

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 26.198, 198.461)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 26.198, 198.461)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(64, 26.198, 198.461)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55A8A9
RGB	85, 168, 169
RGB Percent	33%, 66%, 66%
CMY	0.6666, 0.3412, 0.3372
CMYK	0.50, 0.01, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	181°, 33%, 50%
HSV	181°, 50%, 66%
XYZ	24.9108, 32.8017, 42.5551
YIQ	143.2970, -49.7890, -17.2850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

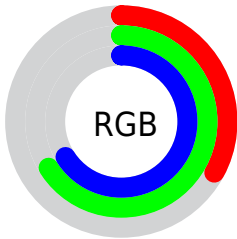
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	85, 127, 169
Decimal	5613737
CIELab	64.00, -24.85, -8.30
CIElCh	64, 26.198, 198.461
Yxy	32.8017, 0.2484, 0.3271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283803817 (0xFF55A8A9)
YUV	143.2970, 12.6716, -51.1265
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, -22.5887, -3.9631

# Details

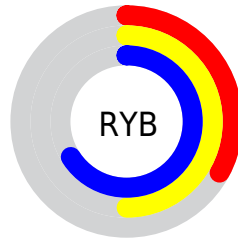
The CIELCh color **64, 26.198, 198.461** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **47, 37.546, 25.656**, and the grayscale version is **59, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84, 26.034, 198.820**, and **44, 26.309, 197.893** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 29.691, 198.254**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65, 21.993, 198.740**.

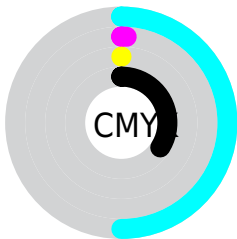
# Distribution



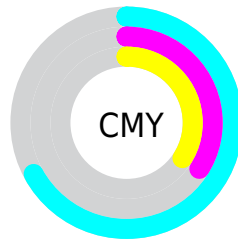
- Red (33%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 26.198, 198.461 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 64, 26.198, 198.461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64, 26.198,  
198.461


 64, 26.198,  
198.461


 100, 26.198,  
198.461


 54, 26.198,  
198.461


 84, 26.198,  
198.461

 44, 26.198,  
198.461

 94, 26.198,  
198.461

 34, 26.198,  
198.461

 24, 26.198,  
198.461

 14, 26.198,  
198.461

 4, 26.198, 198.461

 0, 26.198, 198.461

64, 26.198,  
198.461

64, 26.198,  
198.461

63, 29.691,  
198.254

65, 21.993,  
198.740

63, 32.421,  
198.129

66, 17.157,  
199.092

63, 34.369,  
198.086

67, 11.782,  
199.510

62, 35.567,  
198.126

68, 5.969, 200.007

62, 36.194,  
198.229

69, 0.189, 17.838

62, 36.211,  
198.232

71, 6.602, 20.881

72, 13.194, 21.474

74, 19.902, 22.061

76, 26.673, 22.652



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 26.198, 198.461



47, 37.546, 25.656

# Rectangle

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



64, 26.198, 198.461



64, 26.198, 248.461



64, 26.198, 18.461



64, 26.198, 68.461

# Sweetspot

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



64, 26.198, 198.459



85, 11.237, 199.718



62, 55.740, 140.469



45, 7.610, 199.622



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



64, 26.198, 198.459



80, 36.567, 198.232



52, 26.942, 264.618



35, 3.473, 200.031



55, 32.837, 198.212



5, 6.461, 200.848



# Inverse Universe

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



49, 55.030, 327.337



59, 79.531, 327.810



56, 31.056, 69.291



33, 6.378, 325.239



35, 76.293, 328.701

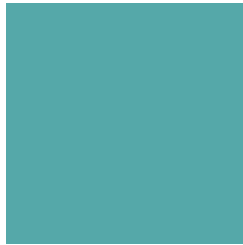


2, 11.540, 324.888



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 26.198, 198.461 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 CIELCh color 64, 26.198, 198.461 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

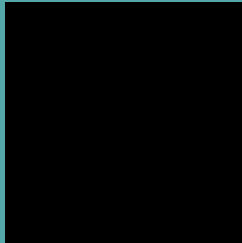
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

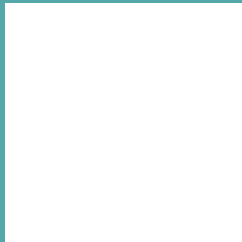
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 64, 26.198, 198.461

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 26.198, 198.461.

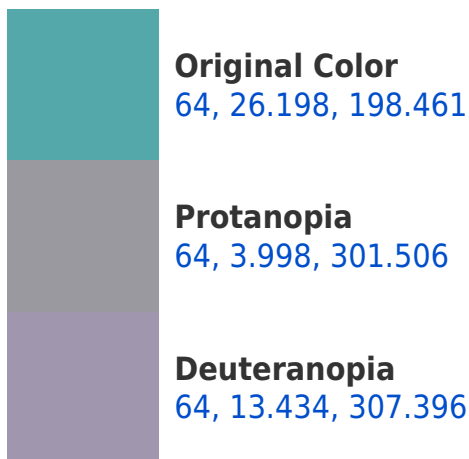


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 26.198, 198.461.

# 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**  
64, 24.653, 216.214

# Trichromacy



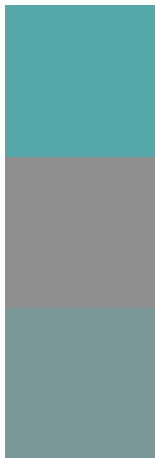
**Original Color**  
64, 26.198, 198.461

**Protanomaly**  
63, 10.377, 214.294

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 11.713, 244.791

**Tritanomaly**  
64, 24.909, 209.175

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 26.198, 198.461

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 10.964, 198.434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 26.198, 198.461 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(85, 168, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 168, 169)  
}
```

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(85, 168, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 168, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 26.198, 198.461 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(85, 168, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 168, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(85, 168, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 168, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 168, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 168,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 26.198, 198.461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 168, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 168,  
169) }
```

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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