

Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 108.299, 135.971)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(60, 108.299, 135.971)
contains.

CIELCh(61, 89.167, 136.016)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(61, 89.167, 136.016)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00AB00
RGB	0, 171, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 67%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3279, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.33
HSL	120°, 100%, 34%
HSV	120°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	14.5934, 29.2481, 4.8376
YIQ	100.3770, -47.0250, -89.4330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

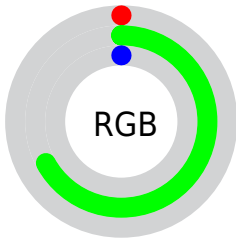
Format	Color
RYB	0, 171, 171
Decimal	43776
CIELab	61.00, -64.16, 61.92
CIELCh	61, 89.167, 136.016
Yxy	29.2481, 0.2998, 0.6008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233856 (0xFF00AB00)
YUV	100.3770, -49.4859, -88.0306
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, -46.4760, 32.5536

Details

The CIELCh color **61, 89.167, 136.016** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **41, 85.802, 328.233**, and the grayscale version is **43, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81, 88.956, 136.087**, and **42, 67.364, 136.016** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 88.929, 136.016**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 86.288, 136.471**.

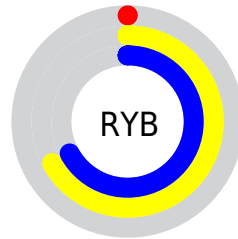
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (67%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

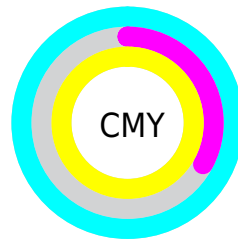


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (100%)


Magenta (33%)


Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 89.167, 136.016 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 61, 89.167, 136.016 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 61, 89.167,
136.016


 61, 89.167,
136.016


 100, 89.167,
136.016


 51, 89.167,
136.016


 81, 89.167,
136.016

 41, 89.167,
136.016

 91, 89.167,
136.016

 31, 89.167,
136.016

 21, 89.167,
136.016

 11, 89.167,
136.016

 1, 89.167, 136.016

 0, 89.167, 136.016

■ 61, 89.167,
136.016

■ 61, 89.167,
136.016

■ 61, 88.929,
136.016

■ 61, 86.288,
136.471

■ 61, 81.729,
137.212

■ 62, 74.996,
138.210

■ 62, 66.495,
139.323

■ 63, 56.681,
140.432

■ 64, 45.965,
141.463

■ 65, 34.692,
142.383

■ 67, 23.138,

143.186

■ 68, 11.519,
143.880

Harmonies

Complementary

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



61, 89.167, 136.016



41, 85.802, 328.233

Rectangle

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



61, 89.167, 136.016



61, 89.167, 186.016



61, 89.167, 316.016



61, 89.167, 6.016

Sweetspot

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



61, 88.929, 136.016



83, 42.790, 142.338



68, 71.950, 102.852



43, 29.372, 141.973



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



61, 88.929, 136.016



77, 107.818, 136.016



62, 65.926, 149.282



36, 6.580, 143.924



54, 80.803, 136.016



6, 13.855, 144.443

Inverse Universe

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



41, 85.802, 328.233



53, 104.027, 328.233



37, 62.949, 1.739



34, 6.590, 324.922



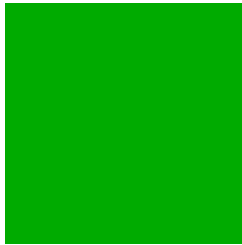
35, 77.961, 328.233



2, 13.857, 324.439

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 89.167, 136.016 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

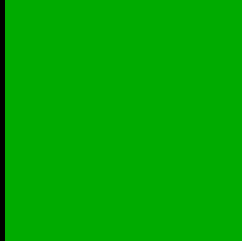
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61, 89.167, 136.016 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

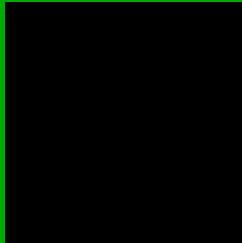
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 61, 89.167, 136.016

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 89.167, 136.016.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 89.167, 136.016.

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


61, 88.783, 136.016

Protanopia

61, 64.866, 95.376

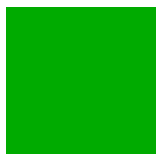
Deuteranopia

61, 57.501, 82.262



Tritanopia
61, 26.561, 213.483

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 88.783, 136.016



Protanomaly
59, 71.307, 120.959



Deuteranomaly
58, 63.456, 117.122



Tritanomaly
60, 49.393, 156.847

Monochromacy



Original Color
61, 88.783, 136.016



Achromatopsia
43, 0.006, 296.813



Achromatomaly
48, 44.142, 140.611

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 89.167, 136.016 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(0, 171, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 171, 0)  
}
```

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(0, 171, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 171, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 89.167, 136.016 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(0, 171, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 171, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 171, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 171, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 171, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 171, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 89.167, 136.016 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 171, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 171,  
0) }
```

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