

# Converting Colors

Hex(9CA106)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(9CA106) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(9CA106)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA106
RGB	156, 161, 6
RGB Percent	61%, 63%, 2%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3686, 0.9765
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.96, 0.37
HSL	62°, 93%, 33%
HSV	62°, 96%, 63%
XYZ	26.4880, 32.5708, 5.0630
YIQ	141.8350, 46.7750, -49.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

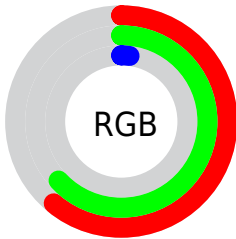
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 161, 11
Decimal	10264838
CIELab	63.81, -17.42, 65.69
CIELCh	64, 67.959, 104.856
Yxy	32.5708, 0.4131, 0.5080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288454918 (0xFF9CA106)
YUV	141.8350, -66.9667, 12.4227
Hunter-Lab	57.0708, -17.0275, 34.6897

# Details

The Hex color **9CA106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **0B06A1**, and the grayscale version is **8E8E8E**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **D6D84C**, and **646E00** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9CA100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9DA116**.

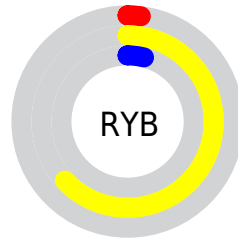
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (63%)

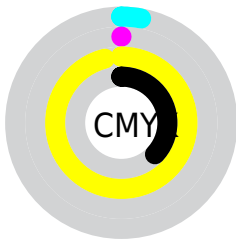
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (4%)

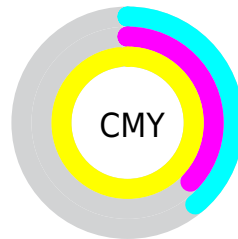


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 9CA106 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 9CA106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 9CA106

 9CA106

FFFFFF

 808700

 D6D84C

 646E00

 F4F468

 495600

 FFFF84

 2F3E00

 FFFFA0

 152900

 FFFFBC

 001600

 FFFFD9

 000000

 FFFFF6

 9CA106

 9CA106

■ 9CA100

■ 9DA116

■ 9DA126

■ 9EA136

■ 9EA146

■ 9FA157

■ 9FA167

■ A0A177

■ A0A187

■ A1A197

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D18C15



9CA106



55AE3E

# Triad

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



9CA106



00B4EF



F863BC

# Complementary

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



9CA106



0B06A1

# 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.



C37DF1



9CA106



00AAFF

# Square

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



9CA106



00B7B8



5697FF



FF5F7F

# Rectangle

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



9CA106



00B364



5697FF



EB6BCF



# Sweetspot

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



9CA106



CFD194



A10906



676944



E8E8E8



696969



# Same Dimension

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



9CA106



CAD100



51A106



515249



8D9100



111200



# Inverse Universe

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



0B06A1



0700D1



5606A1



4A4952



050091



010012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 9CA106 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

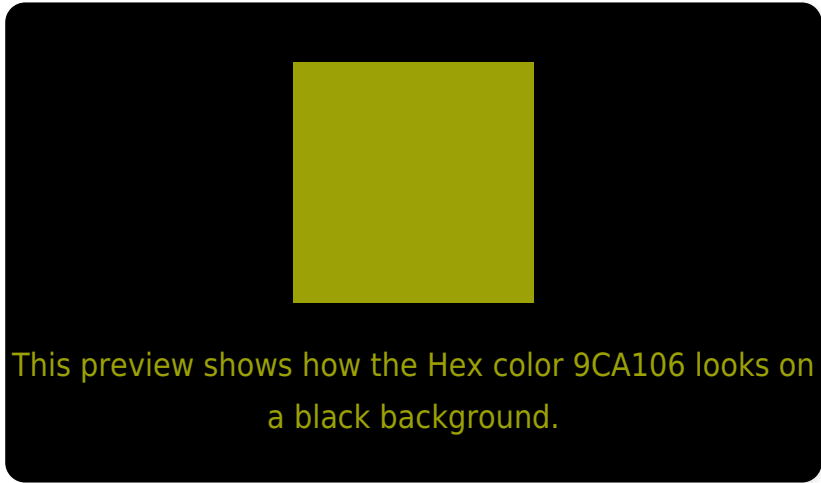
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 9CA106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 9CA106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 9CA106.

# 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**  
9CA106

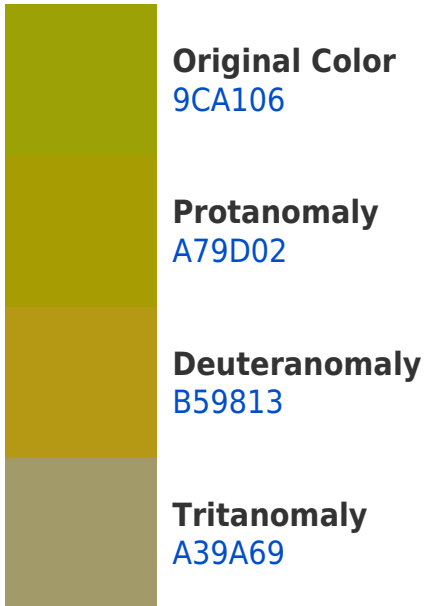
**Protanopia**  
AE9B00

**Deuteranopia**  
C3931A



**Tritanopia**  
A796A1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 9CA106 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 #9CA106 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#9CA106  
}
```

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 #9CA106 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #9CA106
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 9CA106 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
#9CA106 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#9CA106 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #9CA106 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #9CA106; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #9CA106; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #9CA106 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 9CA106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#9CA106 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#9CA106 }
```

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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