

Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 23.555, 124.925)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(67, 23.555, 124.925)
contains.

CIELCh(67, 23.432, 124.851)	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, 23.432, 124.851)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98A980
RGB	152, 169, 128
RGB Percent	60%, 66%, 50%
CMY	0.4037, 0.3371, 0.4979
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.24, 0.34
HSL	85°, 19%, 58%
HSV	85°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	31.0527, 36.6320, 25.8710
YIQ	159.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

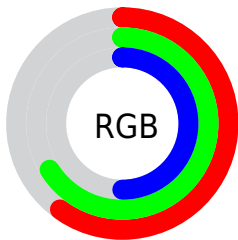
Format	Color
RYB	128, 169, 145
Decimal	10004864
CIELab	67.00, -13.39, 19.23
CIELCh	67, 23.432, 124.851
Yxy	36.6320, 0.3319, 0.3916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288194944 (0xFF98A980)
YUV	159.2430, -15.4028, -6.3521
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, -14.3363, 17.0237

Details

The CIELCh color $67, 23.432, 124.851$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999966 . A complement of this color would be $56, 24.369, 307.311$, and the grayscale version is $66, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $87, 23.245, 124.366$, and $47, 23.191, 124.733$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $66, 32.955, 124.351$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $68, 13.790, 125.357$.

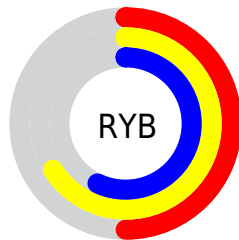
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (66%)

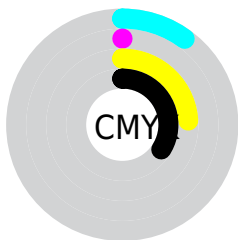
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (57%)

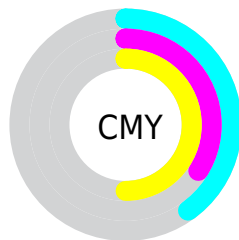


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (34%)


Yellow (50%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 23.432, 124.851 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, 23.432, 124.851 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 67, 23.432,
124.851


 67, 23.432,
124.851


 100, 23.432,
124.851


 57, 23.432,
124.851


 87, 23.432,
124.851

 47, 23.432,
124.851

 97, 23.432,
124.851

 37, 23.432,
124.851

 27, 23.432,
124.851

 17, 23.432,
124.851

 7, 23.432, 124.851

 0, 23.432, 124.851

67, 23.432,
124.851

67, 23.432,
124.851

66, 32.955,
124.351

68, 13.790,
125.357

65, 42.234,
123.876

69, 4.108, 125.855

65, 51.092,
123.474

70, 5.553, 306.279

71, 15.151,
306.714

64, 59.275,
123.211

72, 24.657,
307.108

64, 66.433,
123.182

73, 34.048,
307.468

63, 72.155,
123.504


75, 43.310,
307.795

63, 76.107,
124.283

75, 48.218,
309.263

63, 77.884,

124.830

 76, 48.775,
311.930

Harmonies

Complementary

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



67, 23.432, 124.851



56, 24.369, 307.311

Rectangle

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



67, 23.432, 124.851



67, 23.432, 174.851



67, 23.432, 304.851



67, 23.432, 354.851

Sweetspot

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



67, 23.434, 124.853



87, 8.361, 125.710



62, 13.797, 61.466



46, 5.425, 125.683



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, 23.434, 124.853



84, 34.562, 124.587



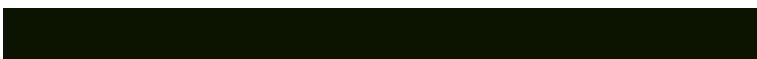
66, 26.877, 140.342



35, 5.452, 125.604



55, 70.495, 124.651



5, 10.130, 128.781

Inverse Universe

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



56, 24.369, 307.311



69, 36.278, 307.630



58, 27.018, 322.866



33, 5.538, 306.477



21, 84.471, 310.324



1, 9.873, 303.920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 23.432, 124.851 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

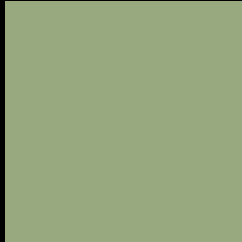
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 23.432, 124.851 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

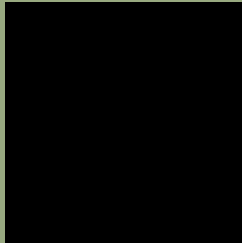
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

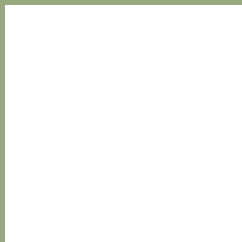
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 67, 23.432, 124.851

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 23.432, 124.851.



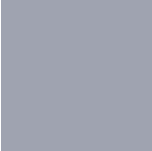
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 23.432, 124.851.

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, 7.304, 279.392

Trichromacy



Original Color
67, 23.432, 124.851

Protanomaly
67, 21.322, 106.827

Deuteranomaly
67, 18.157, 88.409

Tritanomaly
67, 4.785, 155.351

Monochromacy



Original Color
67, 23.432, 124.851

Achromatopsia
65, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
66, 8.732, 127.496

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 23.432, 124.851 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(152, 169, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 169, 128)  
}
```

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(152, 169, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 169, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 23.432, 124.851 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(152, 169, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 169, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 169, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 169, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 169, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 169,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 23.432, 124.851 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 169, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
169, 128) }
```

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