

Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 16.860, 150.727)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(66, 16.860, 150.727)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(66, 17.219, 150.494)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA891
RGB	138, 168, 145
RGB Percent	54%, 66%, 57%
CMY	0.4598, 0.3422, 0.4324
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.14, 0.34
HSL	134°, 15%, 60%
HSV	134°, 18%, 66%
XYZ	29.4822, 35.3238, 31.9472
YIQ	156.4080, -10.4970, -13.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

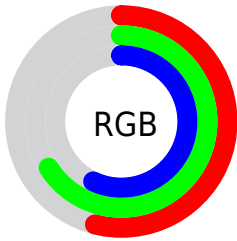
Format	Color
RYB	138, 162, 168
Decimal	9087121
CIELab	66.00, -14.99, 8.48
CIELCh	66, 17.219, 150.494
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3047, 0.3651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287277201 (0xFF8AA891)
YUV	156.4080, -5.6241, -16.1438
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -15.4641, 9.7338

Details

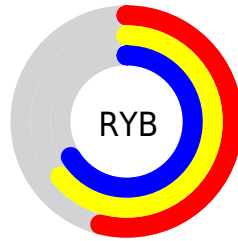
The CIELCh color $66, 17.219, 150.494$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $61, 17.303, 332.852$, and the grayscale version is $64, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $86, 16.951, 150.512$, and $46, 16.991, 150.641$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $65, 26.862, 149.640$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $67, 7.555, 151.249$.

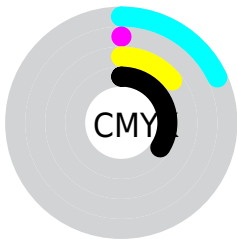
Distribution



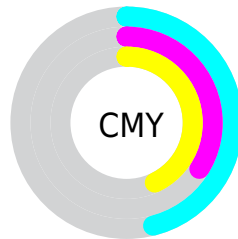
- Red (54%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 17.219, 150.494 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 66, 17.219, 150.494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 17.219,
150.494

 66, 17.219,
150.494


 100, 17.219,
150.494

 56, 17.219,
150.494


 86, 17.219,
150.494

 46, 17.219,
150.494

 96, 17.219,
150.494

 36, 17.219,
150.494

 26, 17.219,
150.494

 16, 17.219,
150.494

 6, 17.219, 150.494

 0, 17.219, 150.494

66, 17.219,
150.494

66, 17.219,
150.494

65, 26.862,
149.640

67, 7.555, 151.249

64, 36.339,
148.657

69, 2.024, 331.712

63, 45.483,
147.526

71, 11.437,
332.384

62, 54.105,
146.233

73, 20.626,
332.885

61, 62.009,
144.774

75, 29.555,
333.323

61, 69.004,
143.167

77, 38.206,
333.711


60, 74.929,
141.458


79, 46.536,
334.001

60, 79.705,

80, 51.467,
328.797

139.766

 80, 54.480,
326.302

 60, 80.603,
139.456

Harmonies

Complementary

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



66, 17.219, 150.494



61, 17.303, 332.852

Rectangle

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



66, 17.219, 150.494



66, 17.219, 200.494



66, 17.219, 330.494



66, 17.219, 20.494

Sweetspot

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



66, 17.221, 150.493



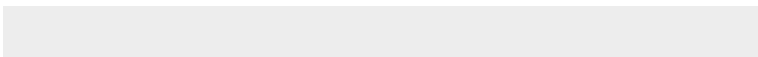
86, 5.947, 151.456



67, 16.657, 118.143



46, 4.054, 151.405



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



66, 17.221, 150.493



84, 25.168, 150.207



66, 11.994, 176.691



35, 5.444, 151.146



53, 73.148, 139.652



5, 10.142, 150.561

Inverse Universe

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



61, 17.303, 332.852



76, 25.302, 333.090



60, 12.697, 0.061



33, 5.464, 332.275



33, 64.531, 339.997



2, 9.439, 334.299

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 17.219, 150.494 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

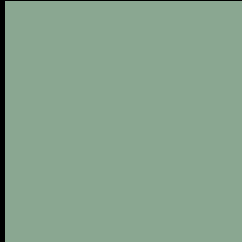
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66, 17.219, 150.494 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

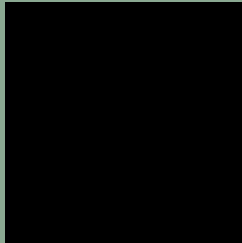
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 66, 17.219, 150.494

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 17.219, 150.494.

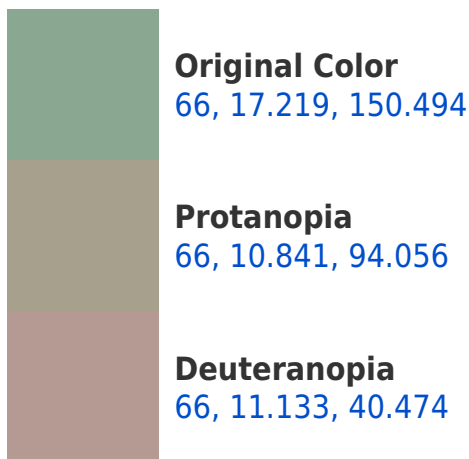


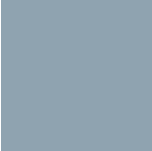
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 17.219, 150.494.

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
66, 9.979, 245.425

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 17.219, 150.494

Protanomaly
66, 11.913, 122.367

Deuteranomaly
66, 7.553, 91.082

Tritanomaly
66, 8.770, 198.694

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 17.219, 150.494

Achromatopsia
64, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
65, 6.156, 152.798

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 17.219, 150.494 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(138, 168, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 168, 145)  
}
```

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(138, 168, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 168, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 17.219, 150.494 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(138, 168, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 168, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 168, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 168, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 168, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 168,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 17.219, 150.494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 168, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
168, 145) }
```

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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