

Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 20.851, 147.436)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(66, 20.851, 147.436)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(66, 20.769, 147.408)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87A98C
RGB	135, 169, 140
RGB Percent	53%, 66%, 55%
CMY	0.4713, 0.3380, 0.4517
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.17, 0.34
HSL	129°, 16%, 60%
HSV	129°, 20%, 66%
XYZ	28.8305, 35.3238, 30.0347
YIQ	155.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

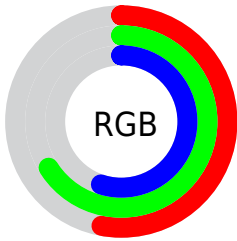
Format	Color
RYB	135, 165, 169
Decimal	8890764
CIELab	66.00, -17.50, 11.19
CIELCh	66, 20.769, 147.408
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3061, 0.3750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287080844 (0xFF87A98C)
YUV	155.5280, -7.6553, -18.0031
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -17.4215, 11.6417

Details

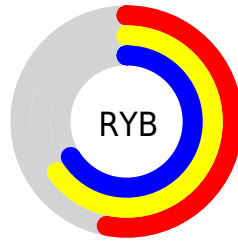
The CIELCh color $66, 20.769, 147.408$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $60, 20.824, 329.931$, and the grayscale version is $64, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $86, 20.321, 147.595$, and $46, 20.770, 147.179$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $65, 31.078, 146.563$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $67, 10.413, 148.143$.

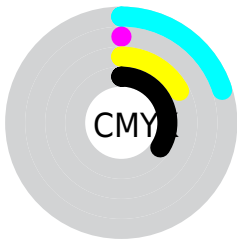
Distribution



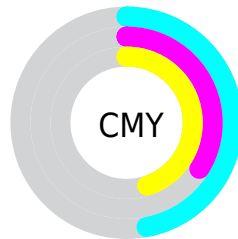
- Red (53%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 20.769, 147.408 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, 20.769, 147.408 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 20.769,
147.408


 66, 20.769,
147.408

 100, 20.769,
147.408

 56, 20.769,
147.408


 86, 20.769,
147.408

 46, 20.769,
147.408

 96, 20.769,
147.408

 36, 20.769,
147.408

 26, 20.769,
147.408

 16, 20.769,
147.408

 6, 20.769, 147.408

 0, 20.769, 147.408

66, 20.769,
147.408

66, 20.769,
147.408

65, 31.078,
146.563

67, 10.413,
148.143

64, 41.169,
145.586

69, 0.135, 150.664

63, 50.842,
144.466

71, 9.970, 329.249

62, 59.863,
143.201

73, 19.836,
329.725

61, 67.981,
141.810

75, 29.421,
330.132

61, 74.938,
140.344

77, 38.704,
330.487


60, 80.489,
138.890

79, 47.676,
330.798

60, 84.497,

80, 53.826,
326.284

137.667

 80, 53.832,
326.280

Harmonies

Complementary

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



66, 20.769, 147.408



60, 20.824, 329.931

Rectangle

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



66, 20.769, 147.408



66, 20.769, 197.408



66, 20.769, 327.408



66, 20.769, 17.408

Sweetspot

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



66, 20.771, 147.408



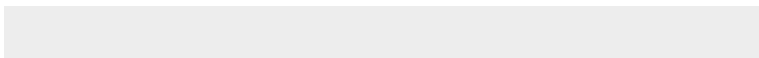
86, 7.601, 148.422



68, 18.643, 113.888



45, 5.037, 148.379



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, 20.771, 147.408



83, 30.641, 147.060



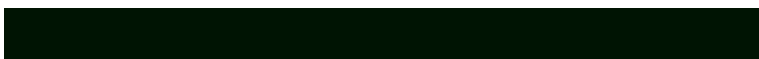
66, 14.461, 169.661



35, 5.795, 148.203



53, 76.389, 137.823



5, 10.693, 148.096

Inverse Universe

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



60, 20.824, 329.931



74, 30.719, 330.196



60, 15.119, 353.449



33, 5.809, 329.265



34, 68.761, 334.966



2, 10.175, 330.406

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 20.769, 147.408 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 CIE LCh color 66, 20.769, 147.408 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

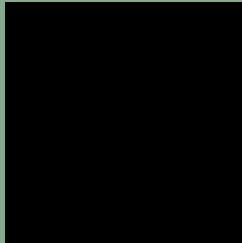
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

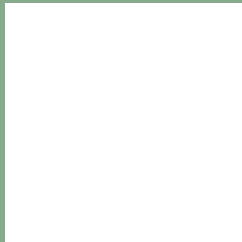
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 66, 20.769, 147.408

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 20.769, 147.408.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 20.769, 147.408.

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

66, 20.769, 147.408

Protanopia

66, 14.153, 95.424

Deuteranopia

66, 12.912, 48.170



Tritanopia
66, 10.698, 241.415

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 20.769, 147.408

Protanomaly
66, 14.594, 119.697

Deuteranomaly
66, 9.682, 94.842

Tritanomaly
66, 10.063, 189.028

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 20.769, 147.408

Achromatopsia
64, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
65, 7.698, 146.365

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 20.769, 147.408 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(135, 169, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 169, 140)  
}
```

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(135, 169, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 169, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 20.769, 147.408 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(135, 169, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 169, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 169, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 169, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 169, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 169,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 20.769, 147.408 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 169, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
169, 140) }
```

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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