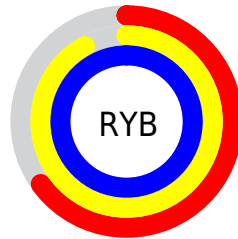
The Hex color **A5FFBE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FFA5E6**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DEFFF7**, and **6DC688** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8CFFAC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BFFFD0**.

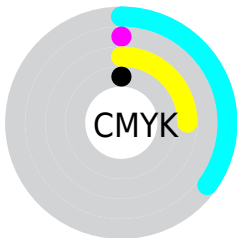
# Distribution



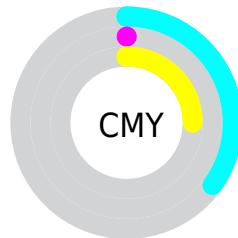
- Red (65%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A5FFBE 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 A5FFBE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A5FFBE

 A5FFBE

FFFFFF

 89E2A3

 DEFFF7

 6DC688

 FCFFF7

 52AA6F

 368F56

 14753E

 005C28

 004312

 002D00

 001300

 A5FFBE

 A5FFBE

 8CFFAC

 BFFFD0

 72FF99

 D8FFE3

 59FF87

 F2FFF5

 3FFF74

FFFFFF

 26FF62

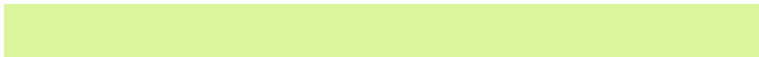
 0CFF50

 00FF47

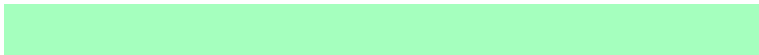
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DAF69D



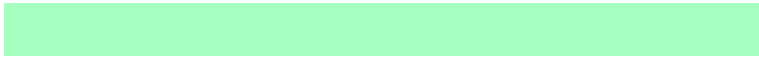
A5FFBE



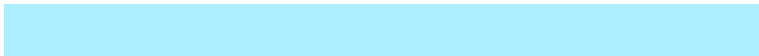
6BFFEA

# Triad

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



A5FFBE



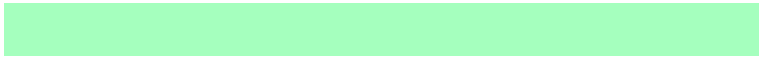
ADEFFF



FFDCD1

# Complementary

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



A5FFBE



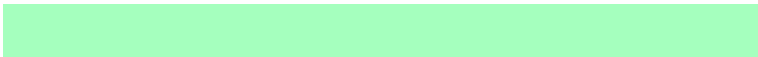
FFA5E6

# 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.



FFC9EC



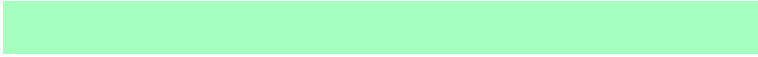
A5FFBE



F1E0FF

# Square

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



A5FFBE



63FBFF



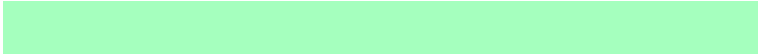
FFD1FF



FFD99F

# Rectangle

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



A5FFBE



47FFFF



FFD1FF

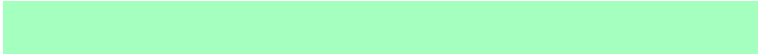


FFCACE

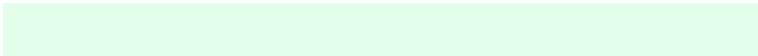


# Sweetspot

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



A5FFBE



E3FFEB



E7FFA5



6F8074



000000

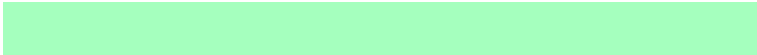


808080

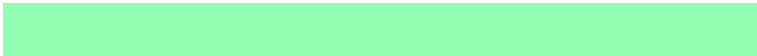


# Same Dimension

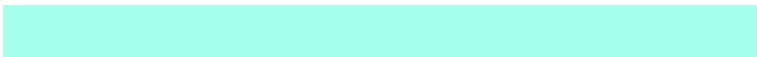
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



