

# Converting Colors

Hex(6DB466)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(6DB466) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(6DB466)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DB466
RGB	109, 180, 102
RGB Percent	43%, 71%, 40%
CMY	0.5725, 0.2941, 0.6000
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.43, 0.29
HSL	115°, 34%, 55%
HSV	115°, 43%, 71%
XYZ	25.0262, 36.8530, 18.3647
YIQ	149.8790, -17.2780, -39.3100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

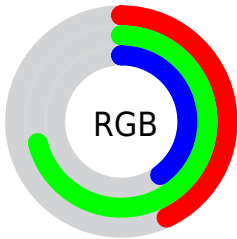
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 180, 173</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7189606</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.17, -38.01, 32.89</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 50.260, 139.129</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.8530, 0.3119, 0.4593</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285379686 (0xFF6DB466)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">149.8790, -23.6043, -35.8509</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.7067, -32.6505, 24.5586</a>

# Details

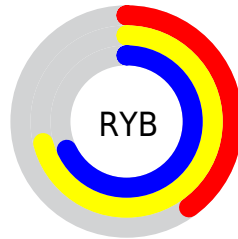
The Hex color **6DB466** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **AD66B4**, and the grayscale version is **969696**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **A4EC9A**, and **377F35** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **5DB454**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **7DB478**.

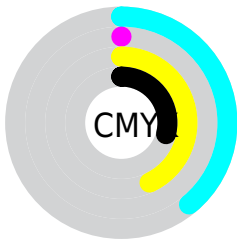
# Distribution



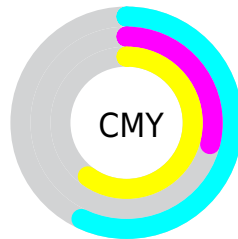
- Red (43%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 6DB466 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 6DB466 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 6DB466

 6DB466

FFFFFF

 52994D

 A4EC9A

 377F35

 C0FFB5

 1A651D

 DCFFD1

 004C04

 FAFEE

 003500

 002100

 000000

 6DB466

 6DB466

 5DB454

 7DB478

 4CB442

 8EB48A

 3CB430

 9EB49C

 2BB41E

 AFB4AE

 1BB40C

 BFB4C0

 10B400

 CFB4D2

 E0B4E4

 F0B4F6

 FFB4FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A2AA4A



6DB466



00B991

# Triad

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



6DB466



00ADFC



F97E88

# Complementary

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



6DB466



AD66B4

# 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.



EF7FB6



6DB466



8C9EF9

# Square

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



6DB466



00B7E7



CB8CDF



EB8B61

# Rectangle

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



6DB466



00BAB0



CB8CDF



F87D97



# Sweetspot

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



6DB466



CFEBCC



B4AC66



647563



F5F5F5



757575



# Same Dimension

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



6DB466



7CEB71



66B485



515950



0E9900



021A00



# Inverse Universe

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



AD66B4



E071EB



B46695



585059



8B0099



17001A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 6DB466 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

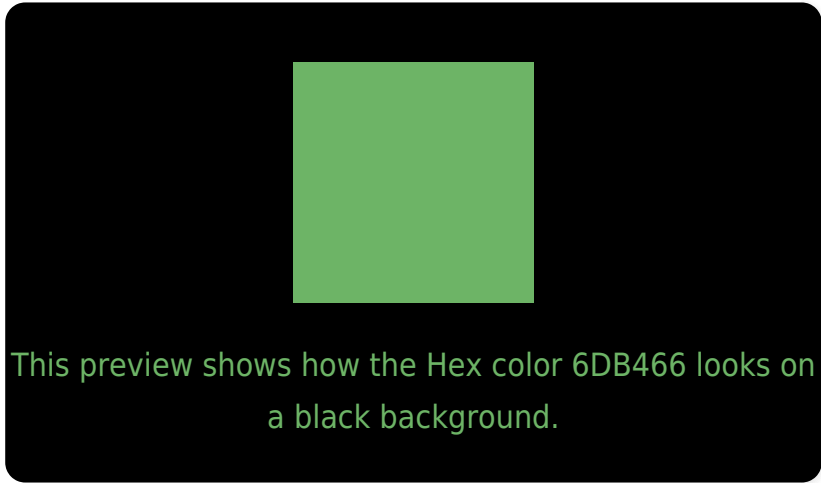
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 6DB466 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 6DB466.

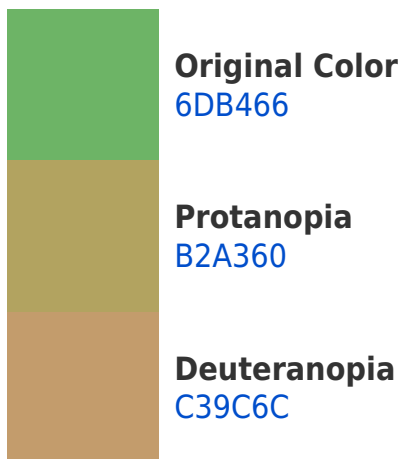


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 6DB466.

# Color Blindness Simulation

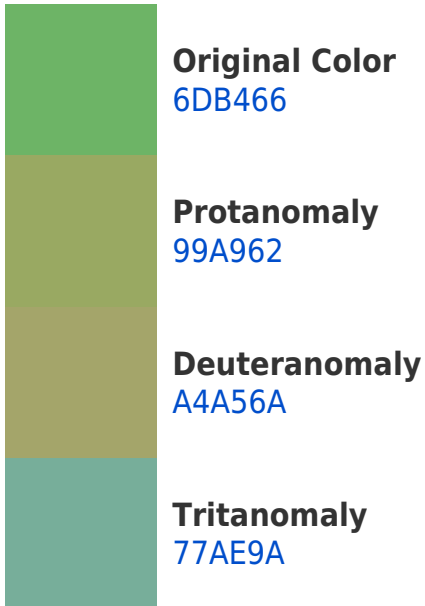
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 6DB466 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 #6DB466 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#6DB466  
}
```

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 #6DB466 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #6DB466
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 6DB466 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
#6DB466 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#6DB466 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #6DB466 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #6DB466; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #6DB466; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #6DB466 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 6DB466 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#6DB466 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#6DB466 }
```

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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