

# Converting Colors

Hex(68FF68)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(68FF68) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(68FF68)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68FF68
RGB	104, 255, 104
RGB Percent	41%, 100%, 41%
CMY	0.5922, 0.0000, 0.5922
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.59, 0.00
HSL	120°, 100%, 70%
HSV	120°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	43.9676, 75.4625, 25.3451
YIQ	192.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

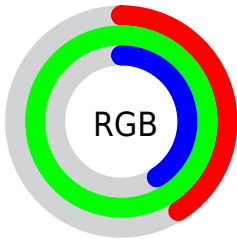
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">104, 255, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6881128</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">89.61, -68.52, 59.06</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">90, 90.456, 139.242</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">75.4625, 0.3037, 0.5212</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4285071208 (0xFF68FF68)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">192.6370, -43.6980, -77.7346</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">86.8692, -61.6758, 43.5099</a>

# Details

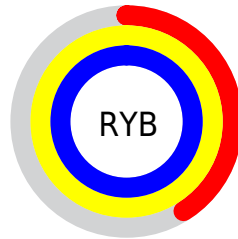
The Hex color **68FF68** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. A complement of this color would be **FF68FF**, and the grayscale version is **C1C1C1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **A8FF9F**, and **0CC530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4FFF4F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82FF82**.

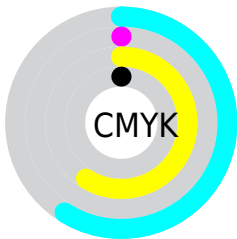
# Distribution



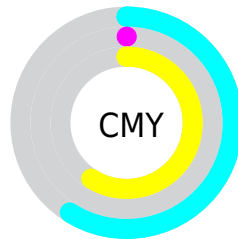
- Red (41%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 68FF68 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 68FF68 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68FF68

 68FF68

FFFFFF

 44E24D

 A8FF9F

 0CC530

 C6FFBC

 00A90A

 E5FFD8

 008D00

 FFFFF6

 007300

 005800

 003F00

 002700

 000000

 68FF68

 68FF68

 4FFF4F

 82FF82

 35FF35

 9BFF9B

 1BFF1B

 B4FFB4

 02FF02

 CEFFCE

 00FF00

 E8FFE8

FFFFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D6EE17



68FF68



00FFBE

# Triad

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



68FF68



00F4FF



FF8EAE

# Complementary

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



68FF68



FF68FF

# Split Complementary

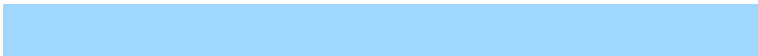
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FF8FFF



68FF68



A0D7FF

# Square

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



68FF68



00FFFF



FFB0FF



FFAE5F

# Rectangle

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



68FF68



00FFFA



FFB0FF



FF8ACA

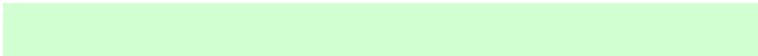


# Sweetspot

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



68FF68



D1FFD1



FFFF68



638063



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



68FF68



4AFF4A



68FFB3



738073



00BF00



004000



# Inverse Universe

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



FF68FF



FF4AFF



FF68B3



807380



BF00BF

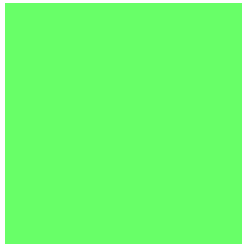


400040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 68FF68 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 68FF68 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

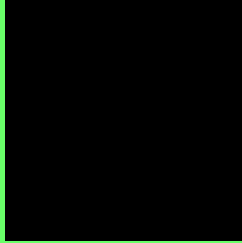
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 68FF68 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 68FF68.

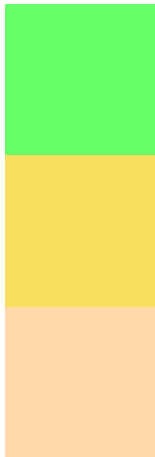


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 68FF68.

# 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](#).

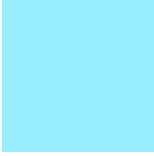
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
68FF68

**Protanopia**  
F8E05F

**Deuteranopia**  
FFD9AA

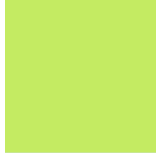


**Tritanopia**  
98EEFF

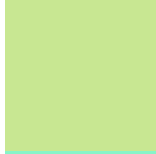
# Trichromacy



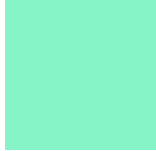
**Original Color**  
68FF68



**Protanomaly**  
C4EB62

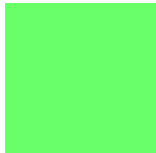


**Deuteranomaly**  
C8E792

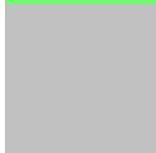


**Tritanomaly**  
87F4C8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68FF68



**Achromatopsia**  
C1C1C1



**Achromatomaly**  
A1D8A1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 68FF68 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 #68FF68 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#68FF68  
}
```

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 #68FF68 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #68FF68
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 68FF68 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
#68FF68 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#68FF68 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #68FF68 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #68FF68; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #68FF68; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #68FF68 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 68FF68 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#68FF68 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#68FF68 }
```

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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