

# Converting Colors

Hex(A6FBD6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(A6FBD6) contains.

<b>Hex(A6FBD6)</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(A6FBD6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6FBD6
RGB	166, 251, 214
RGB Percent	65%, 98%, 84%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0157, 0.1608
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.15, 0.02
HSL	154°, 91%, 82%
HSV	154°, 34%, 98%
XYZ	62.3607, 81.9564, 76.1507
YIQ	221.3670, -38.7830, -29.5270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

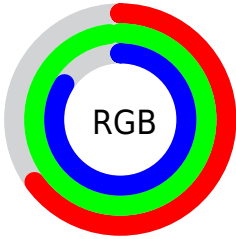
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	166, 220, 251
Decimal	10943446
CIELab	92.56, -33.44, 9.64
CIELCh	93, 34.802, 163.925
Yxy	81.9564, 0.2829, 0.3717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289133526 (0xFFA6FBD6)
YUV	221.3670, -3.6319, -48.5569
Hunter-Lab	90.5298, -35.4689, 13.4980

# Details

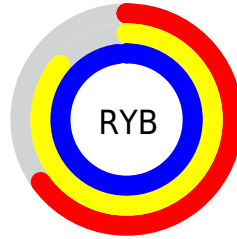
The Hex color **A6FBD6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FBA6CB**, and the grayscale version is **DDDDDD**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **DFFFFFF**, and **6FC29F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8DFBCB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BFFBE1**.

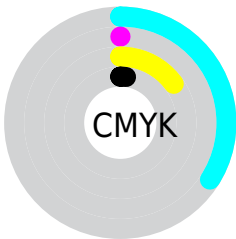
# Distribution



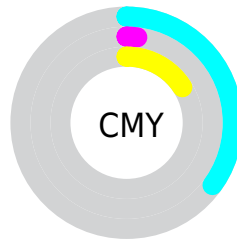
- Red (65%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color A6FBD6 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 A6FBD6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 A6FBD6

 A6FBD6

FFFFFF

 8ADEBA

 DFFFFFF

 6FC29F

FDFFFF

 54A785

 388C6C

 187254

 00593C

 004127

 002A12

 001000

 A6FBD6

 A6FBD6

 8DFBCB

 BFFBE1

 74FBC0

 D8FBEC

 5BFBB5

 F1FBF7

 42FBAA

 FFFBFF

 29FB9F

 0FFB94

 00FB8E

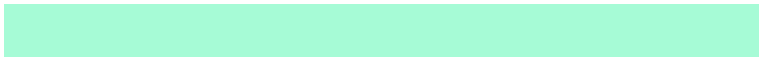
# Harmonies

## Analogous

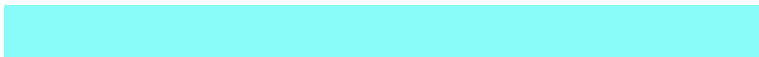
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



CCF6B9



A6FBD6



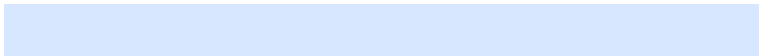
89FCF9

# Triad

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



A6FBD6



D6E7FF



FFD7BD

# Complementary

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



A6FBD6



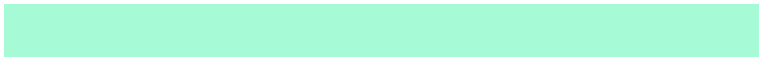
FBA6CB

# 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.



FFD1DB



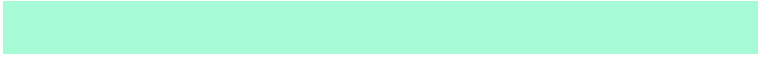
A6FBD6



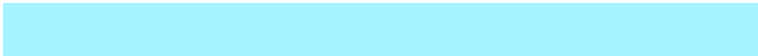
FFDCFF

# Square

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



A6FBD6



A6F2FF



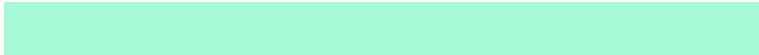
FFD3FD



FFE1AA

# Rectangle

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



A6FBD6



83FBFF



FFD3FD

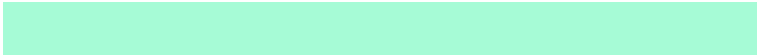


FFD4C6

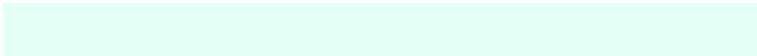


# Sweetspot

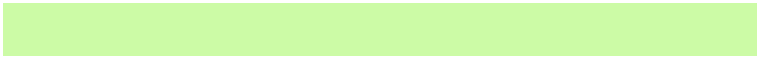
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



A6FBD6



E6FFF4



CCFBA6



708079



000000

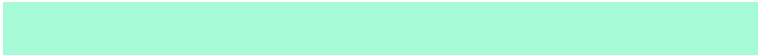


808080

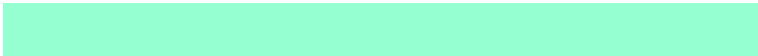


# Same Dimension

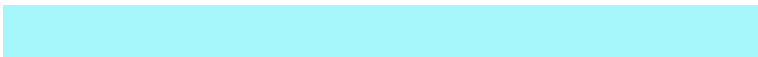
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



A6FBD6



96FFD1



A6F7FB



707D78



00BD6B



003D23



# Inverse Universe

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



FBA6CB



FF96C4



FBAAA6



7D7076



BD0052

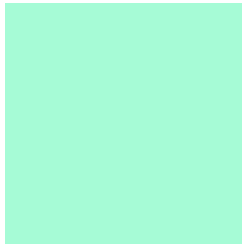


3D001B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color A6FBD6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

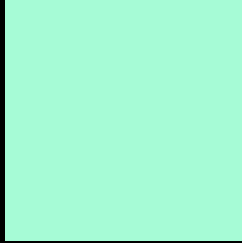
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 A6FBD6 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 A6FBD6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color A6FBD6.

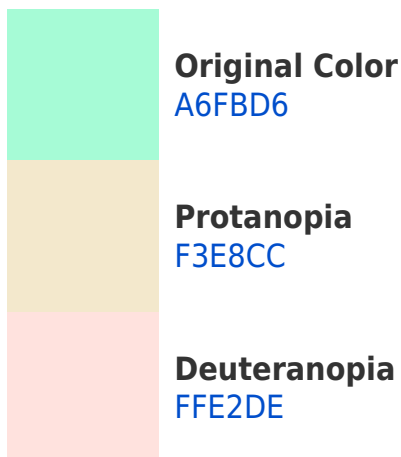


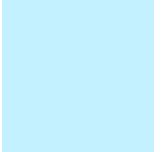
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color A6FBD6.

# 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



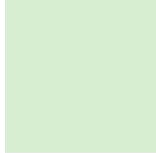


**Tritanopia**  
C3F1FF

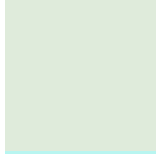
# Trichromacy



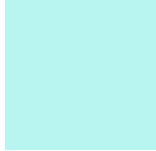
**Original Color**  
A6FBD6



**Protanomaly**  
D7EFD0

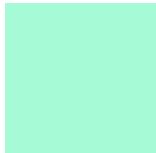


**Deuteranomaly**  
DFEBDB

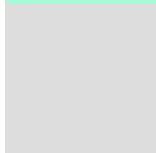


**Tritanomaly**  
B8F5F0

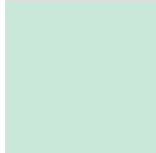
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
A6FBD6



**Achromatopsia**  
DDDDDD



**Achromatomaly**  
C9E8DA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex A6FBD6 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 #A6FBD6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#A6FBD6  
}
```

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 #A6FBD6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #A6FBD6  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex A6FBD6 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  
#A6FBD6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#A6FBD6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #A6FBD6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A6FBD6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #A6FBD6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #A6FBD6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex A6FBD6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#A6FBD6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#A6FBD6 }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor