

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 84.651, 135.837)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 84.651, 135.837)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(66, 84.450, 135.893)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36B826
RGB	54, 184, 38
RGB Percent	21%, 72%, 15%
CMY	0.7868, 0.2774, 0.8498
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.79, 0.28
HSL	113°, 66%, 44%
HSV	113°, 79%, 72%
XYZ	19.0891, 35.3238, 7.6708
YIQ	128.4860, -30.6140, -72.9660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

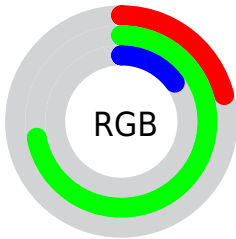
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 184, 168
Decimal	3586086
CIELab	66.00, -60.64, 58.78
CIELCh	66, 84.450, 135.893
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3075, 0.5690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281776166 (0xFF36B826)
YUV	128.4860, -44.6096, -65.3242
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -46.6783, 33.9514

# Details

The CIELCh color **66, 84.450, 135.893** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **43, 83.815, 324.285**, and the grayscale version is **54, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86, 84.341, 135.826**, and **47, 72.256, 136.016** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 89.790, 135.558**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67, 76.956, 136.522**.

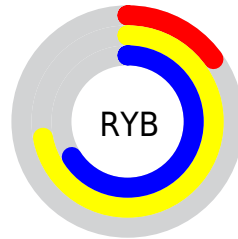
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (72%)

Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (66%)

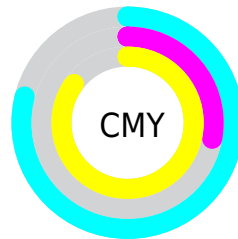


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (28%)


Yellow (85%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 84.450, 135.893 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, 84.450, 135.893 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66, 84.450,  
135.893


 66, 84.450,  
135.893


 100, 84.450,  
135.893

 56, 84.450,  
135.893


 86, 84.450,  
135.893

 46, 84.450,  
135.893

 96, 84.450,  
135.893

 36, 84.450,  
135.893

 26, 84.450,  
135.893

 16, 84.450,  
135.893

 6, 84.450, 135.893

 0, 84.450, 135.893

■ 66, 84.450,  
135.893

■ 66, 84.450,  
135.893

■ 66, 89.790,  
135.558

■ 67, 76.956,  
136.522

■ 65, 92.950,  
135.501

■ 67, 67.778,  
137.315

■ 65, 93.159,  
135.486

■ 68, 57.402,  
138.157

■ 69, 46.235,  
138.974

■ 70, 34.602,  
139.726

■ 72, 22.748,  
140.396

■ 73, 10.859,  
140.988

■ 75, 0.929, 321.233

■ 77, 12.522,  
321.879

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 84.450, 135.893



43, 83.815, 324.285

# Rectangle

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



66, 84.450, 135.893



66, 84.450, 185.893



66, 84.450, 315.893



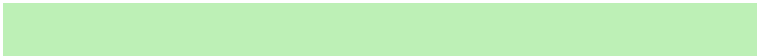
66, 84.450, 5.893

# Sweetspot

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



66, 84.450, 135.894



90, 35.213, 140.059



68, 63.719, 96.614



47, 24.173, 139.816



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



66, 84.450, 135.894



83, 112.294, 135.547



66, 66.876, 148.228



38, 6.658, 140.981



56, 82.111, 135.405



8, 18.414, 142.263



# Inverse Universe

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



43, 83.815, 324.285



53, 110.118, 324.056



43, 65.226, 346.560



36, 6.682, 321.855



34, 80.495, 324.033



3, 17.858, 320.073



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 84.450, 135.893 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, 84.450, 135.893 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

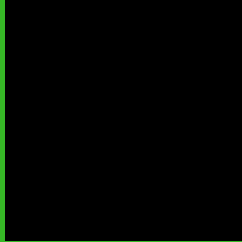
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 66, 84.450, 135.893

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 84.450, 135.893.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 84.450, 135.893.

# 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, 84.450, 135.893


### Protanopia

65, 62.831, 95.051

### Deuteranopia

65, 56.187, 81.263





**Tritanopia**  
66, 25.589, 215.358

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 84.450, 135.893



**Protanomaly**  
64, 66.656, 116.375



**Deuteranomaly**  
64, 58.762, 111.375



**Tritanomaly**  
65, 41.727, 160.387

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 84.450, 135.893



**Achromatopsia**  
54, 0.007, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
57, 35.325, 139.220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 84.450, 135.893 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(54, 184, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 184, 38)  
}
```

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(54, 184, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 184, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 84.450, 135.893 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(54, 184, 38) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 184, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(54, 184, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 184, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 184, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 184,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 84.450, 135.893 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 184, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 184,  
38) }
```

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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