

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 46.003, 156.928)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 46.003, 156.928)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(68, 46.021, 156.887)</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, 46.021, 156.887)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52B984
RGB	82, 185, 132
RGB Percent	32%, 73%, 52%
CMY	0.6800, 0.2760, 0.4837
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.29, 0.28
HSL	149°, 42%, 52%
HSV	149°, 56%, 72%
XYZ	24.8558, 37.9720, 27.7230
YIQ	148.1610, -44.3750, -38.3190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

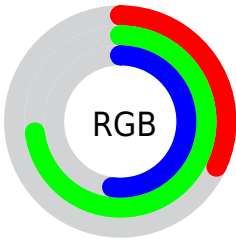
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	82, 151, 185
Decimal	5421444
CIELab	68.00, -42.33, 18.07
CIElCh	68, 46.021, 156.887
Yxy	37.9720, 0.2745, 0.4193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283611524 (0xFF52B984)
YUV	148.1610, -7.9674, -58.0232
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -35.8374, 16.4609

# Details

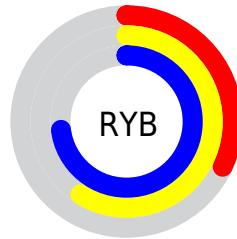
The CIELCh color **68, 46.021, 156.887** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **49, 48.376, 348.965**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88, 46.225, 156.687**, and **48, 46.105, 156.758** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 52.922, 155.304**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69, 38.501, 158.282**.

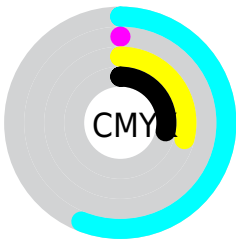
# Distribution



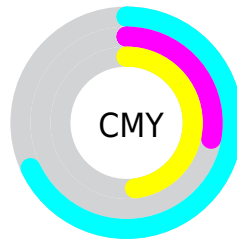
- Red (32%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 46.021, 156.887 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, 46.021, 156.887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 46.021,  
156.887

 68, 46.021,  
156.887

 100, 46.021,  
156.887

 58, 46.021,  
156.887

 88, 46.021,  
156.887

 48, 46.021,  
156.887

 98, 46.021,  
156.887

 38, 46.021,  
156.887

 28, 46.021,  
156.887

 18, 46.021,  
156.887

 8, 46.021, 156.887

 0, 46.021, 156.887

68, 46.021,  
156.887

68, 46.021,  
156.887

67, 52.922,  
155.304

69, 38.501,  
158.282

67, 59.093,  
153.517

70, 30.497,  
159.514

66, 64.473,  
151.521

71, 22.155,  
160.606

66, 69.080,  
149.342

73, 13.612,  
161.585

66, 70.885,  
148.443

74, 4.991, 162.502

76, 3.611, 343.108

78, 12.116,  
343.898

79, 20.468,  
344.569

■ 82, 28.627,  
345.183

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 46.021, 156.887



49, 48.376, 348.965

# Rectangle

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



68, 46.021, 156.887



68, 46.021, 206.887



68, 46.021, 336.887



68, 46.021, 26.887

# Sweetspot

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



68, 46.022, 156.887



91, 18.103, 161.446



70, 57.294, 125.973



48, 12.096, 161.257



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



68, 46.022, 156.887



85, 66.179, 154.911



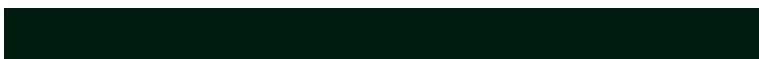
69, 31.086, 195.228



38, 4.858, 162.177



56, 62.033, 148.771



8, 14.574, 157.050



# Inverse Universe

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



49, 48.376, 348.965



59, 69.018, 351.189



48, 46.209, 25.148



36, 4.915, 343.609



33, 58.816, 0.058

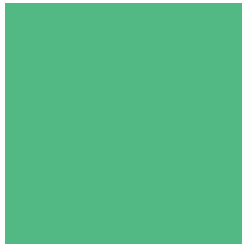


3, 12.308, 349.973



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 46.021, 156.887 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, 46.021, 156.887 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, 46.021, 156.887**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 46.021, 156.887.

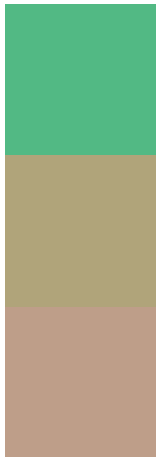


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 46.021, 156.887.

# 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, 46.021, 156.887

**Protanopia**  
67, 23.515, 95.425

**Deuteranopia**  
67, 17.659, 60.675





**Tritanopia**  
68, 24.965, 215.790

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 46.021, 156.887



**Protanomaly**  
67, 27.208, 132.771



**Deuteranomaly**  
67, 19.341, 128.730



**Tritanomaly**  
68, 29.057, 184.925

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 46.021, 156.887



**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
63, 17.667, 160.952

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 46.021, 156.887 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(82, 185, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 185, 132)  
}
```

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(82, 185, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 185, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 46.021, 156.887 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(82, 185, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 185, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 185, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 185, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 185, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 185,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 46.021, 156.887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 185, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 185,  
132) }
```

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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