

Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 16.510, 143.814)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(67, 16.510, 143.814)
contains.

CIELCh(67, 16.872, 143.566)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(67, 16.872, 143.566)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91AA91
RGB	145, 170, 145
RGB Percent	57%, 67%, 57%
CMY	0.4328, 0.3348, 0.4328
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.15, 0.33
HSL	120°, 13%, 62%
HSV	120°, 15%, 67%
XYZ	31.0029, 36.6320, 32.0804
YIQ	159.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

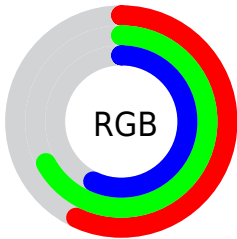
Format	Color
RYB	145, 170, 170
Decimal	9546385
CIELab	67.00, -13.57, 10.02
CIElCh	67, 16.872, 143.566
Yxy	36.6320, 0.3109, 0.3674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287736465 (0xFF91AA91)
YUV	159.6750, -7.2348, -12.8700
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, -14.4831, 10.9409

Details

The CIELCh color $67, 16.872, 143.566$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $63, 16.891, 325.225$, and the grayscale version is $66, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $87, 16.628, 143.764$, and $47, 16.853, 144.328$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $66, 28.388, 142.824$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $69, 5.383, 144.223$.

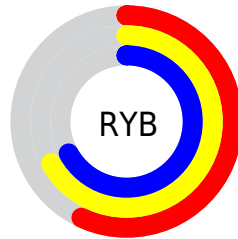
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (67%)

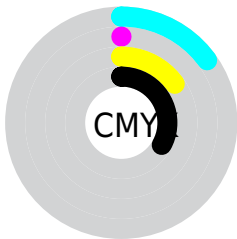
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

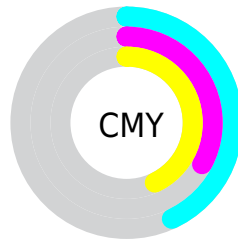


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (43%)


Magenta (33%)

Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 16.872, 143.566 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 67, 16.872, 143.566 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 67, 16.872,
143.566


 67, 16.872,
143.566


 100, 16.872,
143.566


 57, 16.872,
143.566


 87, 16.872,
143.566

 47, 16.872,
143.566

 97, 16.872,
143.566

 37, 16.872,
143.566

 27, 16.872,
143.566

 17, 16.872,
143.566

 7, 16.872, 143.566

 0, 16.872, 143.566

67, 16.872,
143.566

67, 16.872,
143.566

66, 28.388,
142.824

69, 5.383, 144.223

64, 39.745,
141.967

70, 5.950, 324.675

63, 50.702,
140.993

72, 17.036,
325.151

62, 60.955,
139.920

74, 27.817,
325.538

62, 70.131,
138.798

77, 38.261,
325.864

61, 77.798,
137.723


79, 48.353,
326.141

61, 83.509,
136.828

80, 53.325,
326.263

61, 86.955,

136.245

 60, 88.257,
136.017

Harmonies

Complementary

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



67, 16.872, 143.566



63, 16.891, 325.225

Rectangle

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



67, 16.872, 143.566



67, 16.872, 193.566



67, 16.872, 323.566



67, 16.872, 13.566

Sweetspot

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



67, 16.874, 143.566



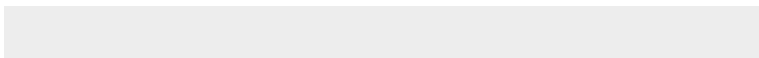
87, 5.602, 144.268



69, 13.640, 108.777



46, 3.978, 144.219



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



67, 16.874, 143.566



84, 25.438, 143.313



67, 11.725, 162.438



35, 6.419, 143.929



53, 79.797, 136.017



5, 11.670, 144.445

Inverse Universe

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



63, 16.891, 325.225



78, 25.458, 325.420



63, 11.943, 344.864



33, 6.429, 324.923



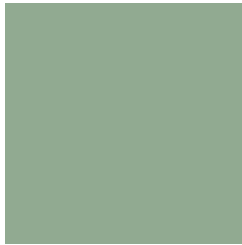
35, 76.987, 328.236



2, 11.672, 324.442

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 16.872, 143.566 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

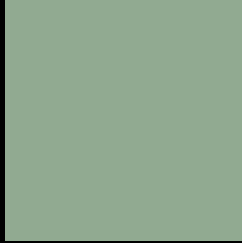
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 67, 16.872, 143.566 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

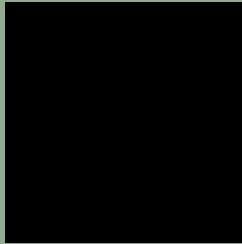
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 67, 16.872, 143.566

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 16.872, 143.566.

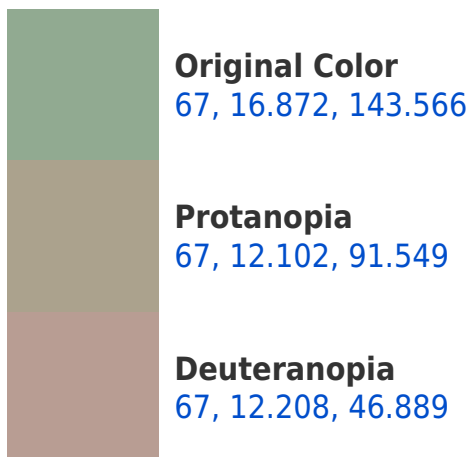


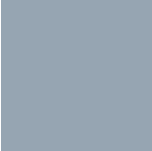
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 16.872, 143.566.

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
67, 8.857, 253.552

Trichromacy



Original Color
67, 16.872, 143.566

Protanomaly
67, 12.736, 116.013

Deuteranomaly
67, 9.353, 89.366

Tritanomaly
67, 7.038, 194.346

Monochromacy



Original Color
67, 16.872, 143.566

Achromatopsia
65, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
66, 6.083, 144.170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 16.872, 143.566 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(145, 170, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 170, 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(145, 170, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 170, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 16.872, 143.566 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(145, 170, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 170, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 170, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 170, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 170, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 170,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 16.872, 143.566 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 170, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
170, 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](#).

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