

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 24.420, 256.735)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 24.420, 256.735)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(68, 24.248, 256.460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EABD0
RGB	126, 171, 208
RGB Percent	49%, 67%, 82%
CMY	0.5070, 0.3305, 0.1855
CMYK	0.39, 0.18, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	207°, 46%, 65%
HSV	207°, 39%, 81%
XYZ	34.4201, 37.9720, 64.9994
YIQ	161.7630, -38.6970, 1.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

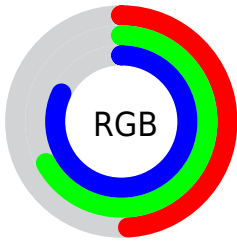
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">126, 155, 208</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8301520</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.00, -5.68, -23.57</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">68, 24.248, 256.460</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.9720, 0.2505, 0.2764</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286491600 (0xFF7EABD0)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">161.7630, 22.7948, -31.3642</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.6215, -8.1322, -19.4051</a>

# Details

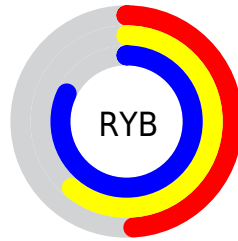
The CIELCh color **68, 24.248, 256.460** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **70, 28.122, 65.427**, and the grayscale version is **66, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88, 20.455, 246.873**, and **48, 24.471, 256.650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 29.930, 258.994**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72, 18.350, 254.351**.

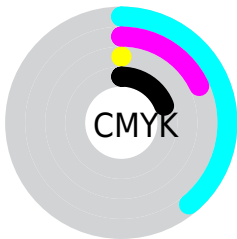
# Distribution



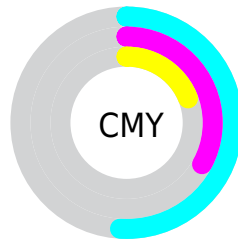
- Red (49%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 24.248, 256.460 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, 24.248, 256.460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 24.248,  
256.460

 68, 24.248,  
256.460

 100, 24.248,  
256.460

 58, 24.248,  
256.460


 88, 24.248,  
256.460

 48, 24.248,  
256.460

 98, 24.248,  
256.460

 38, 24.248,  
256.460

 28, 24.248,  
256.460

 18, 24.248,  
256.460

 8, 24.248, 256.460

 0, 24.248, 256.460

68, 24.248,  
256.460

68, 24.248,  
256.460

64, 29.930,  
258.994

72, 18.350,  
254.351

61, 35.391,  
262.021

76, 12.265,  
252.605

57, 40.656,  
265.586

80, 6.026, 251.177

54, 45.791,  
269.688

84, 0.330, 68.617

88, 6.770, 68.789

51, 50.905,  
274.249

92, 13.263, 67.945

48, 56.149,  
279.008

94, 16.260, 83.430

97, 19.626, 98.421

48, 56.434,  
279.245

99, 23.879,  
108.367



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 24.248, 256.460



70, 28.122, 65.427

# Rectangle

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



68, 24.248, 256.460



68, 24.248, 306.460



68, 24.248, 76.460



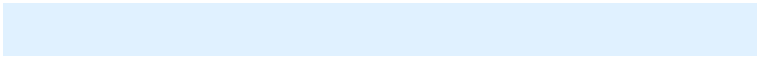
68, 24.248, 126.460

# Sweetspot

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



68, 24.247, 256.458



94, 8.993, 251.527



77, 37.930, 157.279



50, 5.957, 251.709



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



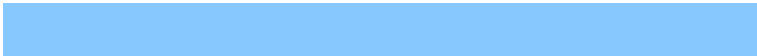


# Same Dimension

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



68, 24.247, 256.458



79, 33.686, 258.472



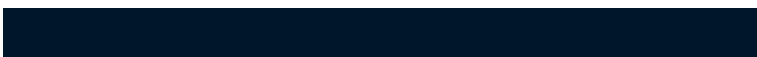
57, 44.419, 293.542



42, 3.629, 251.169



39, 47.605, 278.475



7, 15.159, 266.992



# Inverse Universe

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



63, 39.254, 344.768



71, 54.758, 345.762



81, 40.529, 104.116



41, 5.604, 341.814



36, 62.859, 357.156

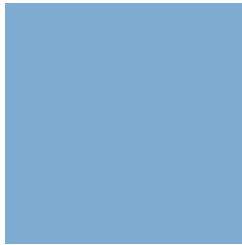


5, 22.356, 350.734



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 24.248, 256.460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

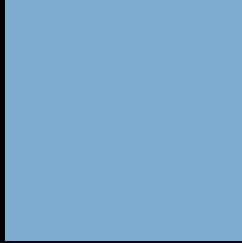
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 68, 24.248, 256.460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

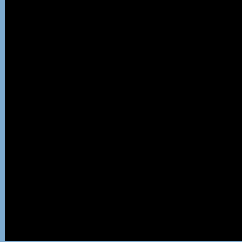
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

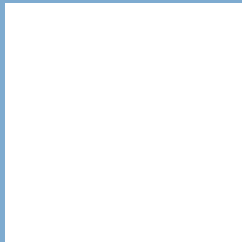
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 68, 24.248, 256.460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 24.248, 256.460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 24.248, 256.460.

# 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

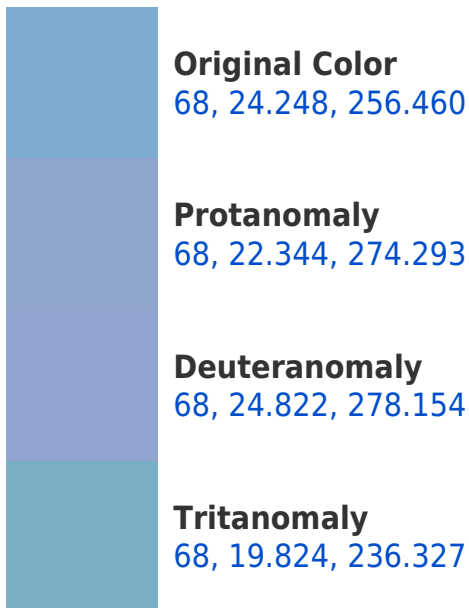




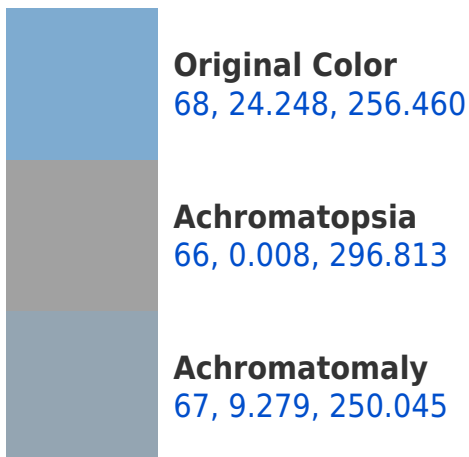


**Tritanopia**  
68, 18.812, 222.525

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 24.248, 256.460 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(126, 171, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 171, 208)  
}
```

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(126, 171, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 171, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 24.248, 256.460 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(126, 171, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 171, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 171, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 171, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 171, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 171,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 24.248, 256.460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 171, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
171, 208) }
```

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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