

# Converting Colors

Hex(68A6A1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(68A6A1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(68A6A1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68A6A1
RGB	104, 166, 161
RGB Percent	41%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.5922, 0.3490, 0.3686
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.03, 0.35
HSL	175°, 26%, 53%
HSV	175°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	25.7782, 32.7887, 38.6884
YIQ	146.8920, -35.3470, -14.6990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

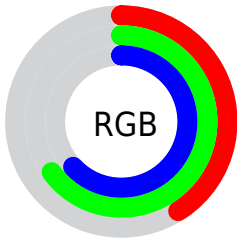
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 136, 166
Decimal	6858401
CIELab	63.99, -21.13, -3.74
CIElCh	64, 21.462, 190.046
Yxy	32.7887, 0.2651, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285048481 (0xFF68A6A1)
YUV	146.8920, 6.9552, -37.6163
Hunter-Lab	57.2614, -19.8497, 0.0240

# Details

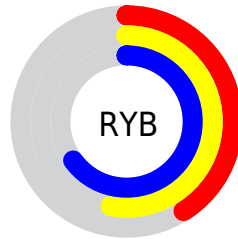
The Hex color **68A6A1** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **A6686D**, and the grayscale version is **939393**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **9EDDD8**, and **33726E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57A6A0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79A6A2**.

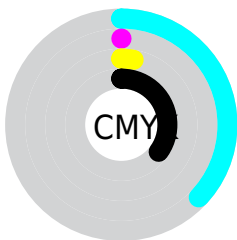
# Distribution



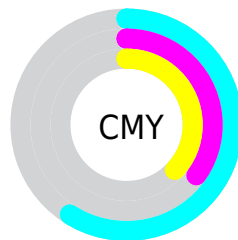
- Red (41%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 68A6A1 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 68A6A1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





68A6A1



68A6A1

FFFFFF



4E8C87



9EDDD8



33726E



BAF4F4



175955



D6FFFF



00413E



F3FFFF



002B28



001714



000000



68A6A1



68A6A1



57A6A0



79A6A2

■ 47A69E

■ 89A6A4

■ 36A69D

■ 9AA6A5

■ 26A69C

■ AAA6A6

■ 15A69A

■ BBA6A8

■ 04A699

■ CCA6A9

■ 00A699

■ DCA6AA

■ EDA6AC

■ FDA6AD

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78A58D



68A6A1



65A5B3

# Triad

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



68A6A1



A694B8



B59578

# Complementary

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



68A6A1



A6686D

# 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.



C09083



68A6A1



B98FA9

# Square

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



68A6A1



8D9BC0



C28D95



A39C75

# Rectangle

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



68A6A1



6EA2BC



C28D95



B9937B



# Sweetspot

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



68A6A1



C1D9D7



6DA668



5F6E6D



EDEDED



6E6E6E



# Same Dimension

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



68A6A1



77D9D1



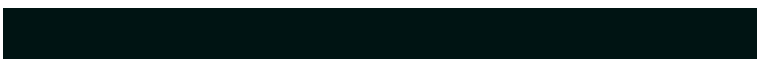
688CA6



4C5453



009488



001413



# Inverse Universe

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



A6686D



D9777F



A68268



544C4C



94000C

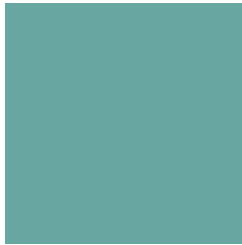


140002



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 68A6A1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

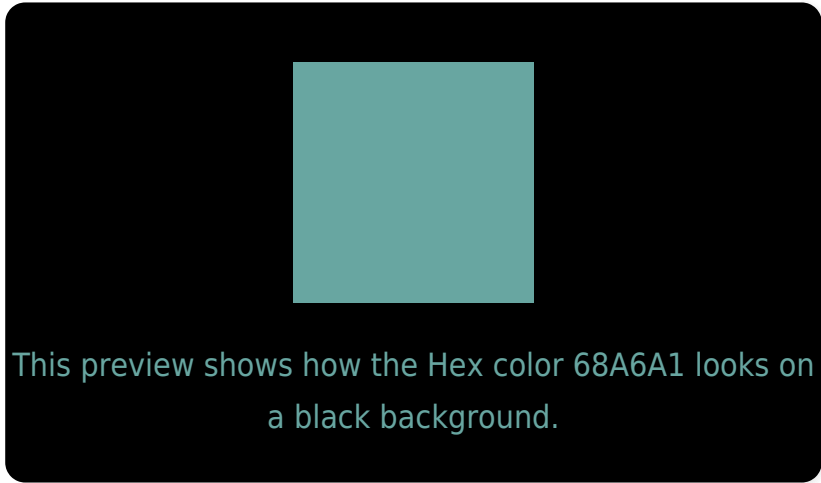
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68A6A1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 68A6A1.

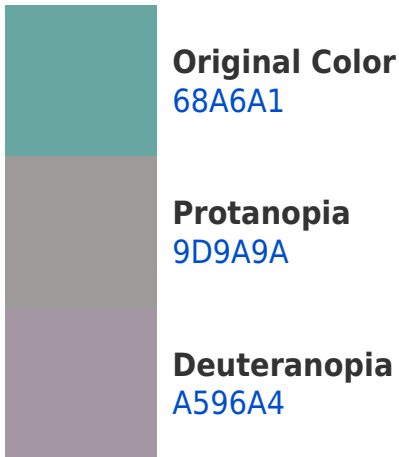


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 68A6A1.

# 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](#).

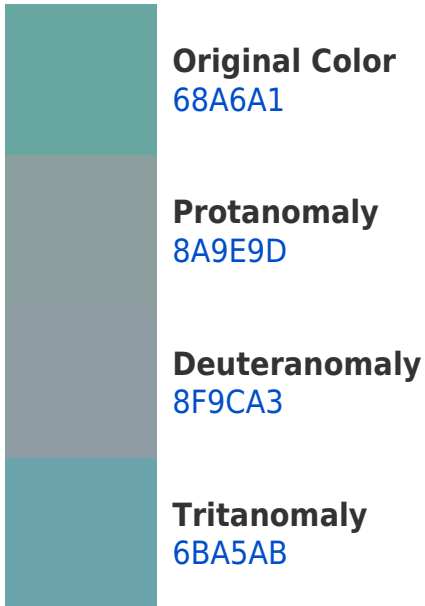
## Dichromacy



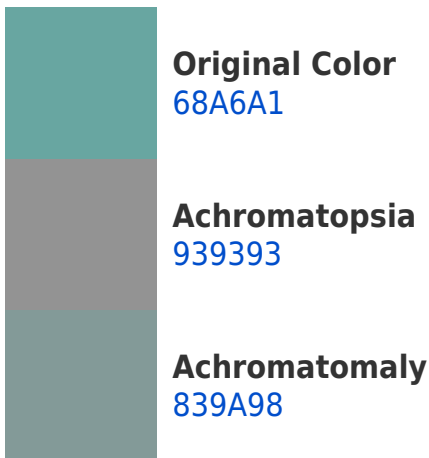


**Tritanopia**  
6CA4B1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 68A6A1 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 #68A6A1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#68A6A1  
}
```

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 #68A6A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #68A6A1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 68A6A1 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
#68A6A1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#68A6A1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #68A6A1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #68A6A1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #68A6A1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #68A6A1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 68A6A1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#68A6A1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#68A6A1 }
```

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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