

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 20.621, 143.340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(67, 20.621, 143.340)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(67, 20.926, 143.323)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CAB8C
RGB	140, 171, 140
RGB Percent	55%, 67%, 55%
CMY	0.4507, 0.3291, 0.4507
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.18, 0.33
HSL	120°, 16%, 61%
HSV	120°, 18%, 67%
XYZ	30.1438, 36.6320, 30.3209
YIQ	158.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

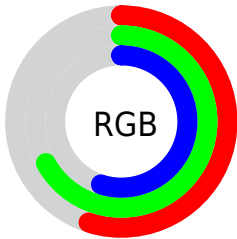
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	140, 171, 171
Decimal	9218956
CIELab	67.00, -16.78, 12.50
CIElCh	67, 20.926, 143.323
Yxy	36.6320, 0.3105, 0.3773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287409036 (0xFF8CAB8C)
YUV	158.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, -17.0166, 12.6645

# Details

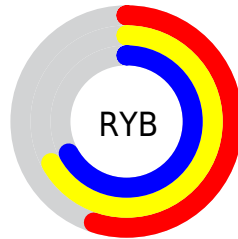
The CIELCh color  $67, 20.926, 143.323$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CC99$ . A complement of this color would be  $62, 20.945, 325.408$ , and the grayscale version is  $65, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87, 20.476, 143.584$ , and  $47, 21.167, 143.733$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $66, 32.492, 142.543$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69, 9.331, 144.001$ .

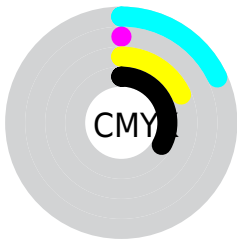
# Distribution



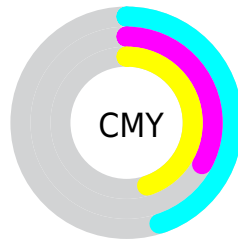
- Red (55%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (45%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 20.926, 143.323 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, 20.926, 143.323 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67, 20.926,  
143.323


 67, 20.926,  
143.323


 100, 20.926,  
143.323


 57, 20.926,  
143.323


 87, 20.926,  
143.323

 47, 20.926,  
143.323

 97, 20.926,  
143.323

 37, 20.926,  
143.323

 27, 20.926,  
143.323

 17, 20.926,  
143.323

 7, 20.926, 143.323

 0, 20.926, 143.323

67, 20.926,  
143.323

67, 20.926,  
143.323

66, 32.492,  
142.543

69, 9.331, 144.001

64, 43.821,  
141.645

70, 2.147, 324.433

63, 54.650,  
140.633

72, 13.403,  
325.000

62, 64.649,  
139.535

74, 24.368,  
325.412

62, 73.419,  
138.415

77, 35.002,  
325.757

61, 80.510,  
137.385


79, 45.284,  
326.050

61, 85.495,  
136.585

81, 52.445,  
326.234

61, 88.347,

136.098

 61, 88.813,  
136.016

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



67, 20.926, 143.323



62, 20.945, 325.408

# Rectangle

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



67, 20.926, 143.323



67, 20.926, 193.323



67, 20.926, 323.323



67, 20.926, 13.323

# Sweetspot

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



67, 20.928, 143.323



87, 7.076, 144.197



69, 16.605, 107.761



47, 4.870, 144.152



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



67, 20.928, 143.323



84, 31.410, 143.004



67, 14.696, 161.250



36, 6.580, 143.924



54, 80.802, 136.016



6, 13.855, 144.443



# Inverse Universe

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



62, 20.945, 325.408



76, 31.428, 325.638



62, 15.004, 344.271



34, 6.590, 324.922



35, 77.962, 328.232



2, 13.857, 324.438



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 20.926, 143.323 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, 20.926, 143.323 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

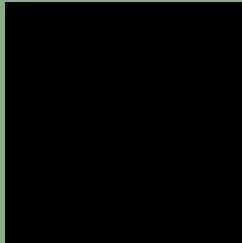
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 67, 20.926, 143.323**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 20.926, 143.323.

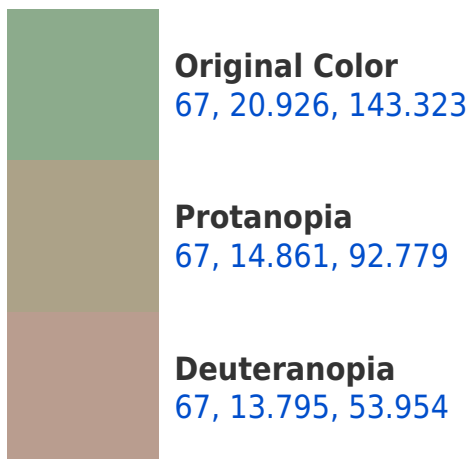


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 20.926, 143.323.

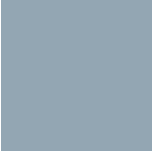
# Color Blindness Simulation

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, 9.719, 246.857

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 20.926, 143.323

**Protanomaly**  
67, 15.501, 115.988

**Deuteranomaly**  
67, 11.350, 94.708

**Tritanomaly**  
67, 9.006, 188.038

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 20.926, 143.323

**Achromatopsia**  
65, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
66, 8.124, 144.052

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 20.926, 143.323 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(140, 171, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 171, 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(140, 171, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 171, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 20.926, 143.323 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(140, 171, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 171, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 171, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 171, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 171, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 171,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 20.926, 143.323 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 171, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
171, 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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