

# Converting Colors

Hex(AFC88F)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AFC88F) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(AFC88F)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AFC88F
RGB	175, 200, 143
RGB Percent	69%, 78%, 56%
CMY	0.3137, 0.2157, 0.4392
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.28, 0.22
HSL	86°, 34%, 67%
HSV	86°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	43.2914, 52.4057, 33.8202
YIQ	186.0270, 3.3970, -23.0270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

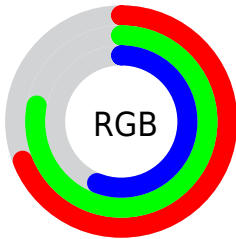
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	143, 200, 168
Decimal	11520143
CIELab	77.52, -18.41, 25.80
CIElCh	78, 31.696, 125.516
Yxy	52.4057, 0.3343, 0.4046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289710223 (0xFFAFC88F)
YUV	186.0270, -21.2123, -9.6707
Hunter-Lab	72.3918, -19.9398, 22.9750

# Details

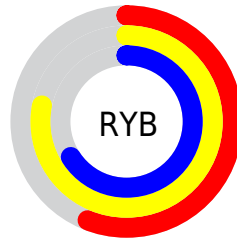
The Hex color **AFC88F** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **A88FC8**, and the grayscale version is **BABABA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E7FFC5**, and **7A925C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **A6C87B**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **B8C8A3**.

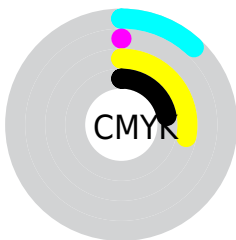
# Distribution



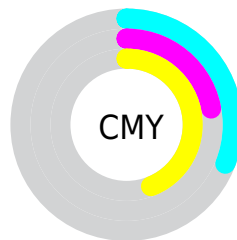
- Red (69%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AFC88F 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 AFC88F by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





AFC88F



AFC88F

FFFFFF



94AD75



E7FFC5



7A925C



FFFFE1



607844

FFFFFFE



485F2D



304817



1B3100



001D00



000000



AFC88F



AFC88F

 A6C87B

 B8C8A3

 9DC867

 C1C8B7

 95C853

 C9C8CB

 8CC83F

 D2C8DF

 83C82B

 DBC8F3

 7AC817

 E4C8FF

 72C803

 ECC8FF

 70C800

 F5C8FF

 FEC8FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CFBF85



AFC88F



8DCEA6

# Triad

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



AFC88F



79C9F4



F9AABB

# Complementary

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



AFC88F



A88FC8

# Split Complementary

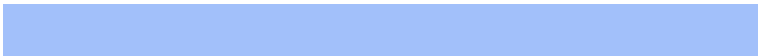
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



EAADD8



AFC88F



A2C0FA

# Square

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



AFC88F



63CEE1



CBB6EF



F8AD9F

# Rectangle

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



AFC88F



78D0BA



CBB6EF



F6AAC5

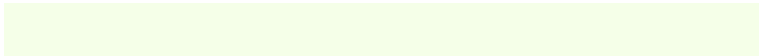


# Sweetspot

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



AFC88F



F5FFE8



C8A88F



798071



000000



808080

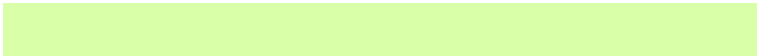


# Same Dimension

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



AFC88F



D9FFA8



93C88F



5F635A



5CA300



142400



# Inverse Universe

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



A88FC8



CEA8FF



C48FC8



5E5A63



4800A3



100024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AFC88F looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

