

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 40.603, 264.475)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 40.603, 264.475)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(68, 40.702, 264.769)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	60ABEE
RGB	96, 171, 238
RGB Percent	38%, 67%, 93%
CMY	0.6218, 0.3280, 0.0651
CMYK	0.60, 0.28, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	208°, 81%, 66%
HSV	208°, 60%, 93%
XYZ	34.9929, 37.9720, 86.6800
YIQ	156.2130, -66.2070, 4.9370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

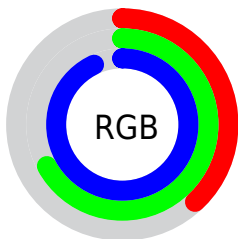
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	96, 145, 238
Decimal	6335470
CIE Lab	68.00, -3.71, -40.53
CIE LCh	68, 40.702, 264.769
Yxy	37.9720, 0.2192, 0.2379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284525550 (0xFF60ABEE)
YUV	156.2130, 40.3210, -52.8068
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -6.4729, -40.2654

# Details

The CIELCh color **68, 40.702, 264.769** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **73, 50.149, 65.162**, and the grayscale version is **64, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86, 25.636, 234.936**, and **48, 40.876, 264.983** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 46.921, 268.389**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72, 34.316, 261.679**.

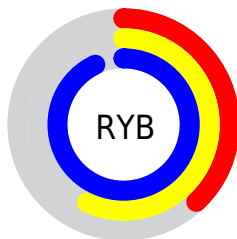
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (67%)

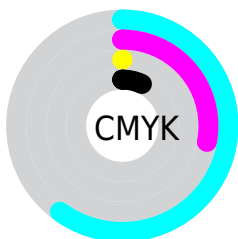
Blue (93%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (93%)

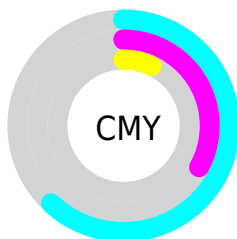


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 40.702, 264.769 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, 40.702, 264.769 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68, 40.702,  
264.769


 68, 40.702,  
264.769


 100, 40.702,  
264.769


 58, 40.702,  
264.769


 88, 40.702,  
264.769

 48, 40.702,  
264.769

 98, 40.702,  
264.769

 38, 40.702,  
264.769

 28, 40.702,  
264.769

 18, 40.702,  
264.769

 8, 40.702, 264.769

 0, 40.702, 264.769

68, 40.702,  
264.769

68, 40.702,  
264.769

64, 46.921,  
268.389

72, 34.316,  
261.679

60, 53.058,  
272.526

76, 27.733,  
259.079

57, 59.233,  
277.084

81, 20.950,  
256.909

53, 65.592,  
281.806

85, 13.991,  
255.106

53, 65.888,  
282.009

90, 6.889, 253.623

94, 0.320, 70.895

98, 6.205, 93.502

100, 8.404,  
109.539

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 40.702, 264.769



73, 50.149, 65.162

# Rectangle

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



68, 40.702, 264.769



68, 40.702, 314.769



68, 40.702, 84.769



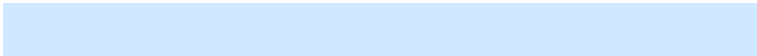
68, 40.702, 134.769

# Sweetspot

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



68, 40.701, 264.769



91, 13.623, 254.867



85, 60.807, 155.224



47, 9.443, 255.345



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, 40.701, 264.769



67, 50.482, 269.061



50, 79.565, 298.475



48, 4.118, 253.614



41, 53.318, 281.172



11, 20.358, 273.220





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 63.185, 348.883



61, 75.835, 351.162



91, 67.118, 103.012



47, 6.181, 342.913



40, 66.595, 359.358



8, 29.725, 353.449



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 40.702, 264.769 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

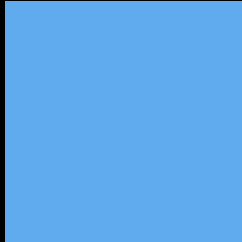
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 40.702, 264.769 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

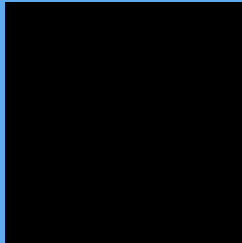
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 68, 40.702, 264.769

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 40.702, 264.769.

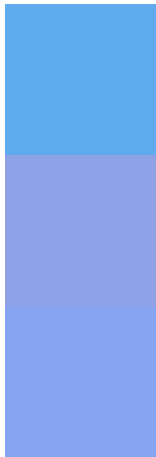


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 40.702, 264.769.

# 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, 40.702, 264.769

### Protanopia

68, 38.227, 285.734

### Deuteranopia

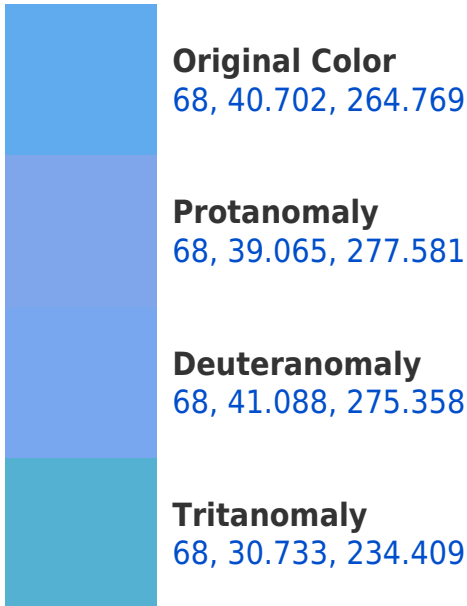
68, 42.341, 282.477



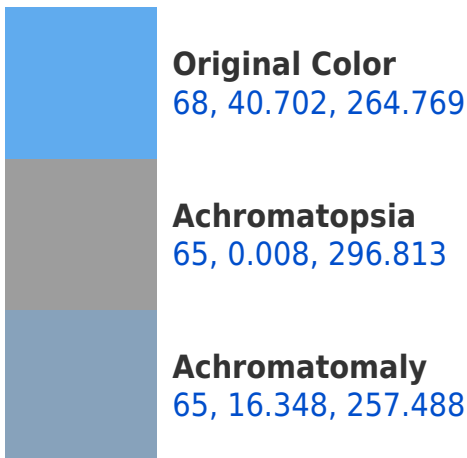
**Tritanopia**  
68, 30.092, 212.229



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 40.702, 264.769 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(96, 171, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 171, 238)  
}
```

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(96, 171, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 171, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 40.702, 264.769 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

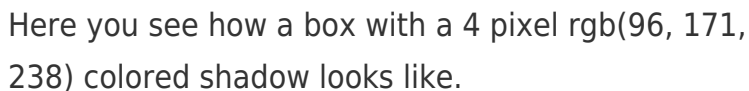
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(96, 171, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 171, 238) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 171, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 171, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 171, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 171,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 40.702, 264.769 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 171, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 171,  
238) }
```

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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