

# Converting Colors

Hex(006A40)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(006A40) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(006A40)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	006A40
RGB	0, 106, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5843, 0.7490
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.40, 0.58
HSL	156°, 100%, 21%
HSV	156°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	6.0794, 10.6782, 6.5912

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

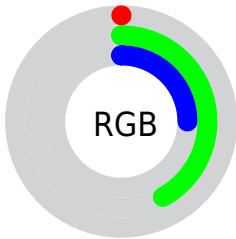
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 66, 106
Decimal	27200
CIELab	39.03, -37.25, 16.36
CIELCh	39, 40.683, 156.295
Yxy	10.6782, 0.2604, 0.4573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217280 (0xFF006A40)
YUV	69.5180, -2.7204, -60.9673

# Details

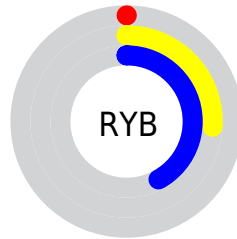
The Hex color **006A40** is a dark color, and the **websafe** version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **6A002A**, and the grayscale version is **464646**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **479E70**, and **003915** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **006A40**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0B6A44**.

# Distribution



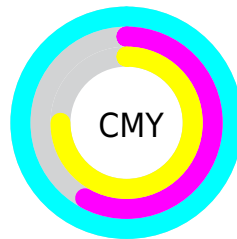
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 006A40 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 006A40 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 006A40

 2A8458

 479E70

 63BA8A

 7ED6A4

 9AF2BF

 B6FFDB

 D3FFF8

 F0FFFF

FFFFFF

 006A40

 00512A

 003915

 002500

 000000

 006A40

 0B6A44

 156A48

 206A4D

 2A6A51

 356A55

■ 406A59

■ 4A6A5D

■ 556A62

■ 5F6A66

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



446523



006A40



006C62

# Triad

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



006A40



215D9E



944437

# Complementary

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



006A40



6A002A

# 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.



983D56



006A40



665091

# Square

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



006A40



006698



894377



82511E

# Rectangle

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



006A40



006C78



894377



974041



# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



006A40



608A79



2A6A00



2C453B



C4C4C4



454545

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 006A40 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

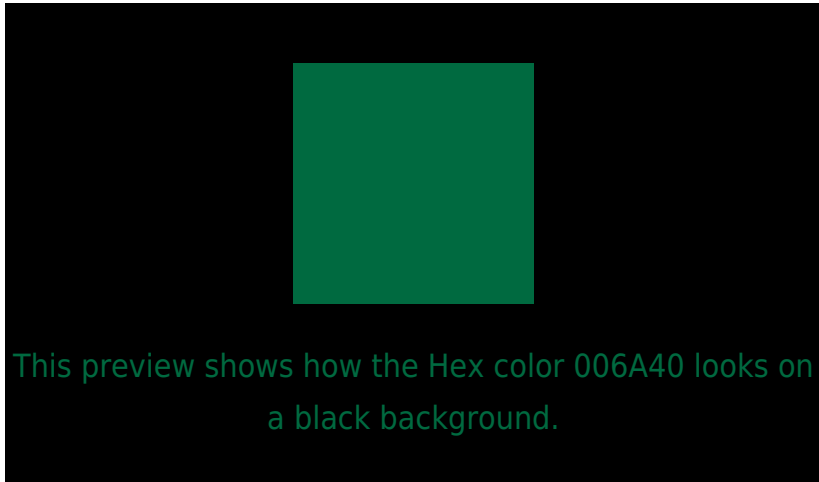
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## Hex 006A40 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 006A40.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 006A40.

# 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**  
006A40

**Protanopia**  
645C3A

**Deuteranopia**  
6C5844



**Tritanopia**  
26656D

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
006A40



**Protanomaly**  
40613C



**Deuteranomaly**  
455F43



**Tritanomaly**  
18675D

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
006A40



**Achromatopsia**  
464646



**Achromatomaly**  
2D5344

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 006A40 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 #006A40 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#006A40  
}
```



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 #006A40 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #006A40
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 006A40 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
#006A40 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#006A40 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #006A40 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #006A40; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #006A40; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #006A40 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 006A40 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#006A40 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#006A40 }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Have a look at my other booklet **HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.**



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

### **A CSS color notation guide.**

Are you new to web development and want to know the different ways to express colors in CSS? Then this booklet is for you!

**HOWCOLORS.WORK will help you understand the syntax of the color notations in CSS.**

You will learn all the current and new ways to express colors to prepare yourself for the future!

**[Buy now, starting at \\$4.99!](#)**

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