

# Converting Colors

Hex(468C99)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(468C99) contains.

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# Color

Hex(468C99)

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	468C99
RGB	70, 140, 153
RGB Percent	27%, 55%, 60%
CMY	0.7255, 0.4510, 0.4000
CMYK	0.54, 0.08, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	189°, 37%, 44%
HSV	189°, 54%, 60%
XYZ	17.6536, 22.3582, 33.5221
YIQ	120.5520, -45.8930, -10.7970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

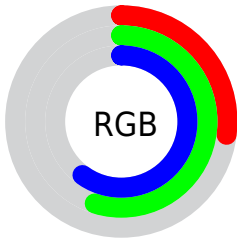
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	70, 108, 153
Decimal	4623513
CIELab	54.40, -18.19, -13.66
CIELCh	54, 22.749, 216.902
Yxy	22.3582, 0.2401, 0.3041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282813593 (0xFF468C99)
YUV	120.5520, 15.9969, -44.3341
Hunter-Lab	47.2844, -16.1048, -8.9343

# Details

The Hex color **468C99** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **995346**, and the grayscale version is **787878**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **7DC2CF**, and **005A66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **378A99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **558E99**.

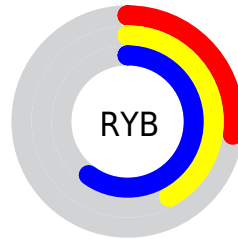
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (55%)

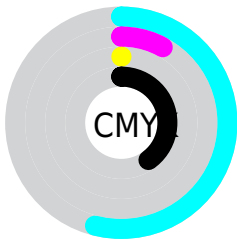
Blue (60%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (60%)

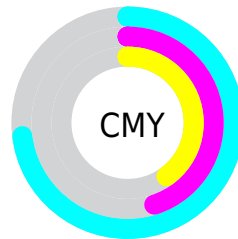


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 468C99 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 468C99 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





468C99



468C99

FFFFFF



29727F



7DC2CF



005A66



99DEEC



00424E



B5FAFF



002C37



D1FFFF



001922



EFFFFFF



00000A



000000



468C99



468C99



378A99



558E99

■ 278799

■ 659199

■ 188599

■ 749399

■ 098299

■ 839699

■ 008199

■ 939899

■ A29A99

■ B19D99

■ C09F99

■ D0A299

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4C8D86



468C99



5588A6

# Triad

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



468C99



9F7692



8C825B

# Complementary

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



468C99



995346

# 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.



9D7C5E



468C99



A9747E

# Square

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



468C99



8B7BA2



A8766B



768862

# Rectangle

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



468C99



6685A9



A8766B



92805B



# Sweetspot

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



468C99



A7C2C7



469952



516063



E3E3E3



636363



# Same Dimension

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



468C99



46B3C7



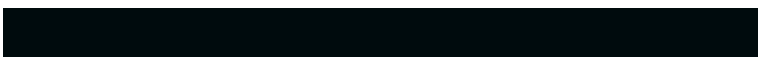
466399



454B4D



00768C



000B0D



# Inverse Universe

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



99468C



C746B3



997C46



4D454B



8C0076

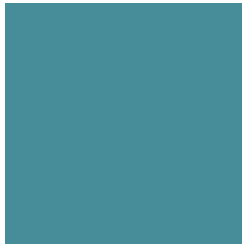


0D000B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 468C99 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

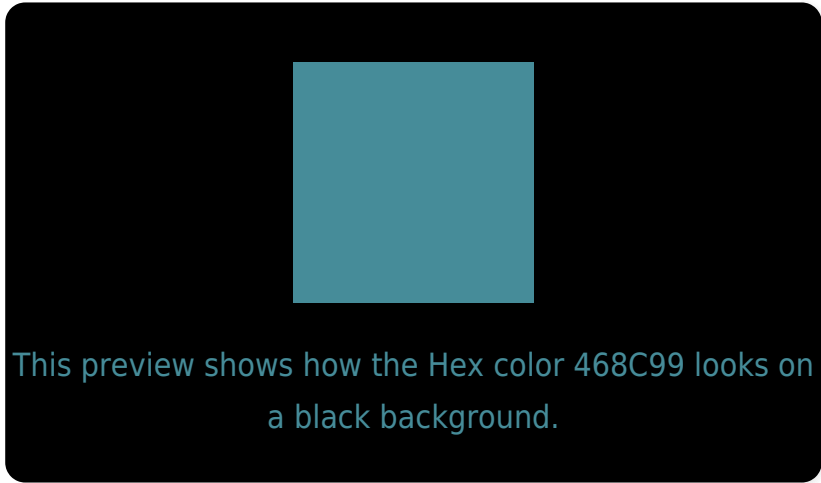
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

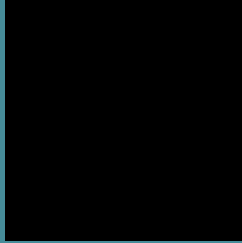
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 468C99 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 468C99.

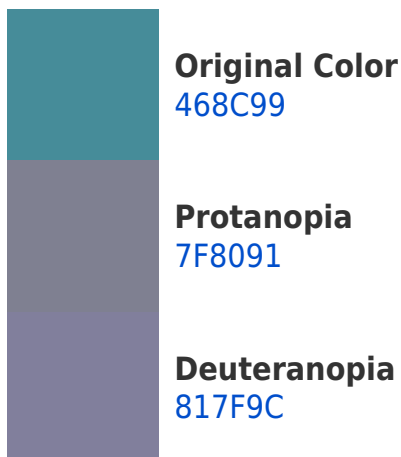


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 468C99.

# 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](#).

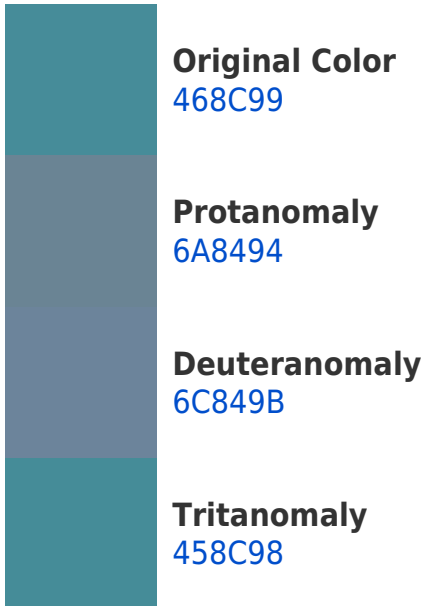
## Dichromacy



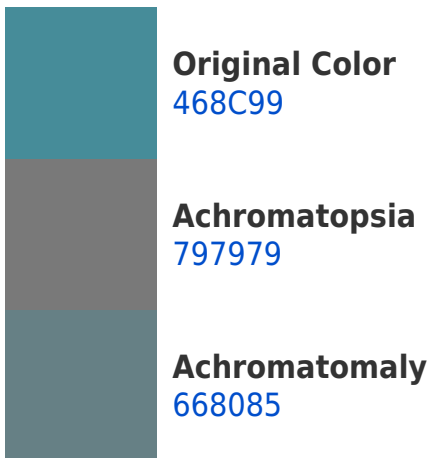


**Tritanopia**  
458C98

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 468C99 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 #468C99 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#468C99  
}
```

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 #468C99 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #468C99
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 468C99 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
#468C99 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#468C99 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #468C99 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #468C99; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #468C99; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #468C99 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 468C99 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#468C99 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#468C99 }
```

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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