

# Converting Colors

Hex(C6F7C6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C6F7C6) contains.

<b>Hex(C6F7C6)</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(C6F7C6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6F7C6
RGB	198, 247, 198
RGB Percent	78%, 97%, 78%
CMY	0.2235, 0.0314, 0.2235
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.03
HSL	120°, 75%, 87%
HSV	120°, 20%, 97%
XYZ	66.7425, 82.6045, 65.8526
YIQ	226.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

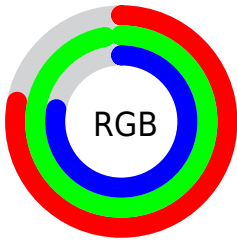
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	198, 247, 247
Decimal	13039558
CIELab	92.84, -24.72, 18.52
CIElCh	93, 30.893, 143.163
Yxy	82.6045, 0.3101, 0.3839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291229638 (0xFFC6F7C6)
YUV	226.7630, -14.1802, -25.2252
Hunter-Lab	90.8870, -27.9716, 20.6621

# Details

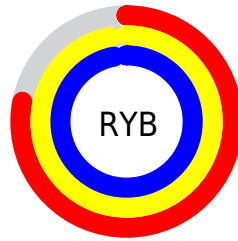
The Hex color **C6F7C6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **F7C6F7**, and the grayscale version is **E3E3E3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **8FBE90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **ADF7AD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **DFF7DF**.

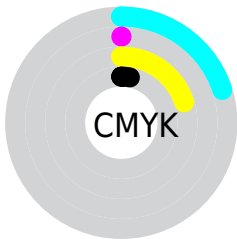
# Distribution



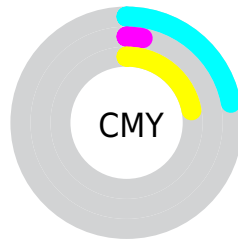
- Red (78%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C6F7C6 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 C6F7C6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C6F7C6

FFFFFF

 C6F7C6

 AADAAB

 8FBE90

 75A376

 5C895D

 436F46

 2B572F

 123F19

 002800

 001200

 C6F7C6

 C6F7C6

 ADF7AD

 DFF7DF

 95F795

 F7F7F7

 7CF77C

 FFF7FF

 63F763

 4BF74B

 32F732

 19F719

 00F700

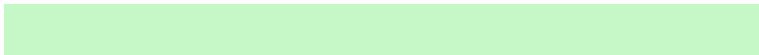
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



E8F0B3



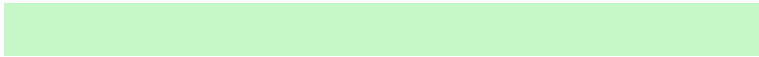
C6F7C6



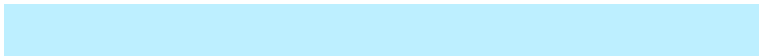
A7FBE2

# Triad

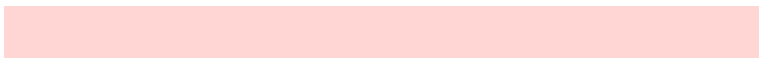
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



C6F7C6



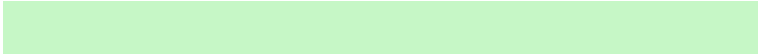
BDEFFF



FFD6D4

# Complementary

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



C6F7C6



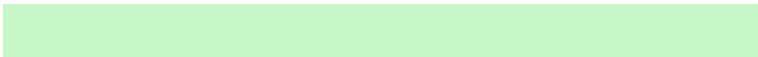
F7C6F7

# 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.



FFD6F2



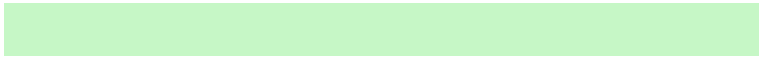
C6F7C6



E6E5FF

# Square

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



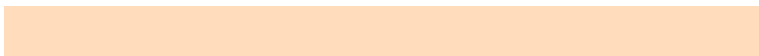
C6F7C6



9DF7FF



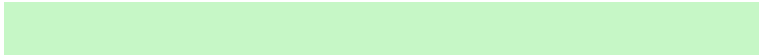
FFDBFF



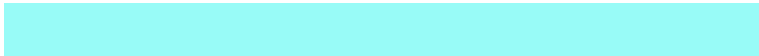
FFDDBC

# Rectangle

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



C6F7C6



98FBF7



FFDBFF

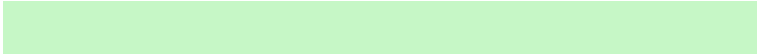


FFD5DE



# Sweetspot

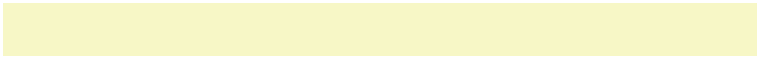
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



C6F7C6



F0FFF0



F7F7C6



778077



000000

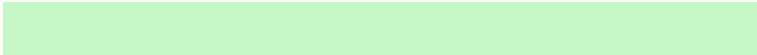


808080

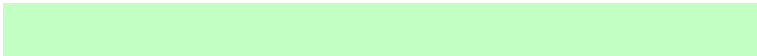


# Same Dimension

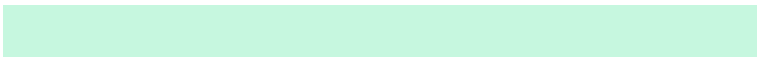
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



C6F7C6



C2FFC2



C6F7DF



6E7A6E



00BA00



003B00



# Inverse Universe

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



F7C6F7



FFC2FF



F7C6DF



7A6E7A



BA00BA

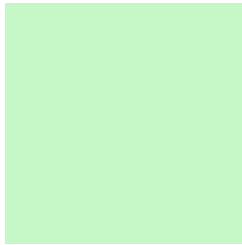


3B003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C6F7C6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

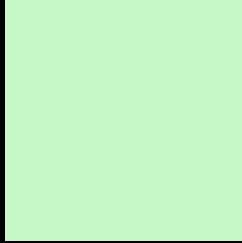
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C6F7C6 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

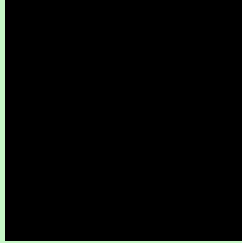
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

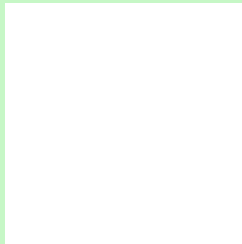
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C6F7C6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C6F7C6.

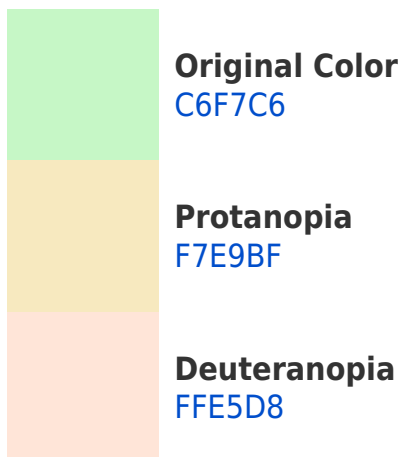


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C6F7C6.

# 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



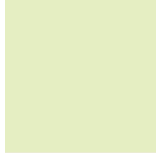


**Tritanopia**  
D4EEFF

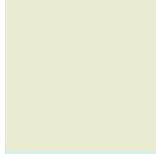
# Trichromacy



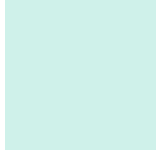
**Original Color**  
C6F7C6



**Protanomaly**  
E5EEC2

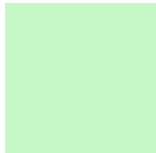


**Deuteranomaly**  
EAECD1

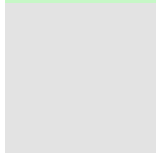


**Tritanomaly**  
CFF1EA

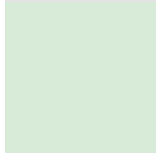
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C6F7C6



**Achromatopsia**  
E3E3E3



**Achromatomaly**  
D8EAD8

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C6F7C6 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 #C6F7C6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C6F7C6  
}
```

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 #C6F7C6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C6F7C6
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C6F7C6 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
#C6F7C6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C6F7C6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C6F7C6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6F7C6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C6F7C6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6F7C6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C6F7C6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C6F7C6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C6F7C6 }
```

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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