A5FFBE



94FFB2



A5FFEA



738076



00BF35



004012



# Inverse Universe

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



FFA5E6



FF94E1



FFA5BA



80737C



BF008A

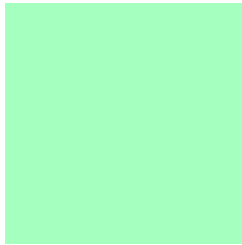


40002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A5FFBE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

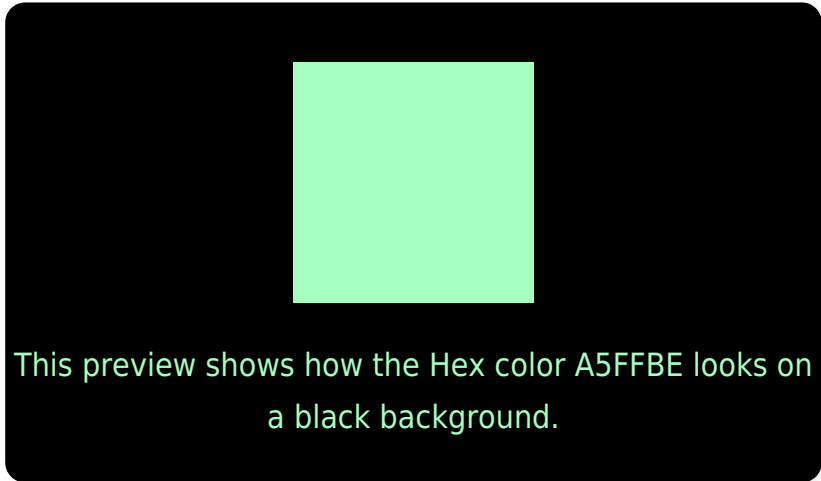
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

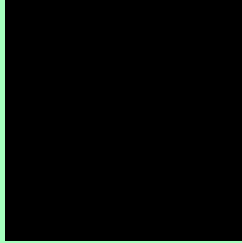
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex A5FFBE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A5FFBE.

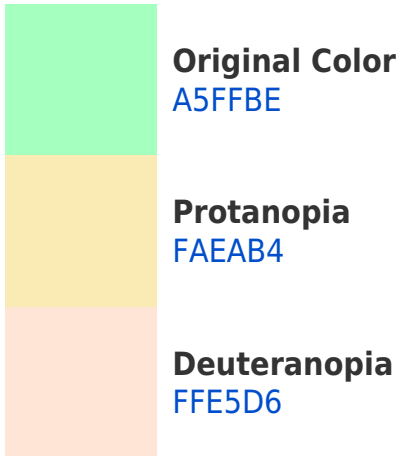


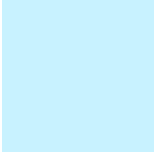
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A5FFBE.

# 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



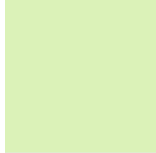


**Tritanopia**  
C8F2FF

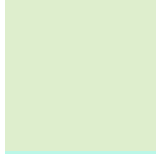
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
A5FFBE



**Protanomaly**  
DBF2B8

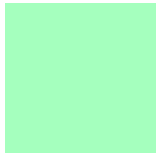


**Deuteranomaly**  
DEEECD

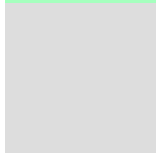


**Tritanomaly**  
BBF7E7

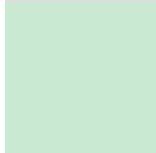
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
A5FFBE



**Achromatopsia**  
DDDDDD



**Achromatomaly**  
C9E9D2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A5FFBE 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 #A5FFBE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A5FFBE  
}
```

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 #A5FFBE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A5FFBE
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A5FFBE 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
#A5FFBE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A5FFBE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A5FFBE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A5FFBE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A5FFBE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A5FFBE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A5FFBE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A5FFBE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A5FFBE }
```

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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