

Converting Colors

CIELCh(53, 19.537, 143.162)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(53, 19.537, 143.162)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(53, 19.774, 143.151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A866A
RGB	106, 134, 106
RGB Percent	42%, 53%, 42%
CMY	0.5855, 0.4757, 0.5855
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.21, 0.48
HSL	120°, 12%, 47%
HSV	120°, 21%, 52%
XYZ	16.9778, 21.0462, 16.7233
YIQ	122.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

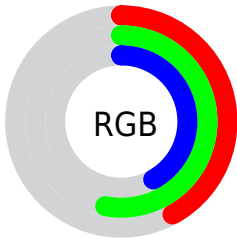
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 134, 134
Decimal	6981226
CIE Lab	53.00, -15.82, 11.86
CIE LCh	53, 19.774, 143.151
Yxy	21.0462, 0.3101, 0.3844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285171306 (0xFF6A866A)
YUV	122.4360, -8.1029, -14.4144
Hunter-Lab	45.8761, -14.2241, 10.5002

Details

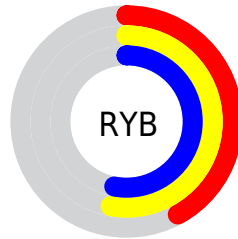
The CIELCh color $53, 19.774, 143.151$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $48, 19.789, 325.540$, and the grayscale version is $51, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $73, 19.687, 142.619$, and $33, 19.423, 143.516$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $52, 29.202, 142.361$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $54, 10.289, 143.837$.

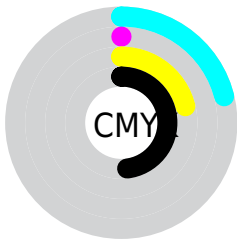
Distribution



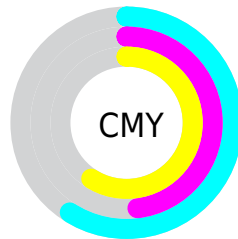
- Red (42%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (48%)





- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (59%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 53, 19.774, 143.151 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 CIELCh color 53, 19.774, 143.151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 53, 19.774,
143.151


 53, 19.774,
143.151


 100, 19.774,
143.151


 43, 19.774,
143.151


 73, 19.774,
143.151

 33, 19.774,
143.151

 83, 19.774,
143.151

 23, 19.774,
143.151

 93, 19.774,
143.151

 13, 19.774,
143.151

 3, 19.774, 143.151

 0, 19.774, 143.151

■ 53, 19.774,
143.151

■ 53, 19.774,
143.151

■ 52, 29.202,
142.361

■ 54, 10.289,
143.837

■ 51, 38.399,
141.458

■ 56, 0.869, 144.616

■ 50, 47.148,
140.448

■ 57, 8.392, 324.863

■ 49, 55.181,
139.364

■ 59, 17.434,
325.291

■ 49, 62.176,
138.272

■ 61, 26.219,
325.649

■ 49, 67.779,
137.282

■ 62, 34.727,
325.953

■ 48, 71.663,
136.529

■ 64, 42.951,
326.212

■ 48, 74.145,

■ 66, 50.892,
326.435

136.017

 68, 58.559,
326.626

Harmonies

Complementary

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



53, 19.774, 143.151



48, 19.789, 325.540

Rectangle

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



53, 19.774, 143.151



53, 19.774, 193.151



53, 19.774, 323.151



53, 19.774, 13.151

Sweetspot

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



53, 19.775, 143.151



70, 6.955, 144.140



55, 15.924, 108.226



36, 4.596, 144.107



86, 0.010, 296.813



37, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



53, 19.775, 143.151



67, 29.211, 142.800



53, 13.698, 161.888



27, 5.263, 143.952



47, 72.677, 136.017



1, 1.256, 144.446

Inverse Universe

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



48, 19.789, 325.540



60, 29.221, 325.782



48, 14.049, 345.414



26, 5.272, 324.904



30, 70.118, 328.237



0, 1.256, 324.442

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 53, 19.774, 143.151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 53, 19.774, 143.151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

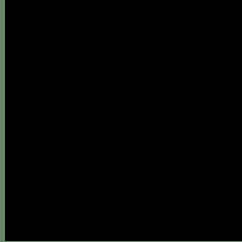
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

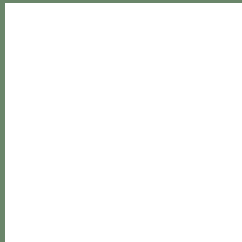
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 53, 19.774, 143.151

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 53, 19.774, 143.151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 53, 19.774, 143.151.

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](#).

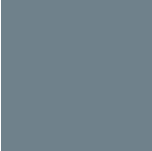
Dichromacy



Original Color
53, 19.774, 143.151

Protanopia
53, 14.226, 94.448

Deuteranopia
53, 12.803, 55.847



Tritanopia
53, 8.697, 240.818

Trichromacy



Original Color
53, 19.774, 143.151

Protanomaly
53, 15.064, 116.357

Deuteranomaly
53, 11.138, 97.851

Tritanomaly
53, 8.812, 183.256

Monochromacy



Original Color
53, 19.774, 143.151

Achromatopsia
51, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
52, 7.097, 144.027

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 53, 19.774, 143.151 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 `rgb(106, 134, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 134, 106)  
}
```

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 rgb(106, 134, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 134, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 53, 19.774, 143.151 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 rgb(106, 134, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 134, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 134, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 134, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 134, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 134,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 53, 19.774, 143.151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 134, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
134, 106) }
```

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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