

Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 14.774, 156.227)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(68, 14.774, 156.227)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(68, 14.838, 156.402)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90AD9B
RGB	144, 173, 155
RGB Percent	56%, 68%, 61%
CMY	0.4369, 0.3232, 0.3938
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.10, 0.32
HSL	143°, 15%, 62%
HSV	143°, 17%, 68%
XYZ	32.1759, 37.9720, 36.4637
YIQ	162.2770, -11.5060, -11.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

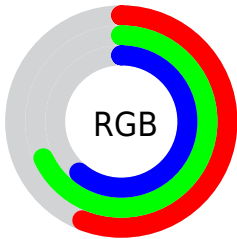
Format	Color
RYB	144, 165, 173
Decimal	9481627
CIELab	68.00, -13.60, 5.94
CIELCh	68, 14.838, 156.402
Yxy	37.9720, 0.3018, 0.3562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287671707 (0xFF90AD9B)
YUV	162.2770, -3.5876, -16.0289
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -14.6329, 8.0509

Details

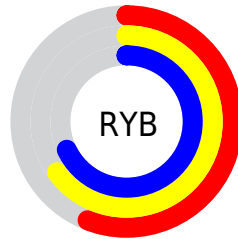
The CIELCh color $68, 14.838, 156.402$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $63, 15.008, 338.919$, and the grayscale version is $67, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $88, 14.709, 156.132$, and $48, 15.132, 156.495$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $67, 23.649, 155.479$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $69, 5.986, 157.240$.

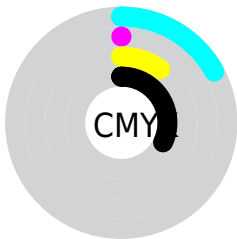
Distribution



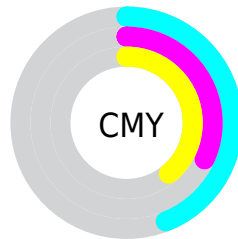
- Red (56%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 14.838, 156.402 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 68, 14.838, 156.402 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 68, 14.838,
156.402


 68, 14.838,
156.402

 100, 14.838,
156.402


 58, 14.838,
156.402


 88, 14.838,
156.402

 48, 14.838,
156.402

 98, 14.838,
156.402

 38, 14.838,
156.402

 28, 14.838,
156.402

 18, 14.838,
156.402

 8, 14.838, 156.402

 0, 14.838, 156.402

68, 14.838,
156.402

68, 14.838,
156.402

67, 23.649,
155.479

69, 5.986, 157.240

66, 32.290,
154.434

71, 2.814, 337.786

64, 40.622,
153.243

73, 11.483,
338.516

64, 48.489,
151.881

75, 19.969,
339.107

63, 55.742,
150.332

77, 28.236,
339.639

62, 62.252,
148.587

79, 36.261,
340.123

62, 67.935,
146.655


80, 41.759,
337.044

62, 72.789,

80, 45.644,
331.849

144.594

 81, 49.875,
327.590

 62, 74.239,
143.969

Harmonies

Complementary

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



68, 14.838, 156.402



63, 15.008, 338.919

Rectangle

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



68, 14.838, 156.402



68, 14.838, 206.402



68, 14.838, 336.402



68, 14.838, 26.402

Sweetspot

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



68, 14.840, 156.401



88, 5.445, 157.387



69, 16.366, 123.424



47, 3.712, 157.327



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



68, 14.840, 156.401



86, 21.877, 156.085



68, 10.802, 187.134



36, 5.011, 157.032



54, 66.721, 144.229



6, 11.130, 154.674

Inverse Universe

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



63, 15.008, 338.919



78, 22.171, 339.211



62, 11.700, 9.977



34, 5.047, 338.321



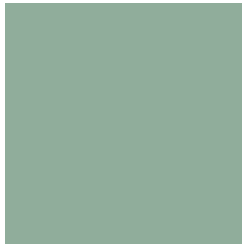
33, 59.704, 350.640



2, 9.880, 342.325

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 14.838, 156.402 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

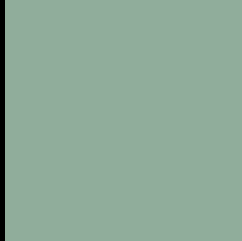
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68, 14.838, 156.402 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

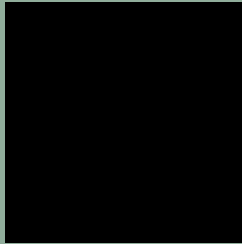
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 68, 14.838, 156.402

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 14.838, 156.402.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 14.838, 156.402.

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
68, 14.838, 156.402

Protanopia
68, 8.670, 90.735

Deuteranopia
68, 9.580, 30.042



Tritanopia
68, 10.164, 243.945

Trichromacy



Original Color
68, 14.838, 156.402

Protanomaly
68, 9.093, 124.120

Deuteranomaly
68, 5.166, 92.160

Tritanomaly
68, 8.728, 206.016

Monochromacy



Original Color
68, 14.838, 156.402

Achromatopsia
67, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
67, 5.718, 156.557

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 14.838, 156.402 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(144, 173, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 173, 155)  
}
```

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(144, 173, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 173, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 14.838, 156.402 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(144, 173, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 173, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 173, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 173, 155); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 173, 155); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 173, 155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 14.838, 156.402 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 173, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
173, 155) }
```

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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