

# Converting Colors

Hex(66FFA1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(66FFA1) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(66FFA1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66FFA1
RGB	102, 255, 161
RGB Percent	40%, 100%, 63%
CMY	0.6000, 0.0000, 0.3686
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	143°, 100%, 70%
HSV	143°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	47.6725, 76.9180, 46.0523
YIQ	198.5370, -61.0140, -61.6700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

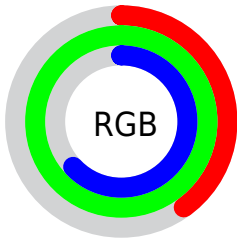
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 212, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6750113</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">90.28, -60.86, 33.12</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">90, 69.285, 151.443</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">76.9180, 0.2794, 0.4508</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284940193</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF66FFA1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">198.5370, -18.5057, -84.6629</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">87.7029, -56.4531, 30.2592</a>

# Details

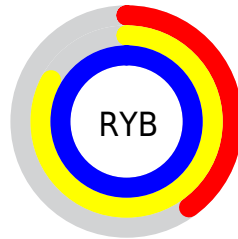
The Hex color **66FFA1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. A complement of this color would be **FF66C4**, and the grayscale version is **C7C7C7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **A5FFD8**, and **0DC56C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4DFF91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80FFB1**.

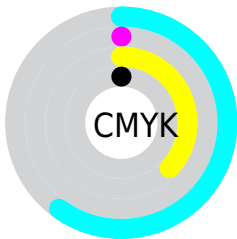
# Distribution



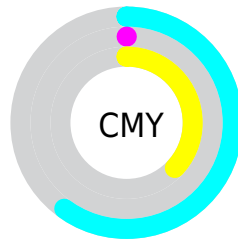
- Red (40%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 66FFA1 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 66FFA1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66FFA1

FFFFFF

 A5FFD8

 C3FFF5

 E2FFFF

 66FFA1

 43E286


 0DC56C

 00A953

 008E3B

 007323

 005909

 004000

 002900

 000200

 66FFA1

 66FFA1

 4DFF91

 80FFB1

 33FF82

 99FFC0

 19FF72

 B3FFD0

 00FF62

 CCFFE0

 E6FFE0

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C2F36C



66FFA1



00FE4

# Triad

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



66FFA1



62E9FF



FFB1A2

# Complementary

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



66FFA1



FF66C4

# 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.



FFA9E3



66FFA1



EBD0FF

# Square

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



66FFA1



00FAFF



FFB6FF



FFC86E

# Rectangle

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



66FFA1



00FFFF



FFB6FF



FFACB6

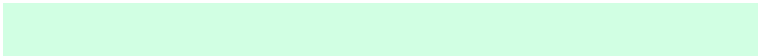


# Sweetspot

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



66FFA1



D1FFE3



C4FF66



63806E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



66FFA1



47FF8E



66FFED



738078



00BF4A



004019



# Inverse Universe

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



FF66C4



FF47B8



FF6678



80737B



BF0076

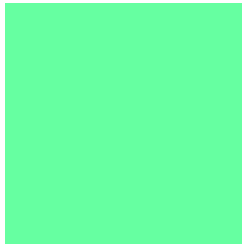


400027



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 66FFA1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

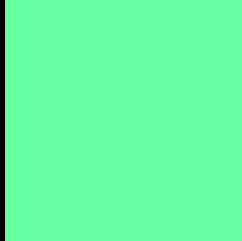
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66FFA1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

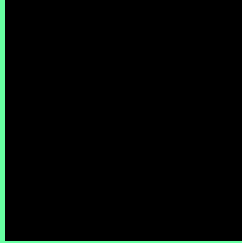
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 66FFA1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 66FFA1.

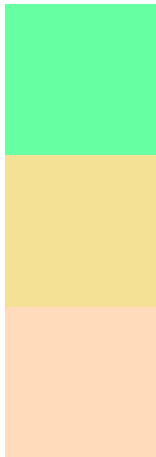


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 66FFA1.

# 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](#).

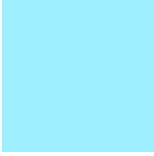
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
66FFA1

**Protanopia**  
F5E195

**Deuteranopia**  
FFDDBB



**Tritanopia**  
9EEFF

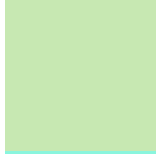
# Trichromacy



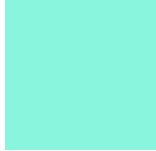
**Original Color**  
66FFA1



**Protanomaly**  
C1EC99

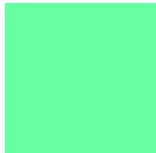


**Deuteranomaly**  
C7E8B2

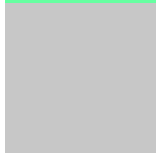


**Tritanomaly**  
8AF5DD

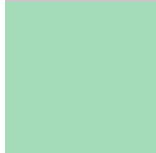
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66FFA1



**Achromatopsia**  
C7C7C7



**Achromatomaly**  
A4DBB9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 66FFA1 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 #66FFA1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#66FFA1  
}
```

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 #66FFA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #66FFA1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 66FFA1 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
#66FFA1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#66FFA1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #66FFA1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #66FFA1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #66FFA1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #66FFA1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 66FFA1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#66FFA1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#66FFA1 }
```

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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