

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 29.739, 184.006)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(67, 29.739, 184.006)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(67, 29.739, 184.006)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59B2A6
RGB	89, 178, 166
RGB Percent	35%, 70%, 65%
CMY	0.6517, 0.3026, 0.3497
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.07, 0.30
HSL	172°, 37%, 52%
HSV	172°, 50%, 70%
XYZ	26.8545, 36.6320, 41.6485
YIQ	150.0210, -49.1920, -22.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

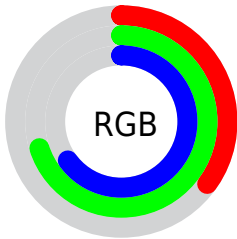
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	89, 137, 178
Decimal	5878438
CIELab	67.00, -29.67, -2.08
CIELCh	67, 29.739, 184.006
Yxy	36.6320, 0.2554, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284068518 (0xFF59B2A6)
YUV	150.0210, 7.8776, -53.5154
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, -26.7177, 1.5679

# Details

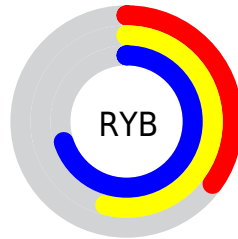
The CIELCh color **67, 29.739, 184.006** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **49, 38.662, 15.055**, and the grayscale version is **62, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87, 29.708, 184.098**, and **47, 29.922, 183.609** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 34.043, 182.997**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68, 24.752, 184.952**.

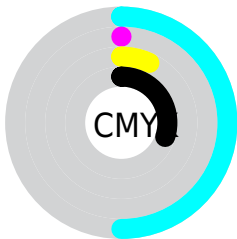
# Distribution



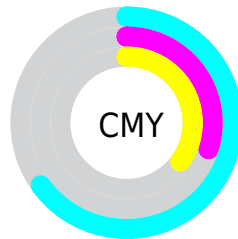
- Red (35%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 29.739, 184.006 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, 29.739, 184.006 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 67, 29.739,  
184.006

 67, 29.739,  
184.006

 100, 29.739,  
184.006


 57, 29.739,  
184.006

 87, 29.739,  
184.006

 47, 29.739,  
184.006

 97, 29.739,  
184.006

 37, 29.739,  
184.006

 27, 29.739,  
184.006

 17, 29.739,  
184.006

 7, 29.739, 184.006

 0, 29.739, 184.006

67, 29.739,  
184.006

67, 29.739,  
184.006

66, 34.043,  
182.997

68, 24.752,  
184.952

66, 37.590,  
181.911

69, 19.178,  
185.856

65, 40.345,  
180.726

70, 13.128,  
186.729

65, 42.327,  
179.424

71, 6.712, 187.599

65, 43.720,  
178.035

73, 0.034, 202.764

74, 6.819, 9.061

76, 13.768, 9.872

77, 20.752, 10.642

79, 27.724, 11.389



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



67, 29.739, 184.006



49, 38.662, 15.055

# Rectangle

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



67, 29.739, 184.006



67, 29.739, 234.006



67, 29.739, 4.006



67, 29.739, 54.006

# Sweetspot

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



67, 29.739, 184.004



89, 12.317, 187.143



66, 55.993, 137.166



48, 8.435, 186.963



96, 0.011, 296.813



49, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



67, 29.739, 184.004



84, 42.015, 182.893



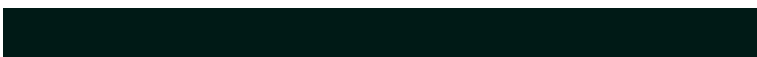
58, 24.364, 245.342



37, 3.798, 187.665



57, 39.058, 178.222



7, 9.554, 183.555



# Inverse Universe

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



49, 38.662, 15.055



58, 58.160, 17.825



56, 32.427, 54.023



35, 3.966, 9.083



31, 65.724, 33.121

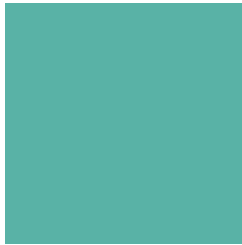


2, 9.279, 10.814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 67, 29.739, 184.006 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

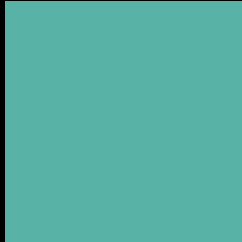
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 29.739, 184.006 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

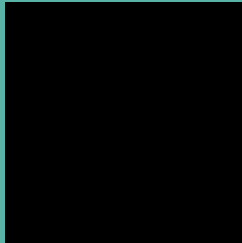
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

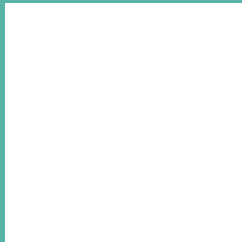
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 67, 29.739, 184.006**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 29.739, 184.006.

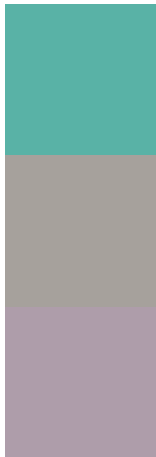


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 29.739, 184.006.

# 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

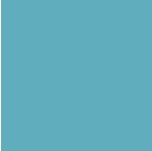


**Original Color**  
67, 29.739, 184.006

**Protanopia**  
67, 3.352, 74.608

**Deuteranopia**  
67, 9.684, 332.381





**Tritanopia**  
67, 25.022, 217.158

# Trichromacy



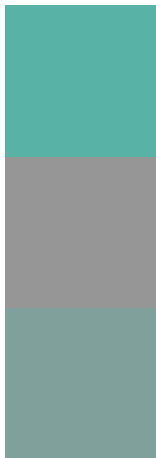
**Original Color**  
67, 29.739, 184.006

**Protanomaly**  
66, 11.445, 178.597

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 8.131, 210.623

**Tritanomaly**  
67, 25.714, 204.874

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 29.739, 184.006

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
63, 11.971, 187.563

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 29.739, 184.006 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(89, 178, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 178, 166)  
}
```

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(89, 178, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 178, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 29.739, 184.006 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(89, 178, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 178, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 178, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 178, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 178, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 178,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 29.739, 184.006 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 178, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 178,  
166) }
```

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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