

# Converting Colors

Hex(AFC1F2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AFC1F2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(AFC1F2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFC1F2
RGB	175, 193, 242
RGB Percent	69%, 76%, 95%
CMY	0.3137, 0.2431, 0.0510
CMYK	0.28, 0.20, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	224°, 72%, 82%
HSV	224°, 28%, 95%
XYZ	52.7762, 53.6647, 91.5811
YIQ	193.2040, -26.4570, 11.4230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

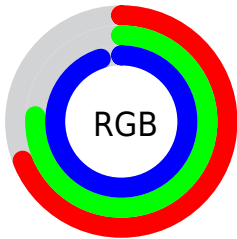
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	175, 189, 242
Decimal	11518450
CIE Lab	78.27, 4.65, -26.26
CIE LCh	78, 26.670, 280.031
Yxy	53.6647, 0.2665, 0.2710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289708530 (0xFFAFC1F2)
YUV	193.2040, 24.0564, -15.9649
Hunter-Lab	73.2562, 0.3989, -22.8420

# Details

The Hex color **AFC1F2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **F2E0AF**, and the grayscale version is **C1C1C1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E8F9FF**, and **798CBA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97AFF2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C7D3F2**.

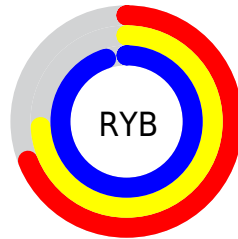
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (76%)

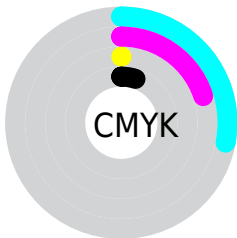
Blue (95%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (95%)

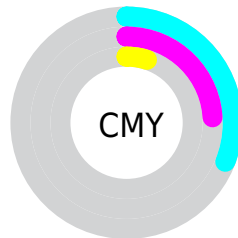


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AFC1F2 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 AFC1F2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AFC1F2

FFFFFF

 E8F9FF

 AFC1F2

 94A6D6

 798CBA

 5F729F

 455A84

 2C436B

 102D53

 00183B

 000225

 00010E

 AFC1F2

 AFC1F2

 97AFF2

 C7D3F2

 7F9EF2

 DFE4F2

 668CF2

 F8F6F2

 4E7AF2

 FFFFF2

 3669F2

 1E57F2

 0645F2

 0041F2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8EC9EF



AFC1F2



D0B8E8

# Triad

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



AFC1F2



F1B3A3



94CEB0

# Complementary

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



AFC1F2



F2E0AF

# 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.



B0CA9B



AFC1F2



E3BA94

# Square

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



AFC1F2



F4B0BA



CBC391



7FD0C9

# Rectangle

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



AFC1F2



E2B4DB



CBC391



9DCDA8



# Sweetspot

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



AFC1F2



EBF0FF



AFF2DF



737680



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



AFC1F2



ABC1FF



BEAFF2



6C6F78



0031B8



000F38



# Inverse Universe

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



F2AFC1



FFABC1



E3F2AF



786C6F



B80031



38000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AFC1F2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

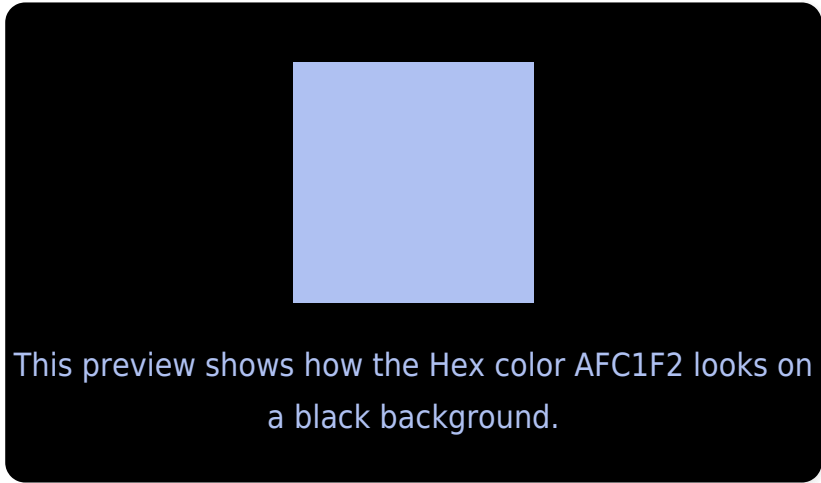
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

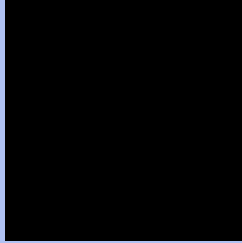
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

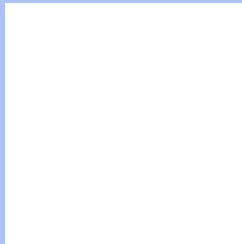
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex AFC1F2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AFC1F2.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AFC1F2.

# 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**  
AFC1F2

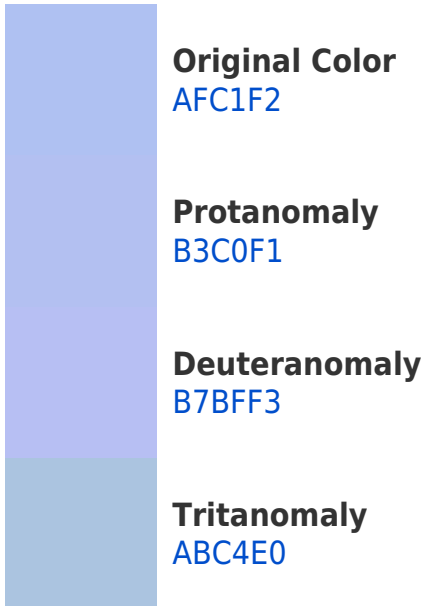
**Protanopia**  
B5BFF1

**Deuteranopia**  
BBBEF3

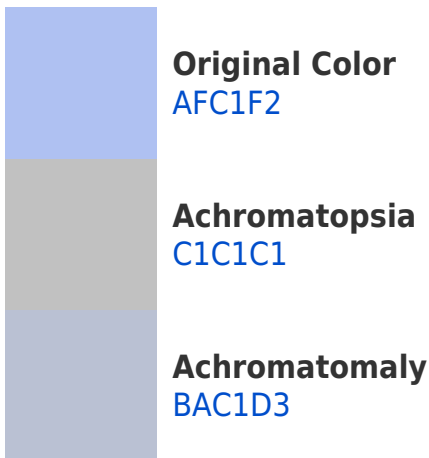


**Tritanopia**  
A9C6D6

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AFC1F2 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 #AFC1F2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AFC1F2  
}
```

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 #AFC1F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AFC1F2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AFC1F2 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
#AFC1F2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AFC1F2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AFC1F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFC1F2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AFC1F2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFC1F2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AFC1F2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AFC1F2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AFC1F2 }
```

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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