

# Converting Colors

Hex(C6F2D4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C6F2D4) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C6F2D4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6F2D4
RGB	198, 242, 212
RGB Percent	78%, 95%, 83%
CMY	0.2235, 0.0510, 0.1686
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.12, 0.05
HSL	139°, 63%, 86%
HSV	139°, 18%, 95%
XYZ	66.9245, 80.2635, 74.2525
YIQ	225.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

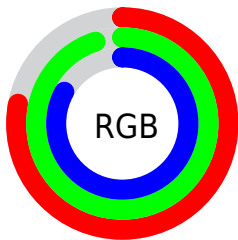
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">198, 231, 242</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13038292</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.80, -19.85, 9.83</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">92, 22.146, 153.660</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.2635, 0.3022, 0.3625</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291228372</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC6F2D4</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">225.4240, -6.6180, -24.0508</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.5899, -23.4411, 13.5731</a>

# Details

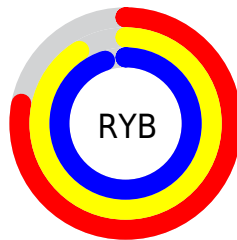
The Hex color **C6F2D4** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F2C6E4**, and the grayscale version is **E2E2E2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **90BA9D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **AEF2C3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DEF2E4**.

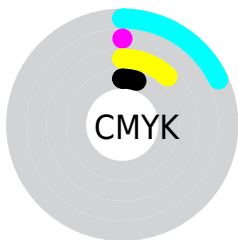
# Distribution



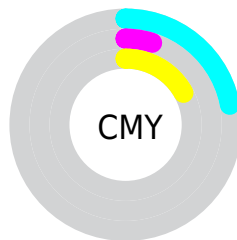
- Red (78%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C6F2D4 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 C6F2D4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C6F2D4

FFFFFF

 C6F2D4

 AAD6B8

 90BA9D

 769F83

 5C846A

 446B52

 2C533B

 153B25

 002510

 000C00

 C6F2D4

 C6F2D4

 AEF2C3

 DEF2E4

 96F2B3

 F6F2F5

 7DF2A3

 FFF2FF

 65F292

 4DF282

 35F271

 1DF261

 04F250

 00F24D

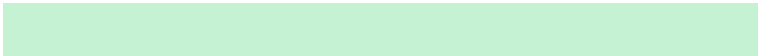
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DEEDC4



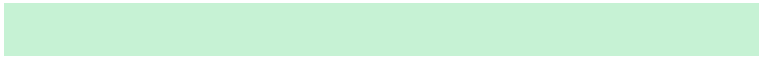
C6F2D4



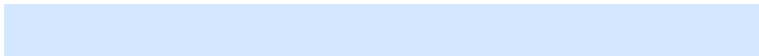
B4F4E9

# Triad

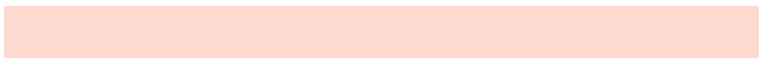
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



