

# Converting Colors

Hex(C6FFDB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C6FFDB) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C6FFDB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6FFDB
RGB	198, 255, 219
RGB Percent	78%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.2235, 0.0000, 0.1412
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	142°, 100%, 89%
HSV	142°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	71.8349, 88.6402, 80.3410
YIQ	233.8530, -22.4160, -23.2800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

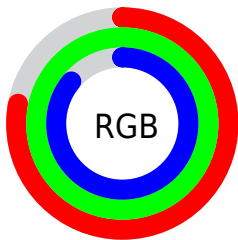
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">198, 240, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13041627</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.43, -24.86, 11.39</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">95, 27.343, 155.374</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">88.6402, 0.2983, 0.3681</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291231707</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC6FFDB</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">233.8530, -7.3225, -31.4431</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.1489, -28.5666, 15.3098</a>

# Details

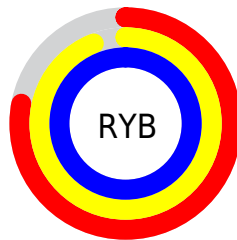
The Hex color **C6FFDB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **FFC6EA**, and the grayscale version is **EAEAEA**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **8FC6A4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **ADFFCB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E0FFEB**.

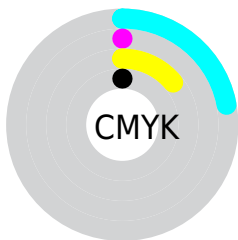
# Distribution



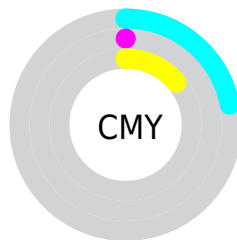
- Red (78%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C6FFDB 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 C6FFDB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C6FFDB

FFFFFF

 C6FFDB

 AAE2BF

 8FC6A4

 75AB8A

 5B9070

 427658

 295D40

 0F452A

 002E16

 001B00

 C6FFDB

 C6FFDB

 ADFFCB

 E0FFEB

 93FFBB

 F9FFFB

 7AFFAB

FFFFFF

 60FF9B

 47FF8A

 2DFF7A

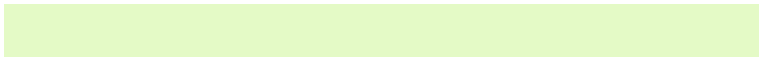
 14FF6A

 00FF5E

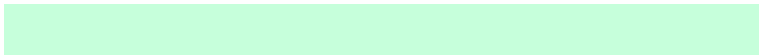
# Harmonies

## Analogous

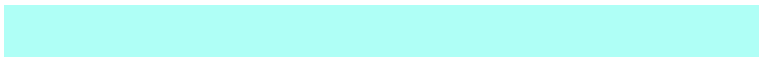
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



E4FAC6



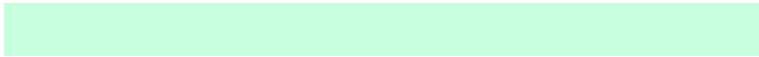
C6FFDB



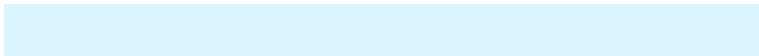
AFFFF6

# Triad

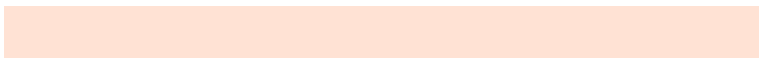
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



C6FFDB



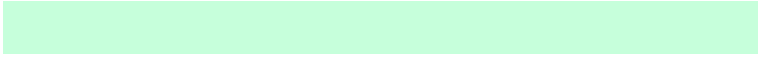
D9F3FF



FFE2D4

# Complementary

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



C6FFDB



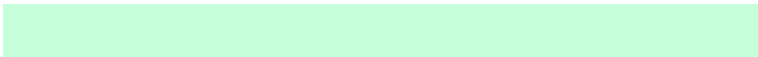
FFC6EA

# 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.



FFDFEE



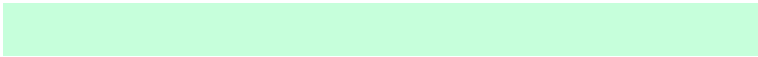
C6FFDB



FCE9FF

# Square

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



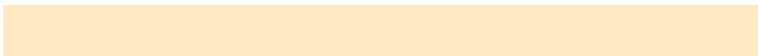
C6FFDB



B9FBFF



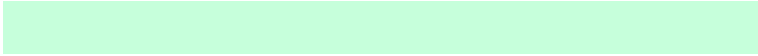
FFE2FF



FFE9C3

# Rectangle

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



C6FFDB



A8FFFF



FFE2FF

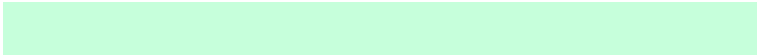


FFE0DC



# Sweetspot

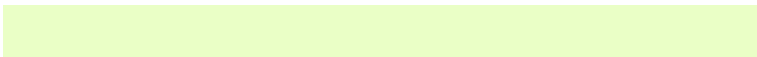
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



C6FFDB



EDFFF4



EAFFC6



758079



000000

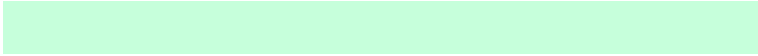


808080

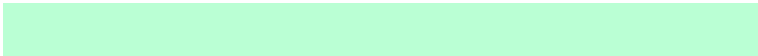


# Same Dimension

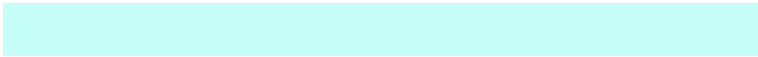
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



C6FFDB



BAFFD4



C6FFF7



738077



00BF46



004017



# Inverse Universe

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



FFC6EA



FFBAE6



FFC6CE



80737B



BF0079

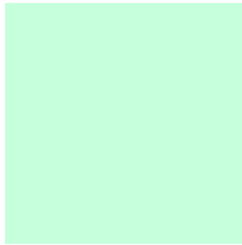


400028



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C6FFDB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

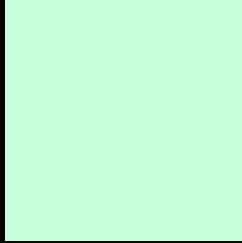
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 C6FFDB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

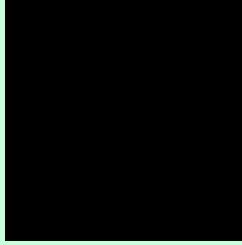
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

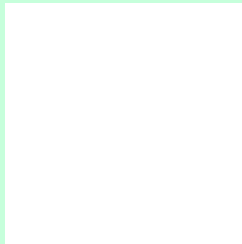
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex C6FFDB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C6FFDB.

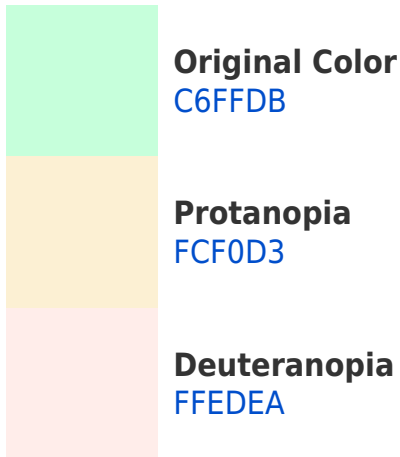


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C6FFDB.

# 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



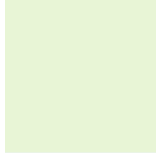


**Tritanopia**  
E1F5FF

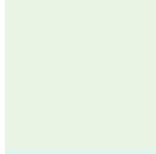
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
C6FFDB



**Protanomaly**  
E8F5D6

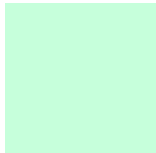


**Deuteranomaly**  
EAF4E5

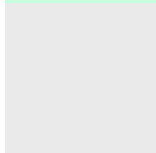


**Tritanomaly**  
D7F9F2

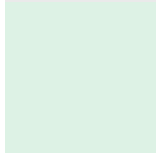
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
C6FFDB



**Achromatopsia**  
EAEAEA



**Achromatomaly**  
DDF2E5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C6FFDB 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 #C6FFDB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C6FFDB  
}
```

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 #C6FFDB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C6FFDB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C6FFDB 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
#C6FFDB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C6FFDB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #C6FFDB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6FFDB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C6FFDB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C6FFDB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C6FFDB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C6FFDB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C6FFDB }
```

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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