

# Converting Colors

Hex(AFFFE1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AFFFE1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(AFFFE1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFFFE1
RGB	175, 255, 225
RGB Percent	69%, 100%, 88%
CMY	0.3137, 0.0000, 0.1176
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	158°, 100%, 84%
HSV	158°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	67.0298, 86.0702, 84.3145
YIQ	227.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

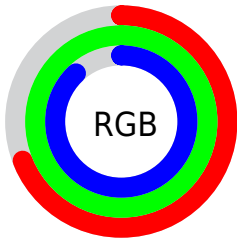
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	175, 224, 255
Decimal	11534305
CIELab	94.34, -30.56, 6.59
CIElCh	94, 31.261, 167.836
Yxy	86.0702, 0.2823, 0.3625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289724385 (0xFFAFFFE1)
YUV	227.6600, -1.3114, -46.1828
Hunter-Lab	92.7740, -33.3872, 11.0581

# Details

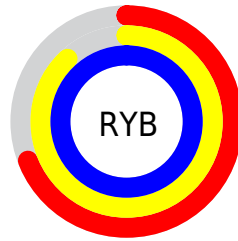
The Hex color **AFFFE1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FFAFCD**, and the grayscale version is **E4E4E4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E8FFFF**, and **78C6AA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95FFD7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C9FFEB**.

# Distribution



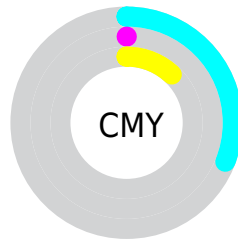
- Red (69%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color `AFFFE1` 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 `AFFFE1` by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 AFFFE1

FFFFFF

 E8FFFF

 AFFFE1

 93E2C5

 78C6AA

 5DAA8F

 429076

 25765D

 005D45

 00442F

 002D1A

 001800

 AFFFE1

 AFFFE1

 95FFD7

 C9FFEB

 7CFFCE

 E2FFF4

 62FFC4

 FCFFFE

 49FFBB

FFFFFF

 30FFB1

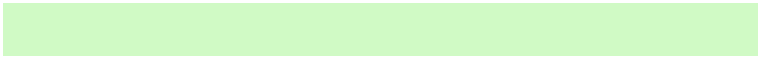
 16FFA8

 00FF9F

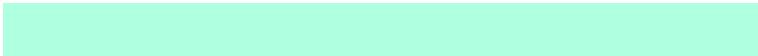
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D0FAC5



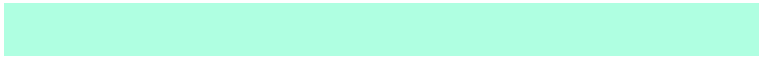
AFFFE1



99FFFF

# Triad

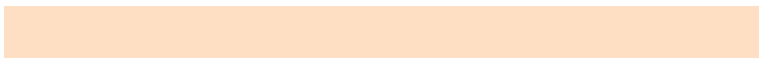
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



AFFFE1



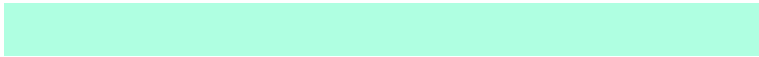
E3EBFF



FFDFC3

# Complementary

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



AFFFE1



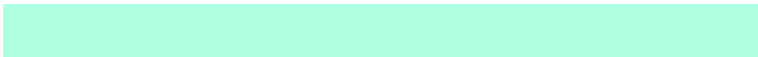
FFAFCD

# 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.



FFD9DE



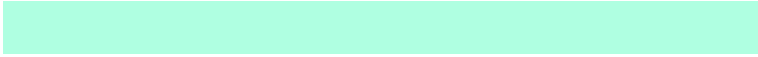
AFFFE1



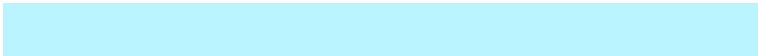
FFE1FF

# Square

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



AFFFE1



BAF5FF



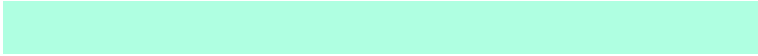
FFDAFC



FFE9B4

# Rectangle

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



AFFFE1



98FEFF



FFDAFC

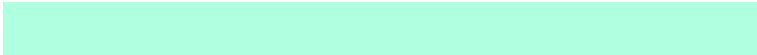


FFDDCB

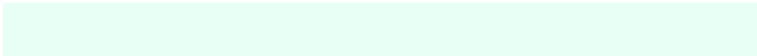


# Sweetspot

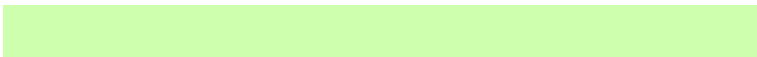
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



AFFFE1



E8FFF6



CEFFAF



71807A



000000

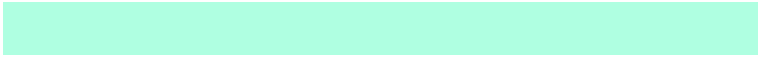


808080



# Same Dimension

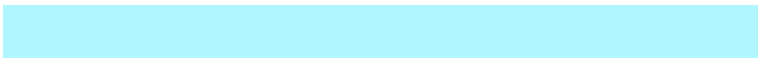
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



AFFFE1



9EFFDB



AFF6FF



73807B



00BF78



004028



# Inverse Universe

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



FFAFCD



FF9EC2



FFB8AF



807378



BF0048

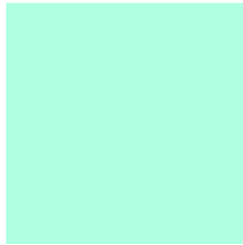


400018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color `AFFFE1` looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

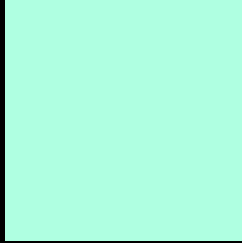
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 #AFFFE1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

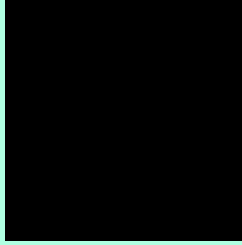
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

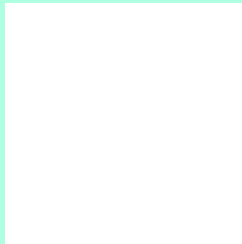
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex AFFFE1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AFFFE1.

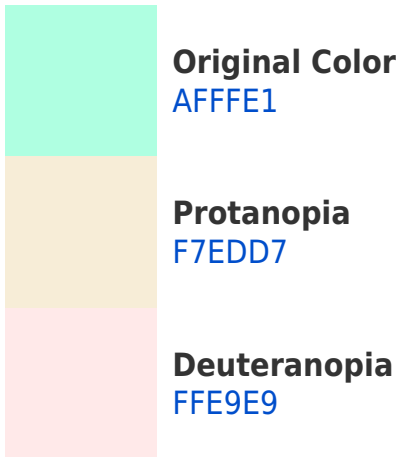


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AFFFE1.

# 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



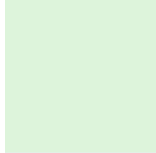


**Tritanopia**  
D3F4FF

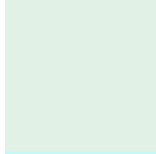
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
AFFFE1



**Protanomaly**  
DDF4DB

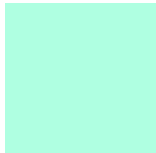


**Deuteranomaly**  
E2F1E6

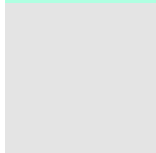


**Tritanomaly**  
C6F8F4

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
AFFFE1



**Achromatopsia**  
E4E4E4



**Achromatomaly**  
D1EEE3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AFFFE1 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 #AFFFE1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AFFFE1  
}
```

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 #AFFFE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AFFFE1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AFFFE1 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
#AFFFE1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AFFFE1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AFFFE1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFFFE1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AFFFE1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AFFFE1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AFFFE1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AFFFE1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AFFFE1 }
```

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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