

# Converting Colors

Hex(C6B167)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C6B167) contains.

<b>Hex(C6B167)</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(C6B167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6B167
RGB	198, 177, 103
RGB Percent	78%, 69%, 40%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3059, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.48, 0.22
HSL	47°, 45%, 59%
HSV	47°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	41.4590, 44.4293, 19.2226
YIQ	174.8430, 36.2700, -18.5620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

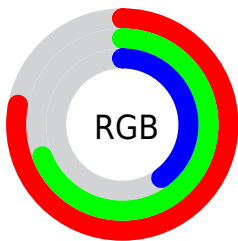
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">130, 198, 103</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13021543</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">72.51, -2.33, 40.41</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">73, 40.482, 93.303</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">44.4293, 0.3944, 0.4227</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4291211623 (0xFFC6B167)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">174.8430, -35.4186, 20.3087</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">66.6553, -5.6214, 29.5602</a>

# Details

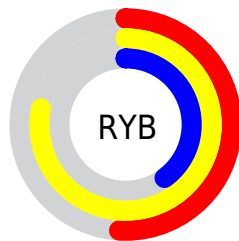
The Hex color **C6B167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **677CC6**, and the grayscale version is **AFAFAF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFE89B**, and **8E7D35** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C6AD53**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C6B57B**.

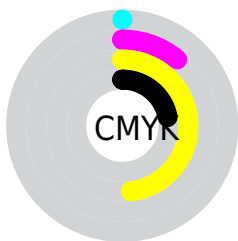
# Distribution



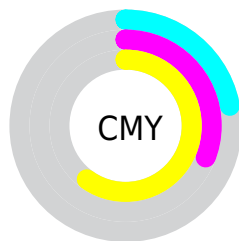
- Red (78%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C6B167 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 C6B167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C6B167

FFFFFF

 FFE89B

 FFFFB7

 FFFFFD3

 FFFFFEF

 C6B167

 C6B167

 AA964E

 8E7D35

 73641D

 594C01

 403600

 272100

 080B00

 000000

 C6B167

 C6AD53

 C6B57B

 C6A83F

 C6BA8F

 C6A42C

 C6BEA2

 C69F18

 C6C3B6

 C69B04

 C6C7CA

 C69A00

 C6CBDE

 C6D0F2

 C6D4FF

 C6D8FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E5A470



C6B167



9FBC73

# Triad

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



C6B167



00C4D9



E49AD4

# Complementary

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



C6B167



677CC6

# 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.



BBA7F0



C6B167



3ABFF3

# Square

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



C6B167



3AC6B5



82B4FB



F895AF

# Rectangle

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



C6B167



82C184



82B4FB



D89EDF

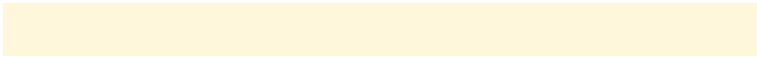


# Sweetspot

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



C6B167



FFF7DB



C6677D



807B6A



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C6B167



FFDE6B



ADC667



63615A



A37F00



241C00



# Inverse Universe

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



677CC6



6B8CFF



8067C6



5A5C63



0024A3

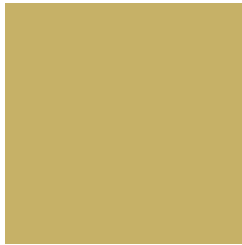


000824



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C6B167 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

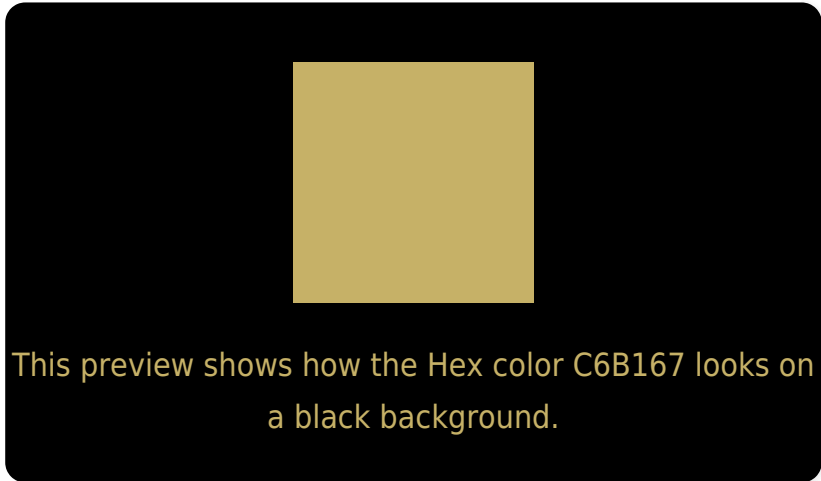
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

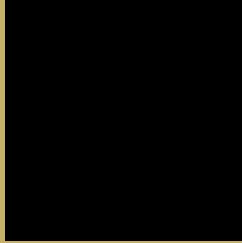
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C6B167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C6B167.

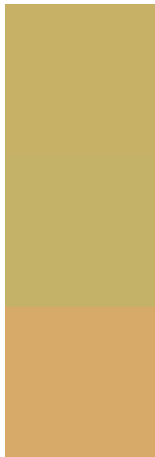


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C6B167.

# 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**  
C6B167

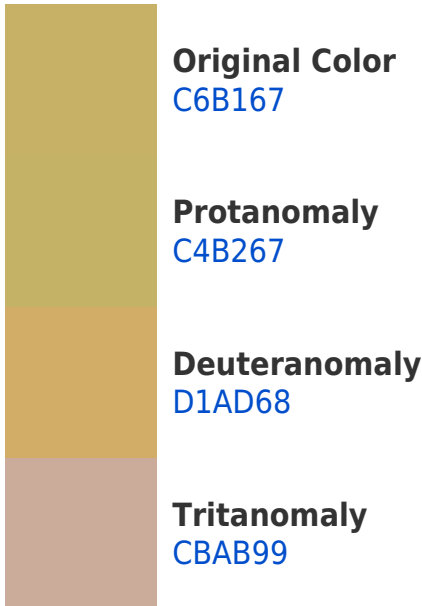
**Protanopia**  
C3B267

**Deuteranopia**  
D8AA69



**Tritanopia**  
CEA8B5

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C6B167 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 #C6B167 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C6B167  
}
```

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 #C6B167 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C6B167
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C6B167 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
#C6B167 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C6B167 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C6B167 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6B167; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C6B167; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6B167 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C6B167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C6B167 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C6B167 }
```

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