

# Converting Colors

Hex(68ADFC)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(68ADFC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	68ADFC
RGB	104, 173, 252
RGB Percent	41%, 68%, 99%
CMY	0.5922, 0.3216, 0.0118
CMYK	0.59, 0.31, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	212°, 96%, 70%
HSV	212°, 59%, 99%
XYZ	38.2232, 39.8585, 97.7743
YIQ	161.3750, -66.4830, 9.9410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

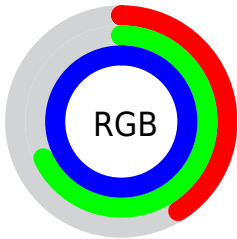
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">104, 151, 252</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6860284</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.37, 1.09, -45.77</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">69, 45.779, 271.369</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">39.8585, 0.2174, 0.2267</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285050364</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF68ADFC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">161.3750, 44.6781, -50.3179</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.1336, -2.4139, -47.6283</a>

# Details

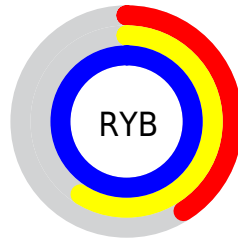
The Hex color **68ADFC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. A complement of this color would be **FCB768**, and the grayscale version is **A1A1A1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **A5E4FF**, and **1D79C3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4FA0FC**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81BAFC**.

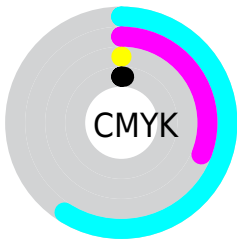
# Distribution



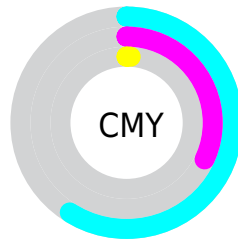
- Red (41%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 68ADFC

 68ADFC

FFFFFF

 4793DF

 A5E4FF

 1D79C3

 C3FFFF

 0061A7

 E1FFFF

 00498D

 003373

 001F5A

 000742

 00032B

 000115

■ 68ADFC

■ 68ADFC

■ 4FA0FC

■ 81BAFC

■ 3692FC

■ 9AC8FC

■ 1C85FC

■ B4D5FC

■ 0377FC

■ CDE3FC

■ 0075FC

■ E6F0FC

■ FFFEFC

■ FFFFFC

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



00B8F1



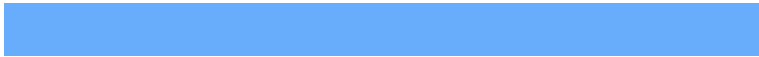
68ADFC



AF9EF0

# Triad

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



68ADFC



F68C80



62BB80

# Complementary

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



68ADFC



FCB768

# 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.



96B460



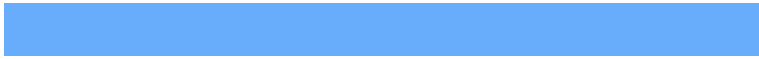
68ADFC



E39961

# Square

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



68ADFC



F687A9



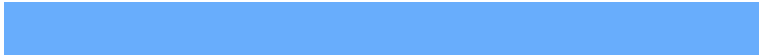
C1A854



00BFAA

# Rectangle

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



68ADFC



D193DE



C1A854

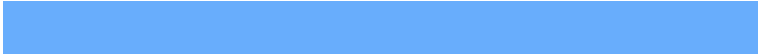


75B974

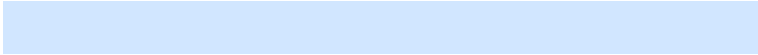


# Sweetspot

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



68ADFC



D1E6FF



68FCB7



637180



000000

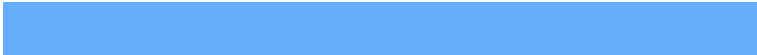


808080



# Same Dimension

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



68ADFC



4DA0FF



6D68FC



70767D



0058BD



001D3D



# Inverse Universe

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



FC68AD



FF4DA0



F7FC68



7D7076



BD0058



3D001D



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

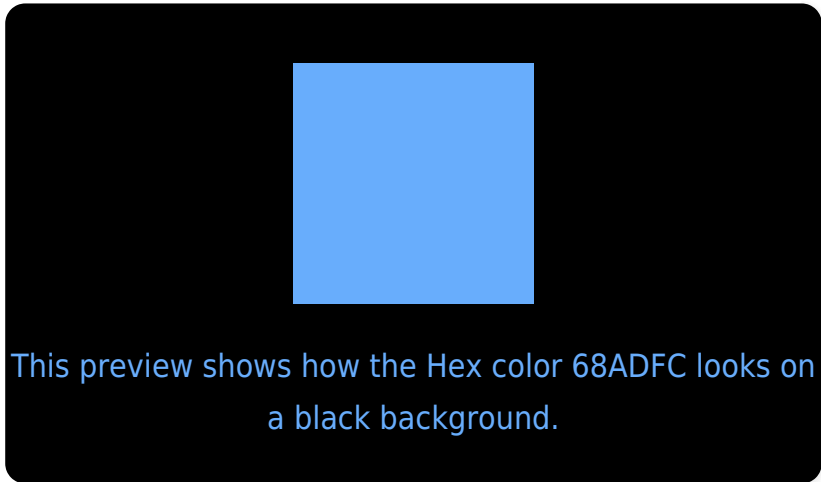
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

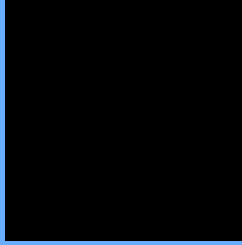
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

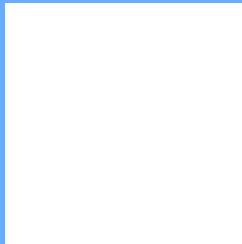
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 68ADFC Background



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

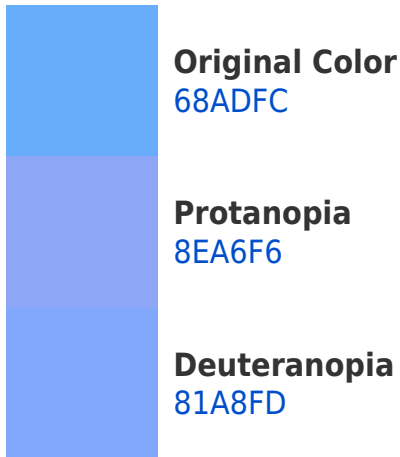


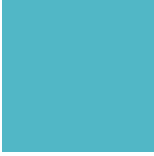
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 68ADFC.

# 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](#).

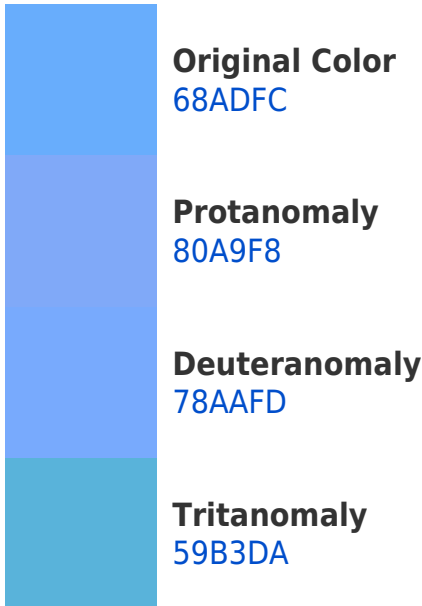
## Dichromacy



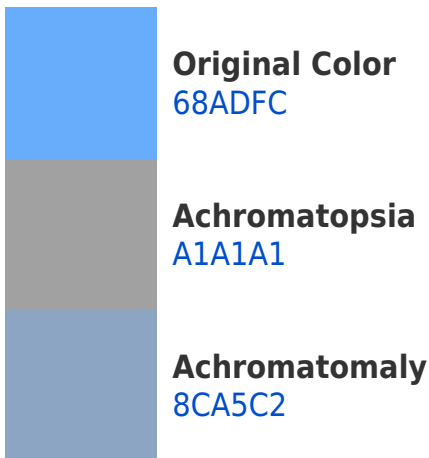


**Tritanopia**  
51B7C6

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #68ADFC colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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