

# Converting Colors

Hex(AAFCFF)

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

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# Color

Hex(AAFCFF)

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | AAFCFF                       |
| RGB         | 170, 252, 255                |
| RGB Percent | 67%, 99%, 100%               |
| CMY         | 0.3333, 0.0118, 0.0000       |
| CMYK        | 0.33, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00       |
| HSL         | 182°, 100%, 83%              |
| HSV         | 182°, 33%, 100%              |
| XYZ         | 69.4380, 85.3869, 107.4293   |
| YIQ         | 227.8240, -49.8350, -16.4510 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

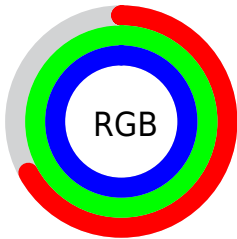
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 170, 212, 255                  |
| Decimal                             | 11205887                       |
| CIELab                              | 94.05, -24.03, -9.37           |
| CIELCh                              | 94, 25.790, 201.293            |
| Yxy                                 | 85.3869, 0.2648,<br>0.3256     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4289395967<br>(0xFFAAFCFF)     |
| YUV                                 | 227.8240, 13.3978,<br>-50.7116 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 92.4050, -27.5745,<br>-4.2465  |

# Details

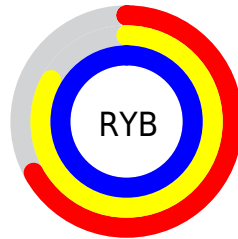
The Hex color **AAF0FF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FFA0AA**, and the grayscale version is **E4E4E4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E4FFFF**, and **72C3C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91FBFF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C3FDFF**.

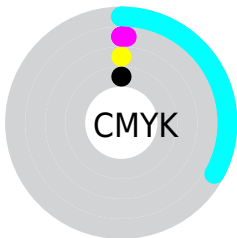
# Distribution



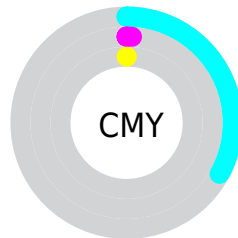
- Red (67%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AAF0FF 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 AAF0FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AAFCFF

 AAFCFF

FFFFFF

 8EDFE2

 E4FFFF

 72C3C6

 56A8AB

 398D91

 167377

 005B5E

 004347

 002C30

 00181C

 AAFCFF

 AAFCFF

 91FBFF

 C3FDFF

 77FAFF

 DDFFFF

 5EF9FF

 F7FFFF

 44F8FF

FFFFFF

 2AF8FF

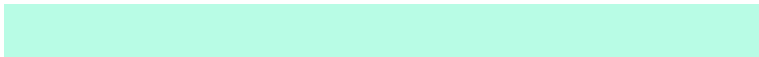
 11F7FF

 00F6FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

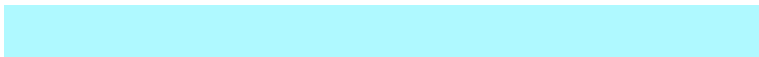
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



B8FCE5



AAFCE5



AFF9FF

# Triad

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



AAF<sup>FF</sup>



FF<sup>E2</sup>FF



FF<sup>EAB</sup>D

# Complementary

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



AAF<sup>C</sup>FF



FFA<sup>D</sup>AA

# 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.



FFE2C8



AAF6FF



FFDDF6

# Square

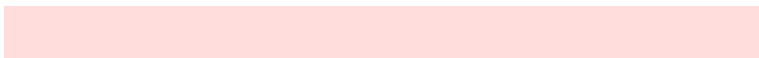
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



AAF<sup>C</sup>FF



E9EA<sup>F</sup>F



FF<sup>D</sup>DDD



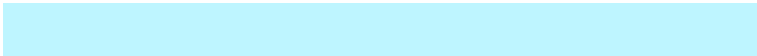
EE<sup>F</sup>2BF

# Rectangle

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



AAF<sup>C</sup>FF



BEF<sup>5</sup>FF



FFD<sup>D</sup>DD



FFE<sup>7</sup>BF

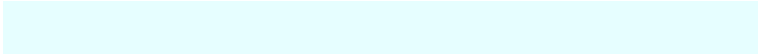


# Sweetspot

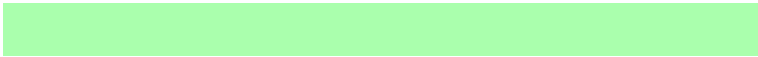
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



AAF<sup>C</sup>FF



E6FEFF



AAFFAD



707F80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

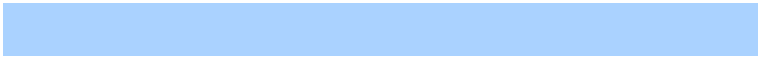
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



AAFCFF



99FBFF



AAD2FF



737F80



00B9BF



003E40



# Inverse Universe

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



FFAAFC



FF99FB



FFD7AA



80737F



BF00B9

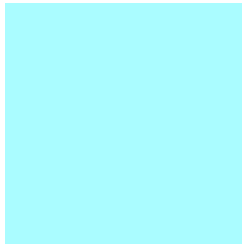


40003E



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

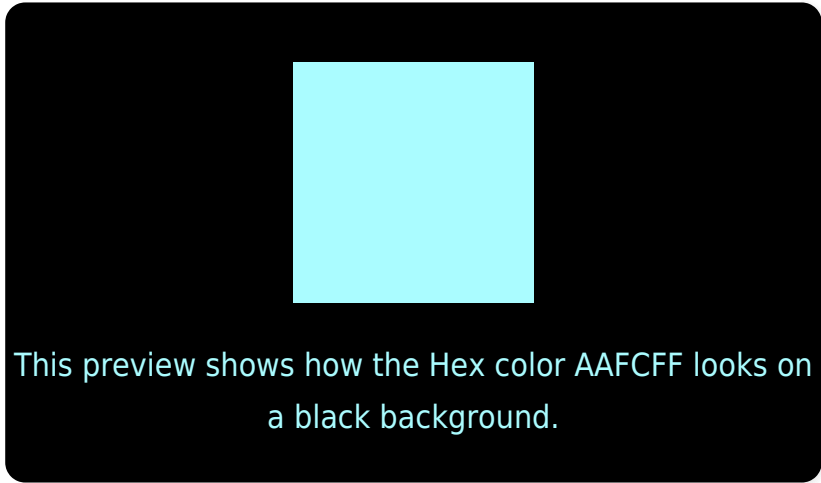
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

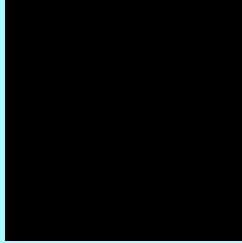
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex AAFCFF Background



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



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

# 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





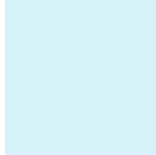
**Tritanopia**  
CEF4FF

# Trichromacy



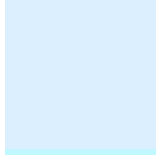
**Original Color**

AAFCFF



**Protanomaly**

D6F2F9



**Deuteranomaly**

DBEFFF



**Tritanomaly**

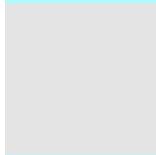
C1F7FF

# Monochromacy



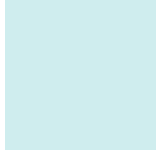
**Original Color**

AAFCFF



**Achromatopsia**

E4E4E4



**Achromatomaly**

CFEDEE

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #AAFCFF colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AAF0FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AAF0FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AAF0FF }
```

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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