

# Converting Colors

Hex(68D1AC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(68D1AC) contains.

<b>Hex(68D1AC)</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(68D1AC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68D1AC
RGB	104, 209, 172
RGB Percent	41%, 82%, 67%
CMY	0.5922, 0.1804, 0.3255
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.18, 0.18
HSL	159°, 53%, 61%
HSV	159°, 50%, 82%
XYZ	35.9558, 51.5225, 47.0795
YIQ	173.3870, -50.7030, -33.7670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

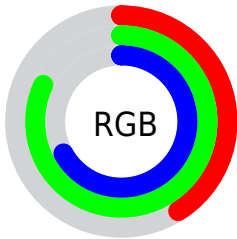
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">104, 168, 209</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6869420</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">76.99, -39.22, 9.10</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">77, 40.265, 166.938</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">51.5225, 0.2672, 0.3829</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285059500</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF68D1AC</a> )
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">173.3870, -0.6838, -60.8524</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">71.7792, -36.1990, 11.3575</a>

# Details

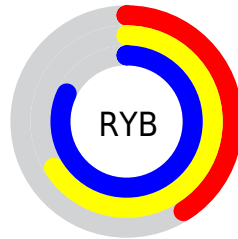
The Hex color **68D1AC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **D1688D**, and the grayscale version is **ADADAD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **A1FFE3**, and **2B9A78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53D1A5**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **7DD1B3**.

# Distribution



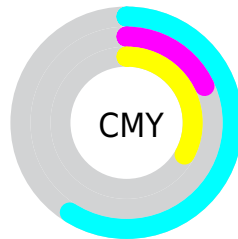
- Red (41%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 68D1AC 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 68D1AC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68D1AC

 68D1AC

FFFFFF

 4BB591

 A1FFE3

 2B9A78

 BEFFFF

 007F5F

 DBFFFF

 006647

 F9FFFF

 004D31

 00351C

 002002

 000000

 68D1AC

 68D1AC

 53D1A5

 7DD1B3

 3ED19D

 92D1BB

 29D196

 A7D1C2

 14D18F

 BCD1C9

 00D187

 D1D1D1

 E5D1D8

 FAD1E0

 FFD1E7

 FFD1EE

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97CC8A



68D1AC



34D2D2

# Triad

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



68D1AC



ABB AFF



FEAA89

# Complementary

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



68D1AC



D1688D

# 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.



FFA2AA



68D1AC



DDADF1

# Square

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



68D1AC



6CC7FF



FCA3D0



E5B676

# Rectangle

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



68D1AC



22D0EA



FCA3D0



FFA693

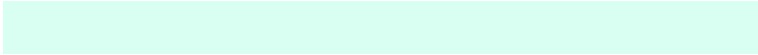


# Sweetspot

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



68D1AC



D9FFF2



8FD168



698077



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



68D1AC



66FFC9



68C3D1



5E6965



00A86D



00291A



# Inverse Universe

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



D1688D



FF669C



D17668



695E62



A8003B



29000E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 68D1AC 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 68D1AC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

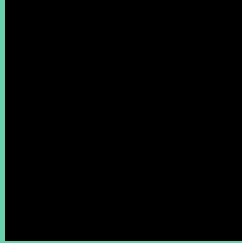
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

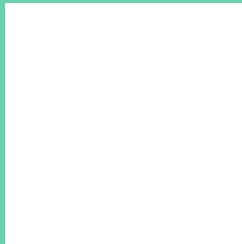
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 68D1AC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 68D1AC.

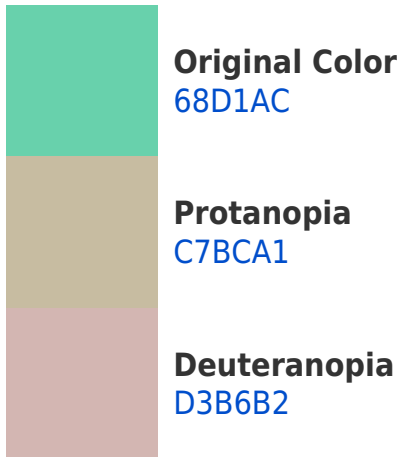


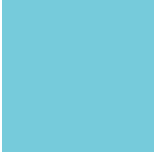
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 68D1AC.

# 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**  
76CBDB

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68D1AC



**Protanomaly**  
A4C4A5



**Deuteranomaly**  
ACC0B0



**Tritanomaly**  
71CDCA

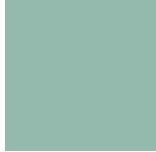
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68D1AC



**Achromatopsia**  
ADADAD



**Achromatomaly**  
94BAAD

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 68D1AC 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 #68D1AC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#68D1AC  
}
```

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 #68D1AC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #68D1AC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 68D1AC 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
#68D1AC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#68D1AC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #68D1AC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #68D1AC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #68D1AC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #68D1AC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 68D1AC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#68D1AC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#68D1AC }
```

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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