

# Converting Colors

Hex(AAF1FD)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AAF1FD) contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Hex(AAF1FD)</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(AAF1FD)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | AAF1FD                       |
| RGB         | 170, 241, 253                |
| RGB Percent | 67%, 95%, 99%                |
| CMY         | 0.3333, 0.0549, 0.0078       |
| CMYK        | 0.33, 0.05, 0.00, 0.01       |
| HSL         | 189°, 95%, 83%               |
| HSV         | 189°, 33%, 99%               |
| XYZ         | 65.7625, 78.5485, 104.6238   |
| YIQ         | 221.1390, -46.1680, -11.3200 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

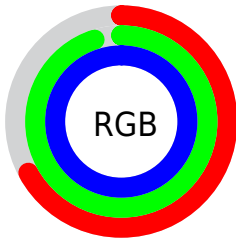
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 170, 208, 253                  |
| Decimal                             | 11203069                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 91.03, -19.10, -12.82          |
| CIE LCh                             | 91, 23.008, 213.873            |
| Yxy                                 | 78.5485, 0.2642,<br>0.3155     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4289393149<br>(0xFFAAF1FD)     |
| YUV                                 | 221.1390, 15.7075,<br>-44.8489 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 88.6276, -22.6496,<br>-7.9518  |

# Details

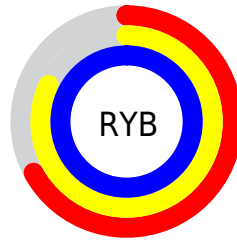
The Hex color **AAF1FD** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FDB6AA**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E3FFFF**, and **72B9C4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91EDFD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C3F5FD**.

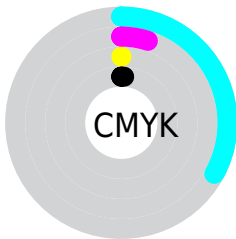
# Distribution



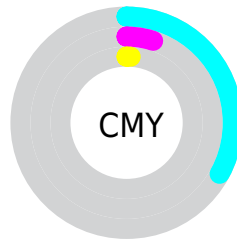
- Red (67%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AAF1FD 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 AAF1FD by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AAF1FD

 AAF1FD

FFFFFF

 8ED5E0

 E3FFFF

 72B9C4

 579EA9

 3B848F

 1C6A75

 00525C

 003B45

 00252F

 00081A

■ AAF1FD

■ AAF1FD

■ 91EDFD

■ C3F5FD

■ 77EAFD

■ DDF8FD

■ 5EE6FD

■ F6FCFD

■ 45E2FD

FFFFFD

■ 2CDFFD

■ 12DBFD

■ 00D8FD

# Harmonies

## Analogous

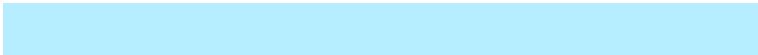
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



AFF2E7



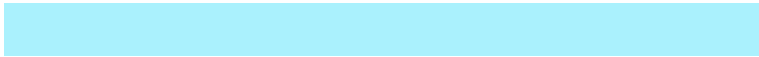
AAF1FD



B6EDFF

# Triad

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



AAF1FD



FFD8F9



F4E5B9

# Complementary

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



AAF1FD



FDB6AA

# 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.



FFDDBE



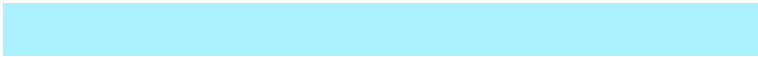
AAF1FD



FFD6E3

# Square

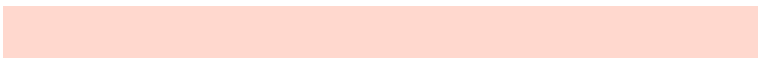
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



