

# Converting Colors

Hex(46DBBA)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(46DBBA) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(46DBBA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	46DBBA
RGB	70, 219, 186
RGB Percent	27%, 86%, 73%
CMY	0.7255, 0.1412, 0.2706
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.15, 0.14
HSL	167°, 67%, 57%
HSV	167°, 68%, 86%
XYZ	36.7202, 55.5103, 55.2336
YIQ	170.6870, -78.2110, -41.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

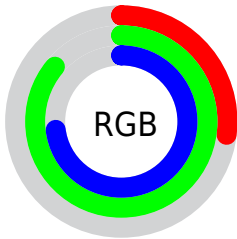
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	70, 154, 219
Decimal	4643770
CIELab	79.33, -46.76, 4.86
CIELCh	79, 47.016, 174.063
Yxy	55.5103, 0.2490, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282833850 (0xFF46DBBA)
YUV	170.6870, 7.5493, -88.3025
Hunter-Lab	74.5052, -42.4096, 8.1997

# Details

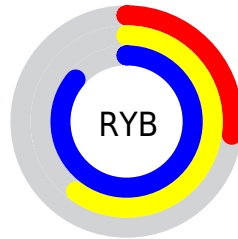
The Hex color **46DBBA** is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **DB4667**, and the grayscale version is **ABABAB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88FFF2**, and **00A385** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30DBB5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **5CDDBF**.

# Distribution



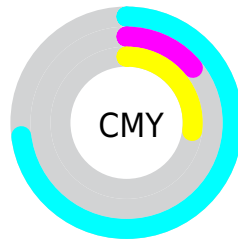
- Red (27%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 46DBBA 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 46DBBA by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 46DBBA

 68F8D6

 88FFF2

 A6FFFF

 C5FFFF

 E3FFFF

 FFFFFFFF

 46DBBA

 16BF9F

 00A385

 00886C

 006E54

 00553C

 003C27

 002712

 000000

 46DBBA

 30DBB5

 1ADBB0

 04DBAB

 00DBAA

 46DBBA

 5CDBBF

 72DBC4

 88DBC9

 9EDBCD

 B4DBD2

 C9DBD7

 DFDBDC

 F5DBE1

 FFDBE6

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89D690



46DBBA



00DBE7

# Triad

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



46DBBA



BCBCFF



FFAF7F

# Complementary

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



46DBBA



DB4667

# 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.



FFA4A3



46DBBA



F3ACF8

# Square

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



46DBBA



6FCCFF



FFA2CF



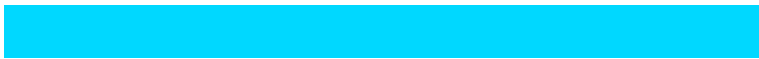
E8BF6C

# Rectangle

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



46DBBA



00D8FF



FFA2CF



FFAB8A

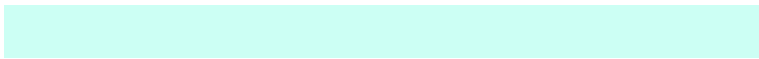


# Sweetspot

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



46DBBA



CCFFF4



69DB46



618079



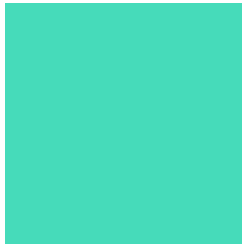
000000



808080

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 46DBBA looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

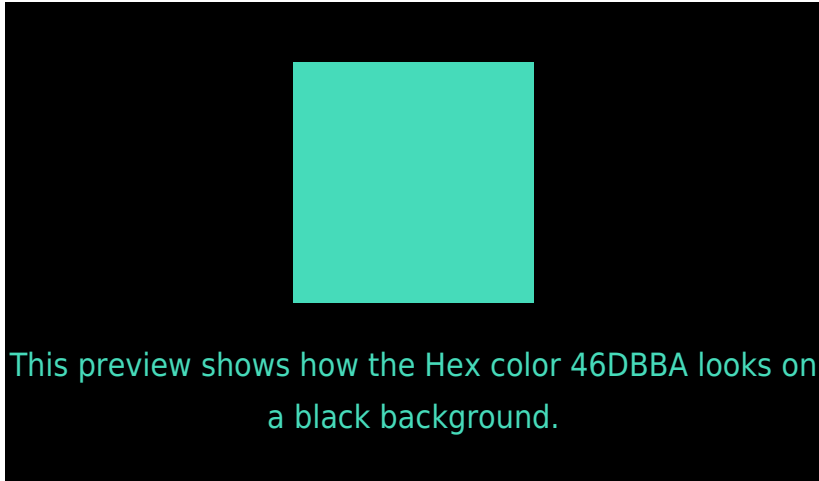
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

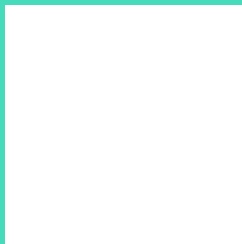
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## Hex 46DBBA Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 46DBBA.

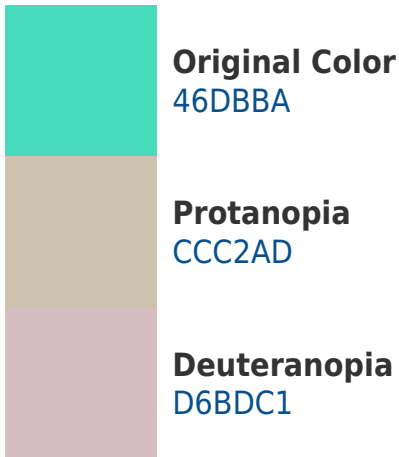


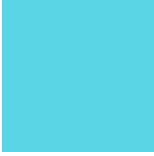
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 46DBBA.

# 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](#).

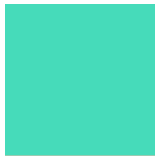
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
5AD5E6

# Trichromacy



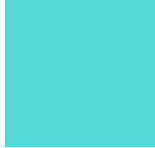
**Original Color**  
46DBBA



**Protanomaly**  
9BCBB2



**Deuteranomaly**  
A2C8BE

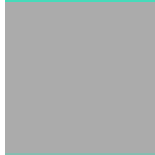


**Tritanomaly**  
53D7D6

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
46DBBA



**Achromatopsia**  
ABABAB



**Achromatomaly**  
86BCB0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 46DBBA 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 #46DBBA looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#46DBBA  
}
```



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 #46DBBA colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #46DBBA
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 46DBBA 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
#46DBBA }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#46DBBA }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #46DBBA colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #46DBBA; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #46DBBA; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #46DBBA }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 46DBBA is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#46DBBA }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#46DBBA }
```

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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