

# Converting Colors

Hex(AFB0B2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AFB0B2) contains.

<b>Hex(AFB0B2)</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(AFB0B2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">AFB0B2</a>
RGB	<a href="#">175, 176, 178</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 69%, 70%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3137, 0.3098, 0.3020</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.02, 0.01, 0.00, 0.30</a>
HSL	<a href="#">220°, 2%, 69%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">220°, 2%, 70%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">41.2404, 43.3790, 48.3189</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">175.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

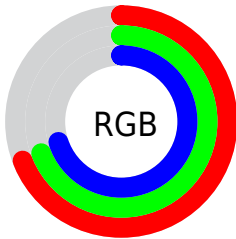
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">175, 176, 178</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11514034</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">71.81, 0.03, -1.15</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">72, 1.153, 271.520</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">43.3790, 0.3102, 0.3263</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289704114 (0xFFAFB0B2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">175.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">65.8627, -3.4907, 2.6070</a>

# Details

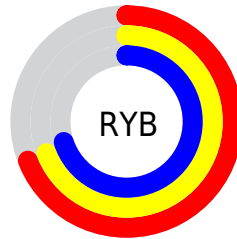
The Hex color **AFB0B2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **B2B1AF**, and the grayscale version is **B0B0B0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E6E8EA**, and **7B7C7D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9DA4B2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C1BCB2**.

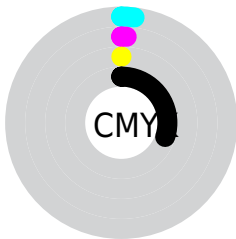
# Distribution



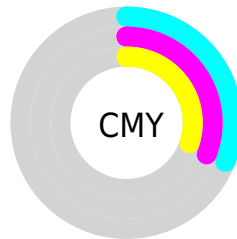
- Red (69%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AFB0B2 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 AFB0B2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ AFB0B2

■ AFB0B2

FFFFFF

■ 949597

■ E6E8EA

■ 7B7C7D

■ 626364

■ 4A4B4D

■ 333436

■ 1E1F21

■ 050709

■ 000000

■ AFB0B2

■ AFB0B2

9DA4B2

C1BCB2

8B98B2

D3C8B2

7A8CB2

E4D4B2

6881B2

F6DFB2

5675B2

FFEBB2

4469B2

FFF7B2

325DB2

FFFFB2

2151B2

0F45B2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



AEB0B2



AFB0B2



B0B0B2

# Triad

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



AFB0B2



B2AFAF



AEB0AF

# Complementary

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



AFB0B2



B2B1AF

# 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.



B0B0AE



AFB0B2



B2B0AE

# Square

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



AFB0B2



B2AFB0



B1B0AE



AEB1B0

# Rectangle

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



AFB0B2



B1AFB1



B1B0AE



AFB0AF

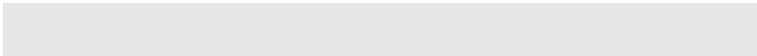


# Sweetspot

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



AFB0B2



E6E7E8



AFB2B1



747575



F5F5F5



757575

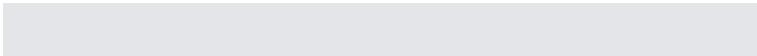


# Same Dimension

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



AFB0B2



E3E5E8



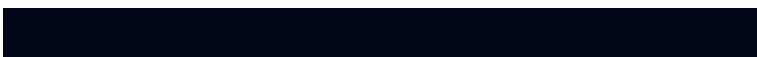
B0AFB2



575859



003399



00081A

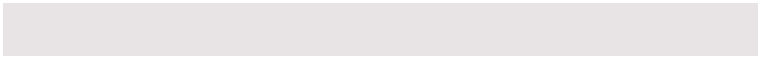


# Inverse Universe

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



B2AFB0



E8E3E5



B2B2AF



595758



990033



1A0008



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AFB0B2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

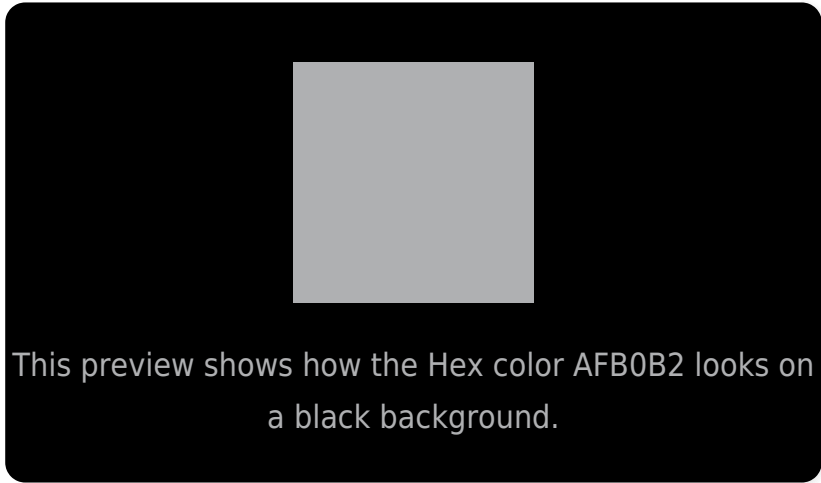
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

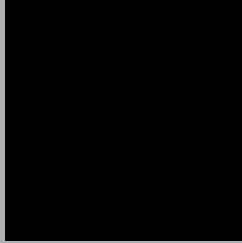
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

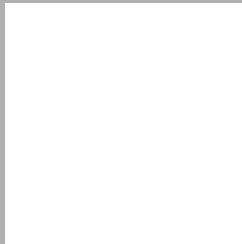
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex AFB0B2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AFB0B2.

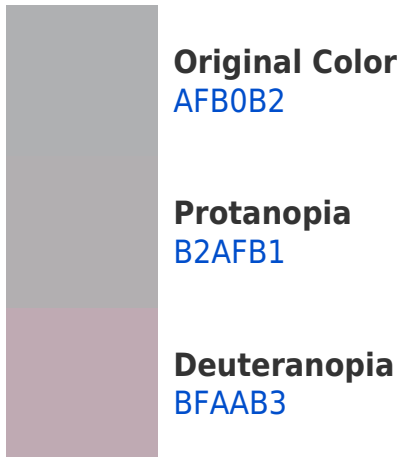


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AFB0B2.

# Color Blindness Simulation

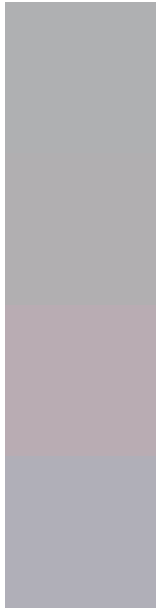
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



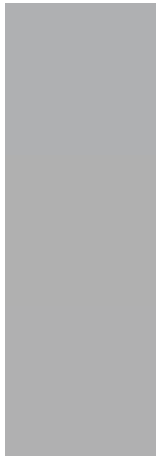
**Original Color**  
AFB0B2

**Protanomaly**  
B1AFB1

**Deuteranomaly**  
B9ACB3

**Tritanomaly**  
B0AFB8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
AFB0B2

**Achromatopsia**  
B0B0B0

**Achromatomaly**  
B0B0B1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AFB0B2 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 #AFB0B2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AFB0B2  
}
```

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 #AFB0B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AFB0B2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AFB0B2 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
#AFB0B2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AFB0B2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AFB0B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFB0B2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AFB0B2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFB0B2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AFB0B2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AFB0B2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AFB0B2 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor