

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 81.827, 138.866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 81.827, 138.866)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(60, 81.827, 138.866)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A823
RGB	0, 168, 35
RGB Percent	0%, 66%, 14%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3412, 0.8628
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.79, 0.34
HSL	132°, 100%, 33%
HSV	132°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	14.3041, 28.1233, 6.2638
YIQ	102.6060, -57.4350, -76.9790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

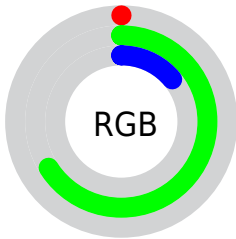
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 139, 168
Decimal	43043
CIELab	60.00, -61.63, 53.83
CIELCh	60, 81.827, 138.866
Yxy	28.1233, 0.2938, 0.5776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233123 (0xFF00A823)
YUV	102.6060, -33.3298, -89.9855
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -44.6586, 30.1190

# Details

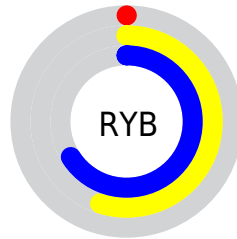
The CIELCh color **60, 81.827, 138.866** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **38, 72.032, 338.577**, and the grayscale version is **44, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80, 82.281, 138.825**, and **41, 66.127, 136.016** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60, 81.826, 138.866**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60, 77.358, 140.400**.

# Distribution



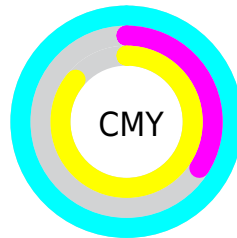
- Red (0%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (86%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 81.827, 138.866 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 60, 81.827, 138.866 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60, 81.827,  
138.866


 60, 81.827,  
138.866


 100, 81.827,  
138.866


 50, 81.827,  
138.866


 80, 81.827,  
138.866

 40, 81.827,  
138.866

 90, 81.827,  
138.866

 30, 81.827,  
138.866

 20, 81.827,  
138.866

 10, 81.827,  
138.866


 0, 81.827, 138.866

 60, 81.827,


 60, 81.827,


138.866


138.866

 60, 81.826,  
138.866


 60, 77.358,  
140.400


 60, 71.676,  
142.055

 61, 64.819,  
143.646

 62, 56.965,  
145.112

 62, 48.316,  
146.423

 63, 39.083,  
147.574

 64, 29.468,  
148.575

 66, 19.652,  
149.443



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 81.827, 138.866



38, 72.032, 338.577

# Rectangle

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



60, 81.827, 138.866



60, 81.827, 188.866



60, 81.827, 318.866



60, 81.827, 8.866

# Sweetspot

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



60, 81.826, 138.866



82, 36.598, 148.524



64, 72.734, 114.628



43, 24.891, 148.134



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



60, 81.826, 138.866



77, 100.555, 138.552



61, 51.541, 162.023



35, 5.545, 150.254



53, 74.189, 139.052



5, 10.300, 149.818



# Inverse Universe

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



38, 72.032, 338.577



50, 87.616, 338.812



35, 64.002, 20.668



33, 5.563, 331.362



33, 65.700, 338.445

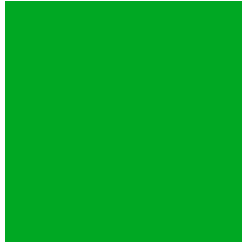


2, 9.642, 333.141



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 60, 81.827, 138.866 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 CIELCh color 60, 81.827, 138.866 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 60, 81.827, 138.866**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 81.827, 138.866.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 81.827, 138.866.

# 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**  
60, 81.827, 138.866

**Protanopia**  
60, 58.122, 95.166

**Deuteranopia**  
59, 51.249, 80.817





**Tritanopia**  
60, 26.299, 213.705

# Trichromacy



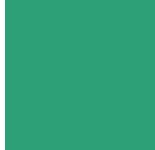
**Original Color**  
60, 81.827, 138.866



**Protanomaly**  
58, 64.410, 123.097



**Deuteranomaly**  
57, 55.550, 119.315



**Tritanomaly**  
59, 43.091, 164.066

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 81.827, 138.866



**Achromatopsia**  
44, 0.006, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
48, 37.397, 146.419

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 81.827, 138.866 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, 168, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 168, 35)  
}
```

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, 168, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 168, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 81.827, 138.866 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, 168, 35) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 168, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 168, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 168, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 35)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 81.827, 138.866 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 168, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 168,  
35) }
```

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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