

# Converting Colors

Hex(66FF8A)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(66FF8A) contains.

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# Color

Hex(66FF8A)

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66FF8A
RGB	102, 255, 138
RGB Percent	40%, 100%, 54%
CMY	0.6000, 0.0000, 0.4588
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.46, 0.00
HSL	134°, 100%, 70%
HSV	134°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	45.8269, 76.1798, 36.3336
YIQ	195.9150, -53.6310, -68.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

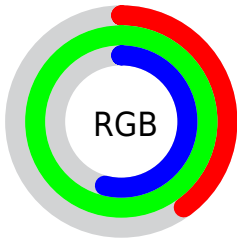
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 226, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6750090</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">89.94, -64.58, 43.94</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">90, 78.109, 145.770</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">76.1798, 0.2894, 0.4811</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4284940170 (0xFF66FF8A)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">195.9150, -28.5521, -82.3635</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">87.2810, -59.0203, 36.4153</a>

# Details

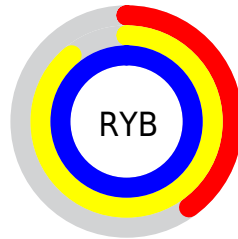
The Hex color **66FF8A** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. A complement of this color would be **FF66DB**, and the grayscale version is **C4C4C4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **A5FFC1**, and **0AC556** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4DFF77**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80FF9E**.

# Distribution



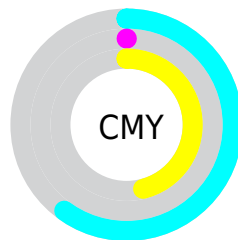
- Red (40%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 66FF8A 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 66FF8A by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66FF8A

FFFFFF

 A5FFC1

 C4FFDD

 E2FFFA

 66FF8A


 43E26F


 0AC556

 00A93C

 008E22

 007301

 005900

 004000

 002800

 000000

 66FF8A

 66FF8A

 4DFF77

 80FF9E

 33FF63

 99FFB1

 19FF50

 B3FFC5

 00FF3C

 CCFFD8

 E6FFEC

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CAF150



66FF8A



00FFD5

# Triad

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



66FF8A



00EEFF



FFA4A6

# Complementary

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



66FF8A



FF66DB

# 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.



FF9EF0



66FF8A



D1D3FF

# Square

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



66FF8A



00FFFF



FFB3FF



FFBE67

# Rectangle

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



66FF8A



00FFFF



FFB3FF



FF9FBE

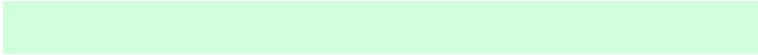


# Sweetspot

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



66FF8A



D1FFDC



DBFF66



63806A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



66FF8A



47FF73



66FFD6



738076



00BF2D



00400F



# Inverse Universe

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



FF66DB



FF47D4



FF668F



80737D



BF0092

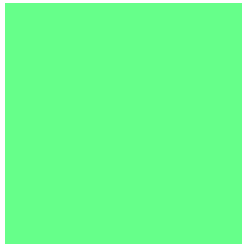


400031



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 66FF8A looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

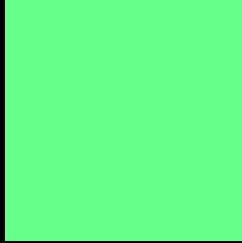
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66FF8A looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

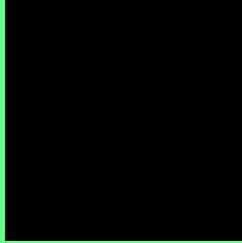
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

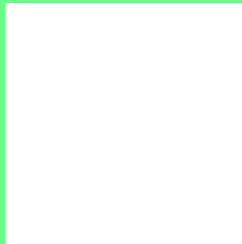
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 66FF8A Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 66FF8A.

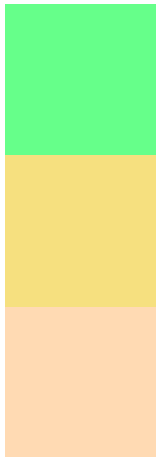


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 66FF8A.

# 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](#).

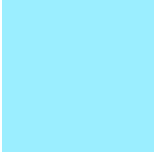
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
66FF8A

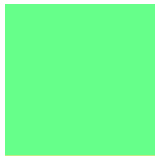
**Protanopia**  
F6E07F

**Deuteranopia**  
FFDAB3

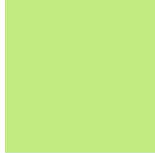


**Tritanopia**  
9BEEFF

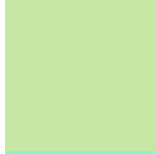
# Trichromacy



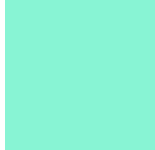
**Original Color**  
66FF8A



**Protanomaly**  
C2EB83



**Deuteranomaly**  
C7E7A4

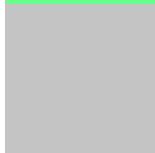


**Tritanomaly**  
88F4D4

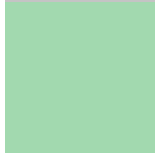
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66FF8A



**Achromatopsia**  
C4C4C4



**Achromatomaly**  
A2D9AF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 66FF8A 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 #66FF8A looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#66FF8A  
}
```

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 #66FF8A colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #66FF8A
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 66FF8A 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
#66FF8A }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#66FF8A }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #66FF8A colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #66FF8A; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #66FF8A; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #66FF8A }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 66FF8A is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#66FF8A }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#66FF8A }
```

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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