

# Converting Colors

Hex(AFD2DE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AFD2DE) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(AFD2DE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AFD2DE
RGB	175, 210, 222
RGB Percent	69%, 82%, 87%
CMY	0.3137, 0.1765, 0.1294
CMYK	0.21, 0.05, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	195°, 42%, 78%
HSV	195°, 21%, 87%
XYZ	53.9106, 60.4811, 77.9399
YIQ	200.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

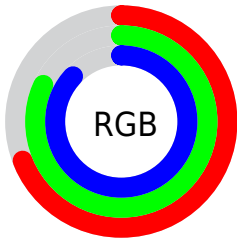
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	175, 195, 222
Decimal	11522782
CIELab	82.10, -8.95, -9.77
CIELCh	82, 13.253, 227.503
Yxy	60.4811, 0.2803, 0.3145
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289712862 (0xFFAFD2DE)
YUV	200.9030, 10.4008, -22.7169
Hunter-Lab	77.7696, -12.3589, -4.9811

# Details

The Hex color **AFD2DE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DEBBAF**, and the grayscale version is **C9C9C9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E7FFFF**, and **7A9CA7** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99CCDE**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C5D8DE**.

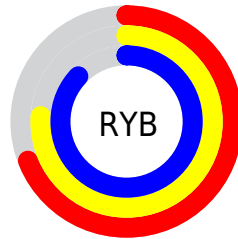
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (82%)

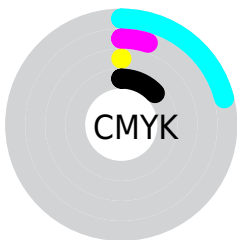
Blue (87%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (87%)

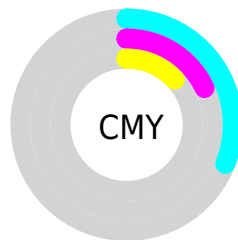


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AFD2DE 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 AFD2DE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AFD2DE

 AFD2DE

FFFFFF

 94B6C2

 E7FFFF

 7A9CA7

 60818D

 476873

 2F505A

 173943

 00242D

 000F18

 000000

 AFD2DE

 AFD2DE

 99CCDE

 C5D8DE

 83C7DE

 DBDDDE

 6CC1DE

 F2E3DE

 56BBDE

 FFE9DE

 40B6DE

 FFEEDDE

 2AB0DE

 FFF4DE

 14AADE

 FFFADE

 00A5DE

 FFFFDE

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



ADD4D3



AFD2DE



B9CFE4

# Triad

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



AFD2DE



E2C4D2



CFCEB4

# Complementary

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



AFD2DE



DEBBAF

# 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.



DCCAB4



AFD2DE



E7C4C5

# Square

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



AFD2DE



D7C7DD



E4C6BA



C0D1BB

# Rectangle

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



AFD2DE



C3CCE5



E4C6BA



D3CCB4



# Sweetspot

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



AFD2DE



F0FBFF



AFDEBB



777D80



000000



808080

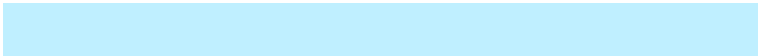


# Same Dimension

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



AFD2DE



BFEFFF



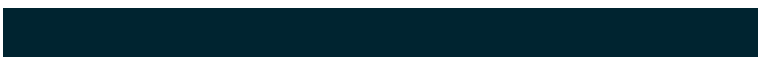
AFBBDE



656D70



0083B0



002430



# Inverse Universe

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



DEAFD2



FFBFEF



DED2AF



70656D



B00083

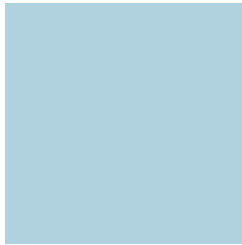


300024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AFD2DE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

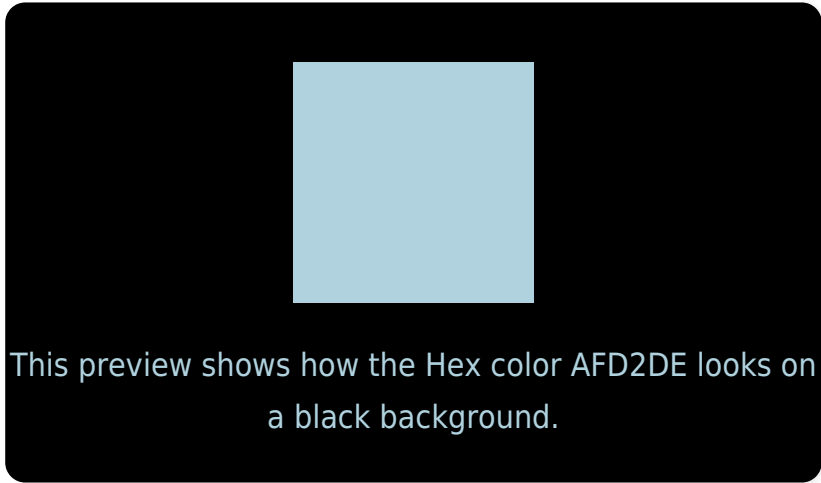
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

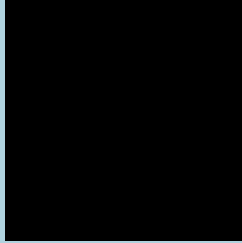
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex AFD2DE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AFD2DE.

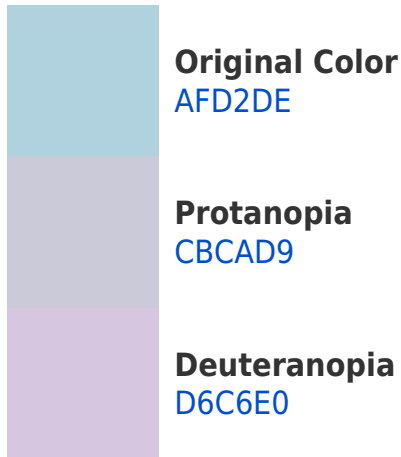


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AFD2DE.

# 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](#).

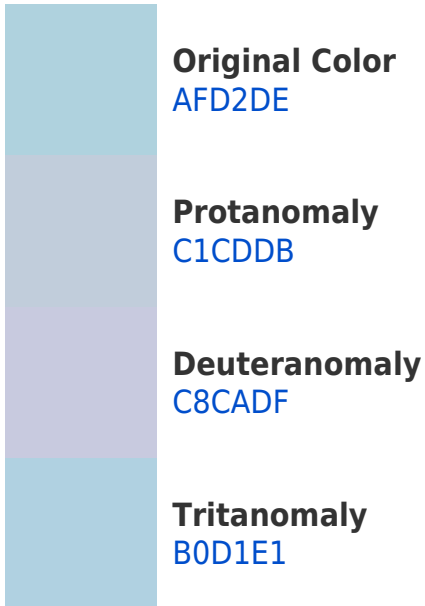
## Dichromacy



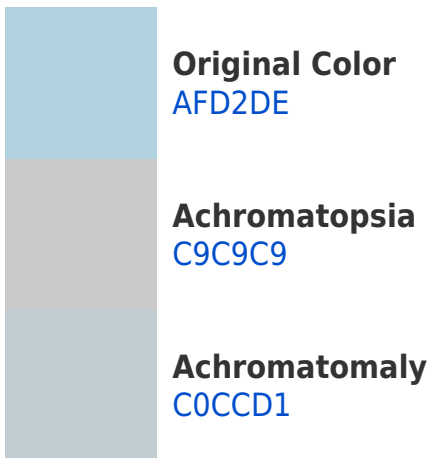


**Tritanopia**  
B0D1E2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AFD2DE 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 #AFD2DE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AFD2DE  
}
```

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 #AFD2DE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AFD2DE
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AFD2DE 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
#AFD2DE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AFD2DE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AFD2DE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFD2DE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AFD2DE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFD2DE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AFD2DE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AFD2DE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AFD2DE }
```

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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