AAF1FD



EDDFFF



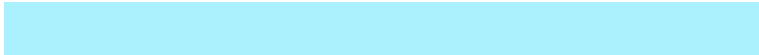
FFD8CE



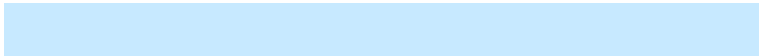
DBEBC0

# Rectangle

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



AAF1FD



C7E9FF



FFD8CE



FBE2BA

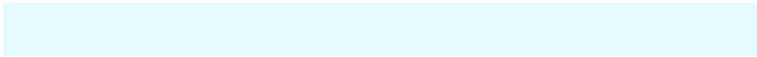


# Sweetspot

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



AAF1FD



E6FBFF



AAFDB5



707D80



000000

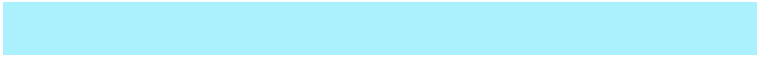


808080

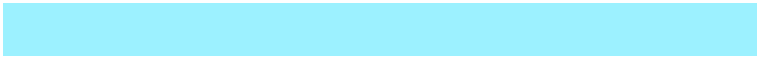


# Same Dimension

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



AAF1FD



9CF1FF



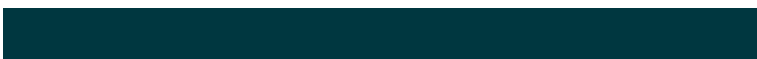
AAC8FD



737E80



00A4BF



003740



# Inverse Universe

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



FDAAF1



FF9CF1



FDDFAA



80737E



BF00A4

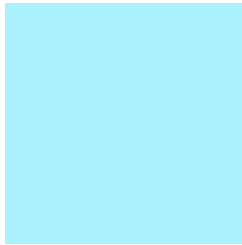


400037



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AAF1FD looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

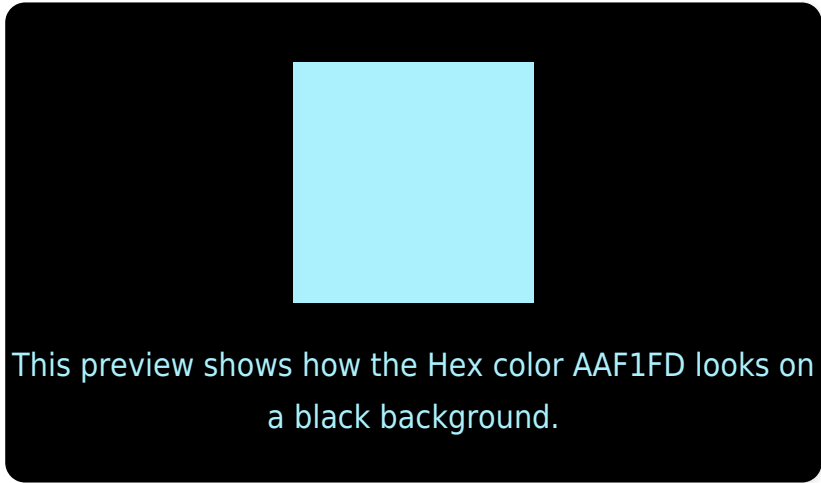
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

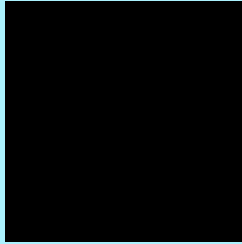
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex AAF1FD Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AAF1FD.

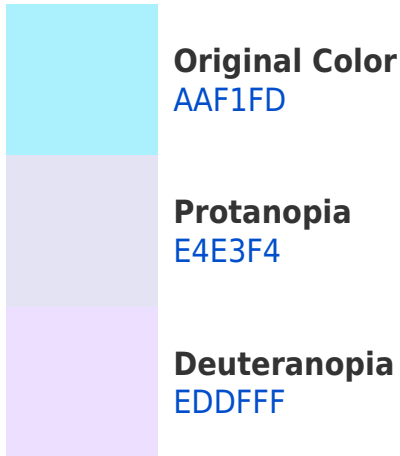


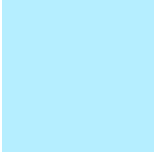
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AAF1FD.

# 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



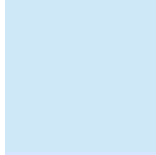


**Tritanopia**  
B5EEFF

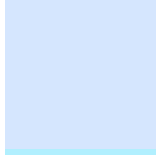
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
AAF1FD



**Protanomaly**  
CFE8F7



**Deuteranomaly**  
D5E6FE

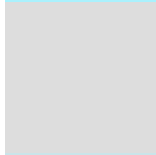


**Tritanomaly**  
B1EFFE

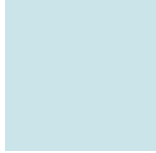
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
AAF1FD



**Achromatopsia**  
DDDDDD



**Achromatomaly**  
CAE4E9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AAF1FD 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 #AAF1FD looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AAF1FD  
}
```

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 #AAF1FD colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AAF1FD
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AAF1FD 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
#AAF1FD }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AAF1FD }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AAF1FD colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AAF1FD; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AAF1FD; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AAF1FD }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AAF1FD is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AAF1FD }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AAF1FD }
```

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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