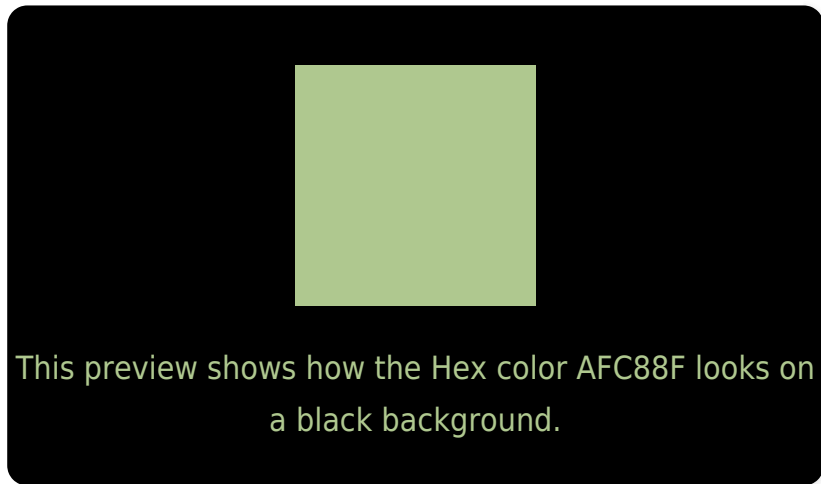
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

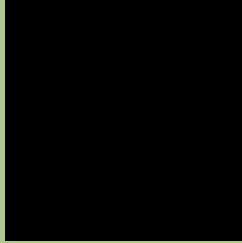
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex AFC88F Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AFC88F.

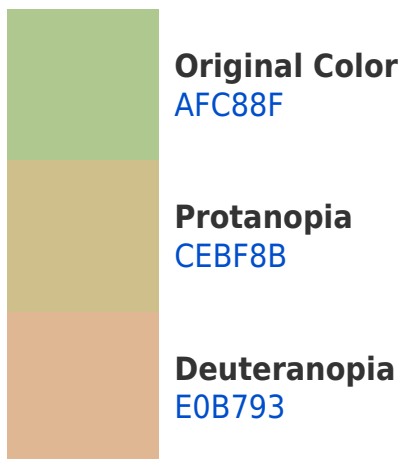


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AFC88F.

# Color Blindness Simulation

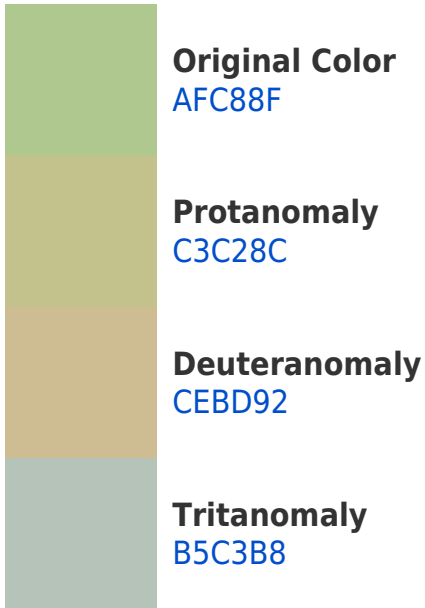
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

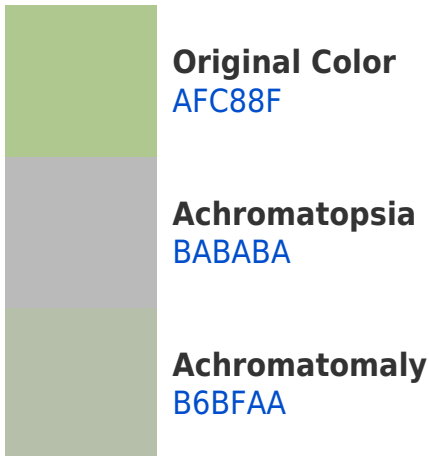




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AFC88F 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 #AFC88F looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AFC88F  
}
```

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 #AFC88F colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AFC88F
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AFC88F 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
#AFC88F }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AFC88F }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AFC88F colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFC88F; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AFC88F; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFC88F }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AFC88F is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AFC88F }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AFC88F }
```

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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