C6F2D4



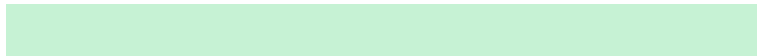
D3E8FF



FFDAD1

# Complementary

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



C6F2D4



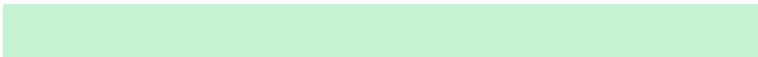
F2C6E4

# 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.



FFD9E6



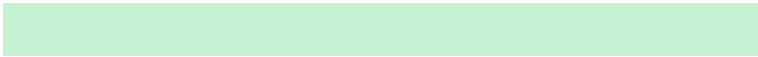
C6F2D4



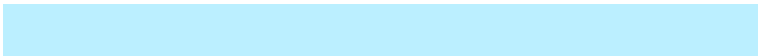
EFE1FF

# Square

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



C6F2D4



BBEFFF



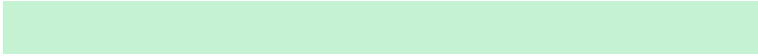
FFDBFB



FFE0C2

# Rectangle

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



C6F2D4



AFF4F8



FFDBFB

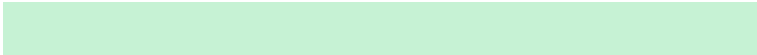


FFD9D7

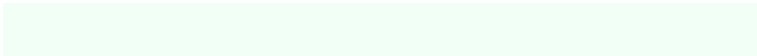


# Sweetspot

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



C6F2D4



F2FFF6



E4F2C6



78807A



000000

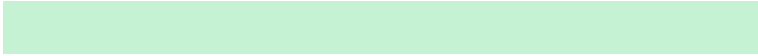


808080

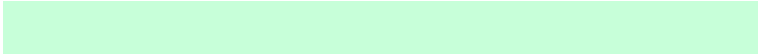


# Same Dimension

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



C6F2D4



C7FFD9



C6F2EA



6C7870



00B83A



003812



# Inverse Universe

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



F2C6E4



FFC7ED



F2C6CE



786C74



B8007D

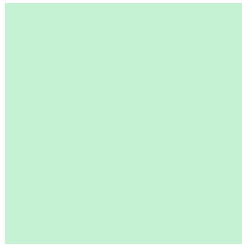


380026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C6F2D4 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 C6F2D4 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

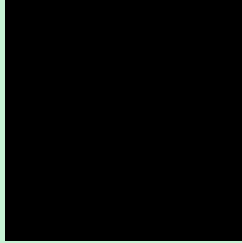
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

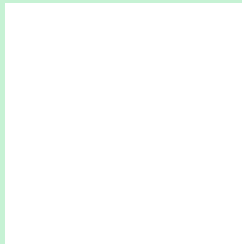
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C6F2D4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C6F2D4.

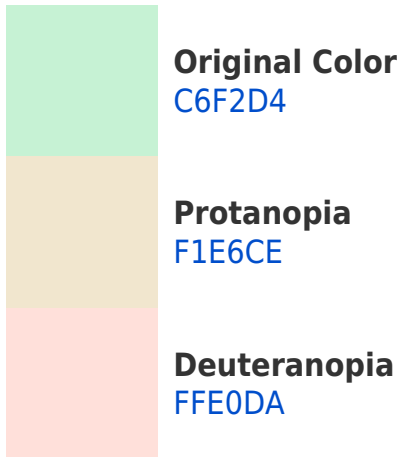


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C6F2D4.

# 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



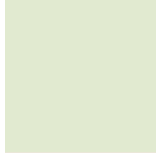


# Trichromacy



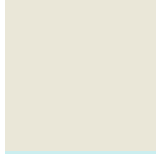
**Original Color**

C6F2D4



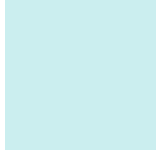
**Protanomaly**

E1EAD0



**Deuteranomaly**

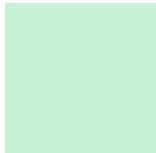
EAE7D8



**Tritanomaly**

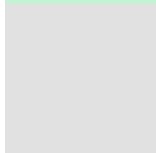
CBEEEF

# Monochromacy



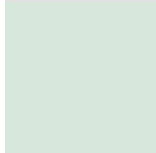
**Original Color**

C6F2D4



**Achromatopsia**

E1E1E1



**Achromatomaly**

D7E7DC

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C6F2D4 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 #C6F2D4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C6F2D4  
}
```

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 #C6F2D4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C6F2D4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C6F2D4 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
#C6F2D4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C6F2D4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C6F2D4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6F2D4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C6F2D4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6F2D4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C6F2D4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C6F2D4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C6F2D4 }
```

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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