

# Converting Colors

Hex(60DDDB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(60DDDB) contains.

<b>Hex(60DDDB)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

**Color**

**Hex(60DDDB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60DDDB
RGB	96, 221, 219
RGB Percent	38%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.6235, 0.1333, 0.1412
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	179°, 65%, 62%
HSV	179°, 57%, 87%
XYZ	43.4665, 59.3142, 76.1757
YIQ	183.3970, -73.8580, -27.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

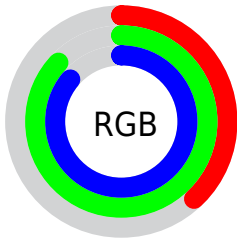
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">96, 159, 221</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6348251</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.46, -34.88, -9.51</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">81, 36.156, 195.244</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">59.3142, 0.2429, 0.3314</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284538331</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF60DDDB</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">183.3970, 17.5523, -76.6472</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">77.0157, -34.0347, -4.7323</a>

# Details

The Hex color **60DDDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DD6062**, and the grayscale version is **B7B7B7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **9DFFFF**, and **07A5A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4ADDDB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76DDDB**.

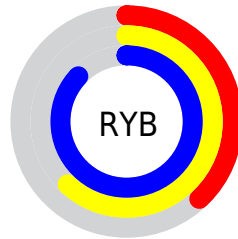
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (87%)

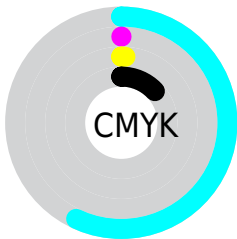
Blue (86%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (87%)

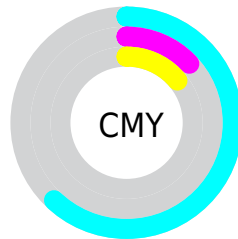


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 60DDDB 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 60DDDB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60DDDB

 60DDDB

FFFFFF

 3EC1BF

 9DFFFF

 07A5A4

 BBFFFF

 008B8A

 DAFFFF

 007170

 F8FFFF

 005858

 004041

 00292B

 000B17

 000000

 60DDDB

 60DDDB

 4ADDDB

 76DDDB

 34DDDA

 8CDDDC

 1EDDDA

 A2DDDC

 08DDDA

 B8DDDC

 00DDD9

 CFDDDD

 E5DDDD

 FBDDDD

 FFDDDE

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82DCB8



60DDDB



5DDAF9

# Triad

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



60DDDB



E4BCFA



F1C389

# Complementary

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



60DDDB



DD6062

# 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.



FFB89C



60DDDB



FFB3DD

# Square

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



60DDDB



B7C8FF



FFB1BA



D0CE88

# Rectangle

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



60DDDB



74D6FF



FFB1BA



FABF8E

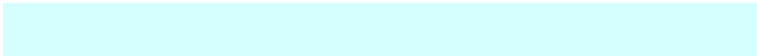


# Sweetspot

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



60DDDB



D4FFFE



62DD60



66807F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



60DDDB



52FFFC



60A1DD



636E6D



00ADAB



002E2D



# Inverse Universe

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



DD6062



FF5254



DD9C60



6E6363



AD0003

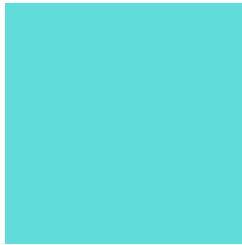


2E0001



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 60DDDB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

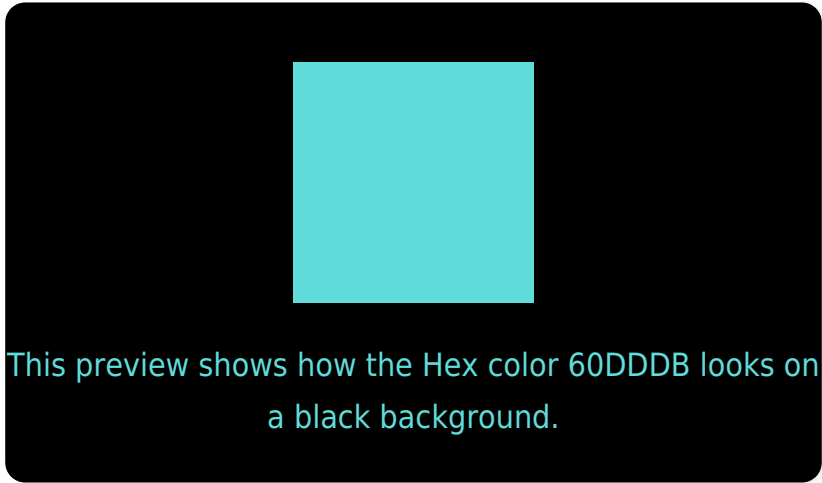
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

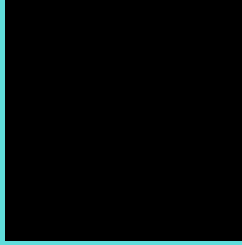
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

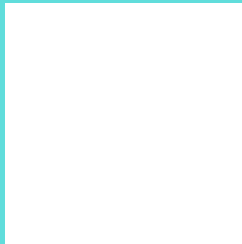
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 60DDDB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 60DDDB.

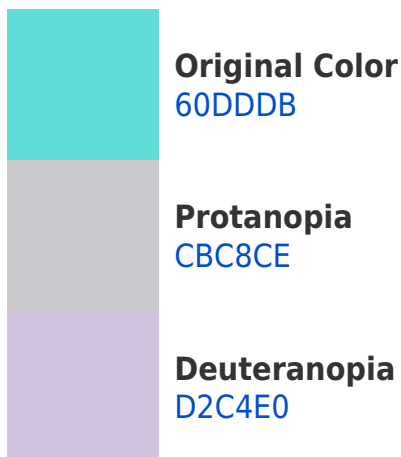


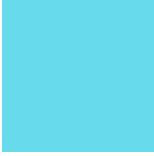
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 60DDDB.

# 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**  
67DAEC

# Trichromacy



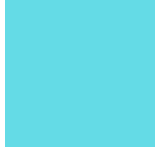
**Original Color**  
60DDDB



**Protanomaly**  
A4D0D3



**Deuteranomaly**  
A9CDDE

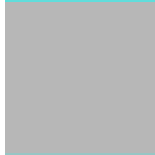


**Tritanomaly**  
64DBE6

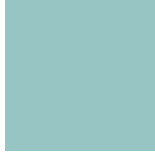
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60DDDB



**Achromatopsia**  
B7B7B7



**Achromatomaly**  
97C5C4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 60DDDB 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 #60DDDB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#60DDDB  
}
```

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 #60DDDB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #60DDDB  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 60DDDB 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  
#60DDDB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#60DDDB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #60DDDB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #60DDDB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #60DDDB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #60DDDB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 60DDDB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#60DDDB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#60DDDB }
```

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? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor