

Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 18.305, 196.125)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(66, 18.305, 196.125)
contains.

CIELCh(66, 18.297, 196.134)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	20
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	23
<i>CSS Examples</i>	26

Color

CIELCh(66, 18.297, 196.134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75AAA9
RGB	117, 170, 169
RGB Percent	46%, 67%, 66%
CMY	0.5417, 0.3339, 0.3378
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.01, 0.33
HSL	179°, 24%, 56%
HSV	179°, 31%, 67%
XYZ	28.8104, 35.3238, 42.7623
YIQ	154.0390, -31.2670, -11.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

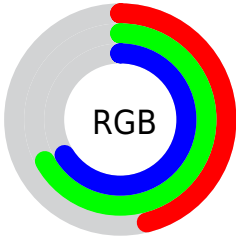
Format	Color
RYB	117, 144, 170
Decimal	7711401
CIELab	66.00, -17.58, -5.08
CIELCh	66, 18.297, 196.134
Yxy	35.3238, 0.2695, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285901481 (0xFF75AAA9)
YUV	154.0390, 7.3758, -32.4832
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -17.4818, -1.0551

Details

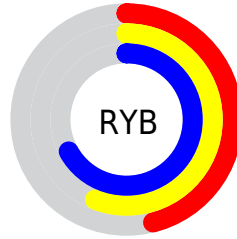
The CIELCh color **66, 18.297, 196.134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **55, 22.419, 20.565**, and the grayscale version is **64, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86, 18.118, 196.518**, and **46, 18.284, 195.542** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 23.179, 195.642**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67, 12.868, 196.662**.

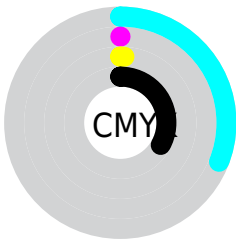
Distribution



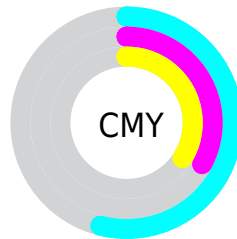
- Red (46%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (33%)





- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 18.297, 196.134 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, 18.297, 196.134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 66, 18.297,
196.134


 66, 18.297,
196.134


 100, 18.297,
196.134


 56, 18.297,
196.134


 86, 18.297,
196.134

 46, 18.297,
196.134

 96, 18.297,
196.134

 36, 18.297,
196.134

 26, 18.297,
196.134

 16, 18.297,
196.134

 6, 18.297, 196.134

 0, 18.297, 196.134

66, 18.297,
196.134

66, 18.297,
196.134

65, 23.179,
195.642

67, 12.868,
196.662

64, 27.418,
195.197

68, 6.991, 197.248

69, 0.766, 198.397

64, 30.936,
194.793

71, 5.717, 18.281

63, 33.682,
194.430

72, 12.377, 18.949

63, 35.644,
194.101

74, 19.149, 19.595

76, 25.979, 20.241

63, 36.860,
193.798

78, 32.822, 20.884

63, 37.490,
193.545

78, 33.714, 20.723

Harmonies

Complementary

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



66, 18.297, 196.134



55, 22.419, 20.565

Rectangle

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



66, 18.297, 196.134



66, 18.297, 246.134



66, 18.297, 16.134



66, 18.297, 66.134

Sweetspot

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



66, 18.297, 196.130



87, 7.014, 197.380



65, 35.426, 141.497



46, 4.897, 197.287



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



66, 18.297, 196.130



83, 26.271, 195.810



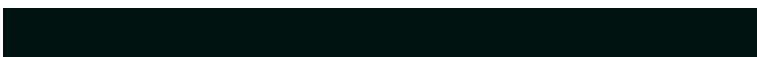
59, 16.692, 256.459



35, 3.522, 197.372



55, 33.859, 193.577



5, 6.580, 197.203

Inverse Universe

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



55, 22.419, 20.565



67, 33.767, 21.458



61, 18.509, 68.083



33, 3.723, 18.376



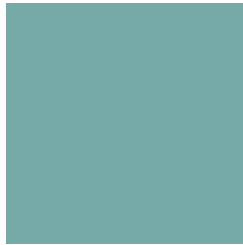
30, 68.349, 38.607



1, 6.576, 18.051

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 18.297, 196.134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

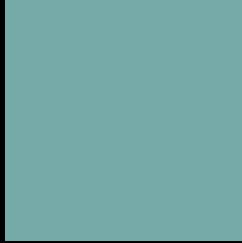
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 18.297, 196.134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

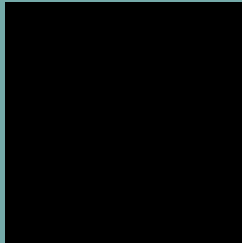
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 66, 18.297, 196.134

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 18.297, 196.134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 18.297, 196.134.

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, 17.361, 222.908

Trichromacy



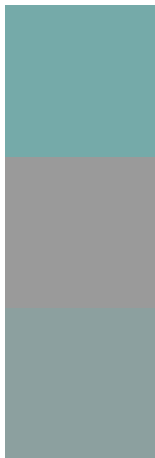
Original Color
66, 18.297, 196.134

Protanomaly
66, 6.291, 204.004

Deuteranomaly
65, 6.870, 262.237

Tritanomaly
66, 17.326, 213.011

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 18.297, 196.134

Achromatopsia
64, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
64, 7.445, 194.494

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 18.297, 196.134 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(117, 170, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 170, 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(117, 170, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 170, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 18.297, 196.134 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(117, 170, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 170, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 170, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 170, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 170, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 170,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 18.297, 196.134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 170, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
170, 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](#).

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