

# Converting Colors

Hex(AFC2D6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AFC2D6) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(AFC2D6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFC2D6
RGB	175, 194, 214
RGB Percent	69%, 76%, 84%
CMY	0.3137, 0.2392, 0.1608
CMYK	0.18, 0.09, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	211°, 32%, 76%
HSV	211°, 18%, 84%
XYZ	49.1086, 52.5526, 71.1737
YIQ	190.5990, -17.7440, 2.1920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

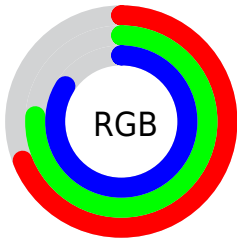
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	175, 188, 214
Decimal	11518678
CIE Lab	77.61, -2.28, -12.18
CIE LCh	78, 12.388, 259.406
Yxy	52.5526, 0.2841, 0.3041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289708758 (0xFFAFC2D6)
YUV	190.5990, 11.5367, -13.6803
Hunter-Lab	72.4932, -5.9429, -7.4656

# Details

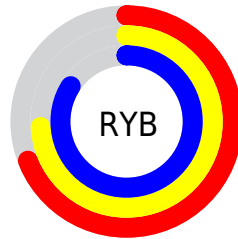
The Hex color **AFC2D6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D6C3AF**, and the grayscale version is **BEBEBE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E7FAFF**, and **7A8C9F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9AB7D6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C4CDD6**.

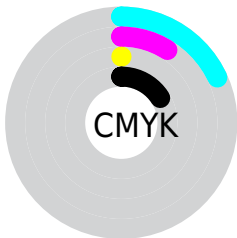
# Distribution



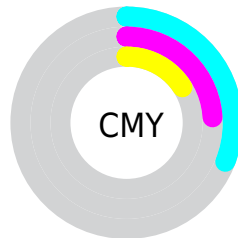
- Red (69%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AFC2D6 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 AFC2D6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AFC2D6

 AFC2D6

FFFFFF


 94A7BA

 E7FAFF


 7A8C9F

 617385

 495A6C

 314354

 1B2D3C

 041827

 000112

 000000

 AFC2D6

 AFC2D6

 9AB7D6

 C4CDD6

 84ACD6

 DAD8D6

 6FA1D6

 EFE3D6

 5996D6

 FFEED6

 448BD6

 FFF9D6

 2F80D6

 FFFFD6

 1975D6

 046AD6

 0068D6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A5C5D1



AFC2D6



BDBED5

# Triad

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



AFC2D6



D9B8B9



B4C5B1

# Complementary

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



AFC2D6



D6C3AF

# 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.



C1C1AA



AFC2D6



D6BAAF

# Square

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



AFC2D6



D5B8C4



CDBEA9



A9C6BB

# Rectangle

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



AFC2D6



C7BCD2



CDBEA9



B8C4AE



# Sweetspot

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



AFC2D6



F2F8FF



AFD6C3



787C80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



AFC2D6



C7E2FF



AFAFD6



60666B



0053AB



00152B



# Inverse Universe

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



D6AFC2



FFC7E2



D6D6AF



6B6066



AB0053

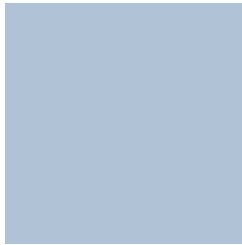


2B0015



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AFC2D6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

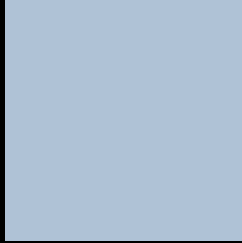
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AFC2D6 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

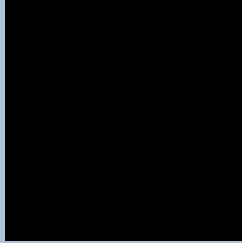
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

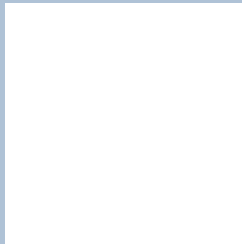
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex AFC2D6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AFC2D6.

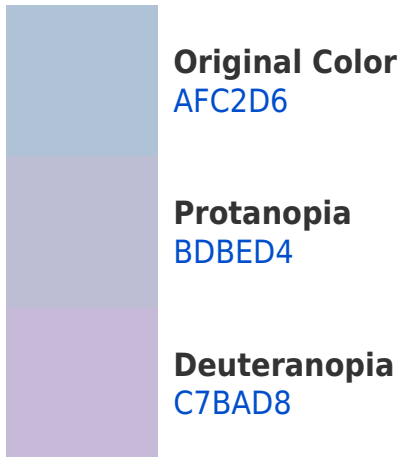


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AFC2D6.

# Color Blindness Simulation

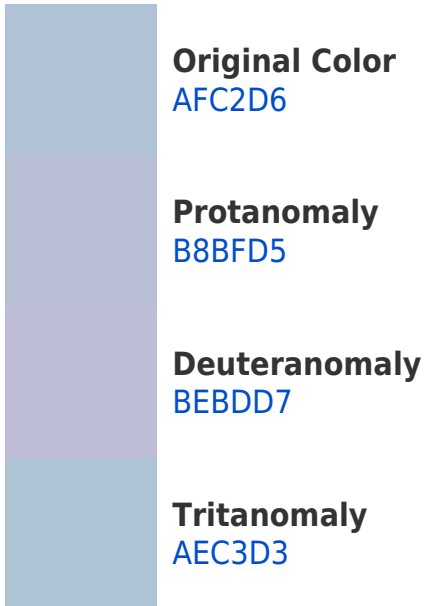
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

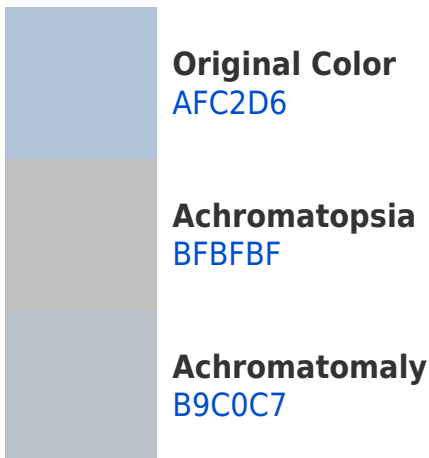




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AFC2D6 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 #AFC2D6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AFC2D6  
}
```

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 #AFC2D6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AFC2D6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AFC2D6 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
#AFC2D6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AFC2D6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AFC2D6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFC2D6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AFC2D6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFC2D6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AFC2D6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AFC2D6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AFC2D6 }
```

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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