

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 34.386, 246.713)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 34.386, 246.713)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(68, 34.296, 246.202)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(68, 34.296, 246.202)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53B0DE
RGB	83, 176, 222
RGB Percent	33%, 69%, 87%
CMY	0.6763, 0.3113, 0.1310
CMYK	0.63, 0.21, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	200°, 68%, 60%
HSV	200°, 63%, 87%
XYZ	32.1090, 37.9720, 74.4635
YIQ	153.4370, -70.1940, -5.4100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

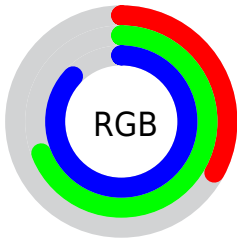
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	83, 139, 222
Decimal	5484766
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.00, -13.84, -31.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 34.296, 246.202
Yxy	37.9720, 0.2221, 0.2627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283674846 (0xFF53B0DE)
YUV	153.4370, 33.8016, -61.7732
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -14.8267, -28.5111

# Details

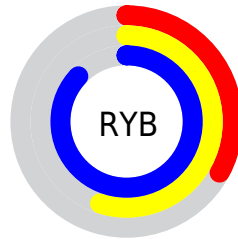
The CIELCh color **68, 34.296, 246.202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **63, 51.173, 51.551**, and the grayscale version is **63, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87, 28.364, 223.199**, and **49, 33.536, 247.393** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 38.099, 249.674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 29.984, 243.356**.

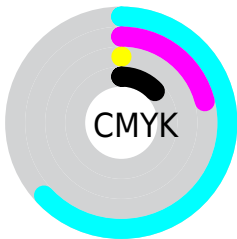
# Distribution



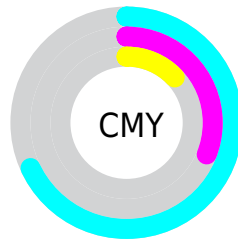
- Red (33%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 34.296, 246.202 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, 34.296, 246.202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 68, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 100, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 58, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 88, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 48, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 98, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 38, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 28, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 18, 34.296,  
246.202

■ 8, 34.296, 246.202

■ 0, 34.296, 246.202

68, 34.296,  
246.202

68, 34.296,  
246.202

65, 38.099,  
249.674

71, 29.984,  
243.356

63, 41.463,  
253.818

74, 25.163,  
241.057

60, 44.523,  
258.601

77, 19.868,  
239.215

59, 46.707,  
262.287

80, 14.161,  
237.749

84, 8.110, 236.597

87, 1.783, 235.884

91, 4.758, 54.721

94, 10.014, 59.974

96, 11.319, 83.515



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 34.296, 246.202



63, 51.173, 51.551

# Rectangle

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



68, 34.296, 246.202



68, 34.296, 296.202



68, 34.296, 66.202



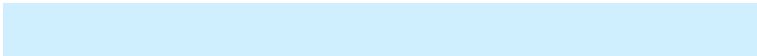
68, 34.296, 116.202

# Sweetspot

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



68, 34.295, 246.202



93, 13.365, 237.301



79, 68.073, 148.321



48, 9.138, 237.657



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, 34.295, 246.202



73, 43.469, 250.783



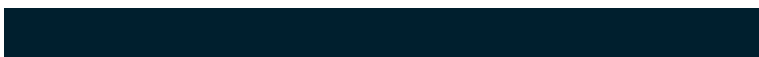
49, 66.242, 292.948



44, 3.605, 236.283



46, 38.515, 261.354



10, 14.147, 250.816



# Inverse Universe

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



57, 67.258, 341.088



61, 84.345, 342.820



79, 58.801, 93.953



43, 6.344, 336.183



38, 67.905, 347.090

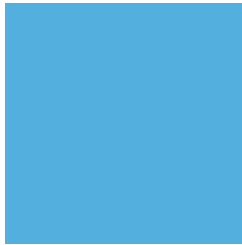


6, 27.470, 343.043



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 34.296, 246.202 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

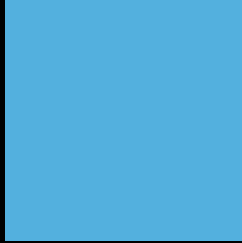
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 34.296, 246.202 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

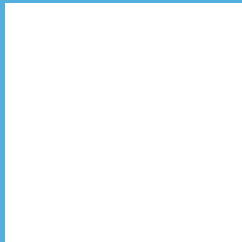
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 68, 34.296, 246.202

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 34.296, 246.202.

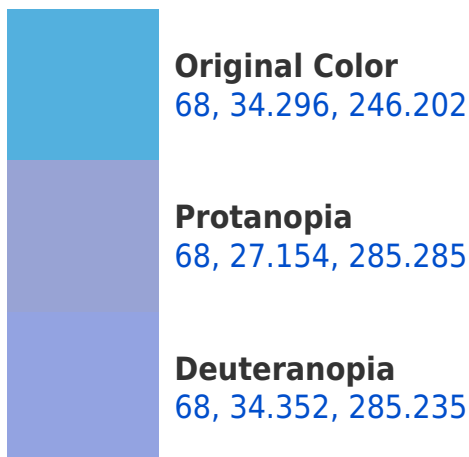


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 34.296, 246.202.

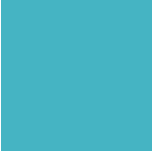
# Color Blindness Simulation

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

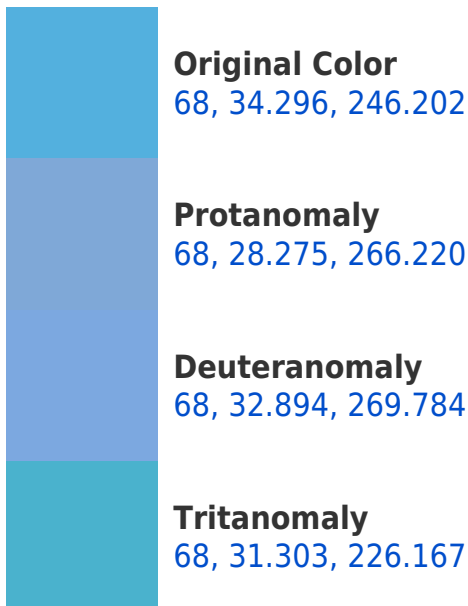




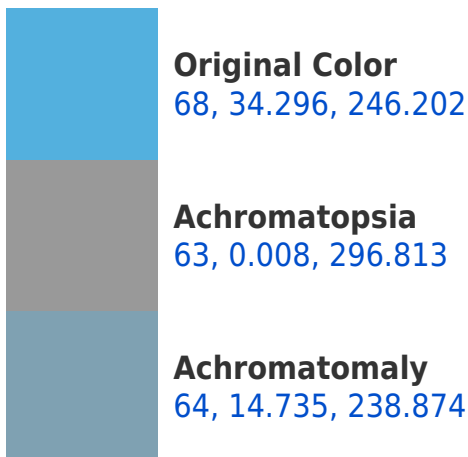


**Tritanopia**  
68, 31.459, 212.538

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 34.296, 246.202 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(83, 176, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 176, 222)  
}
```

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(83, 176, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 176, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 34.296, 246.202 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(83, 176, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 176, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 176, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 176, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 176, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 176,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 34.296, 246.202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 176, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 176,  
222) }
```

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