

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 50.623, 126.220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 50.623, 126.220)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(68, 50.854, 126.374)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	87B359
RGB	135, 179, 89
RGB Percent	53%, 70%, 35%
CMY	0.4717, 0.2991, 0.6520
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.50, 0.30
HSL	89°, 37%, 52%
HSV	89°, 50%, 70%
XYZ	27.8028, 37.9720, 15.2577
YIQ	155.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

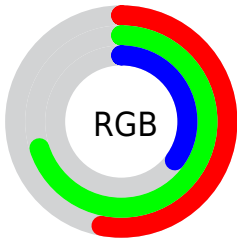
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	89, 179, 133
Decimal	8893273
CIELab	68.00, -30.16, 40.95
CIELCh	68, 50.854, 126.374
Yxy	37.9720, 0.3431, 0.4686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287083353 (0xFF87B359)
YUV	155.5840, -32.8259, -18.0522
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -27.3006, 28.4546

# Details

The CIELCh color  $68, 50.854, 126.374$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CC66$ . A complement of this color would be  $46, 54.861, 311.257$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $88, 50.855, 126.416$ , and  $48, 50.953, 126.524$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $67, 59.930, 126.051$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69, 41.184, 126.804$ .

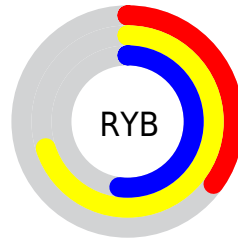
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (70%)

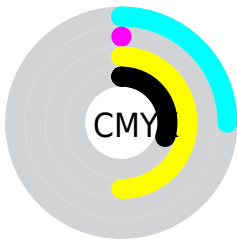
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (52%)

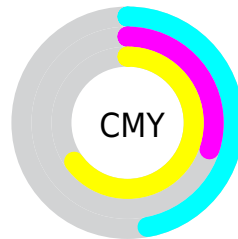


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 50.854, 126.374 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, 50.854, 126.374 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68, 50.854,  
126.374

 68, 50.854,  
126.374


 100, 50.854,  
126.374


 58, 50.854,  
126.374


 88, 50.854,  
126.374

 48, 50.854,  
126.374

 98, 50.854,  
126.374

 38, 50.854,  
126.374

 28, 50.854,  
126.374

 18, 50.854,  
126.374

 8, 50.854, 126.374

 0, 50.854, 126.374

68, 50.854,  
126.374

68, 50.854,  
126.374

67, 59.930,  
126.051

69, 41.184,  
126.804

67, 68.074,  
125.919

70, 31.155,  
127.279

66, 74.867,  
126.095

71, 20.936,  
127.763

66, 79.898,  
126.701

72, 10.639,  
128.236

65, 83.220,  
127.636

73, 0.348, 128.971

74, 9.883, 309.066

75, 20.012,  
309.445

77, 30.009,  
309.785

■ 78, 39.856,  
310.090

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 50.854, 126.374



46, 54.861, 311.257

# Rectangle

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



68, 50.854, 126.374



68, 50.854, 176.374



68, 50.854, 306.374



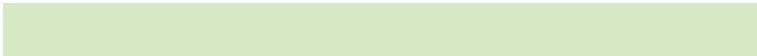
68, 50.854, 356.374

# Sweetspot

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



68, 50.855, 126.375



90, 19.084, 128.006



59, 32.846, 67.519



48, 13.127, 127.907



96, 0.011, 296.813



49, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



68, 50.855, 126.375



85, 73.571, 126.035



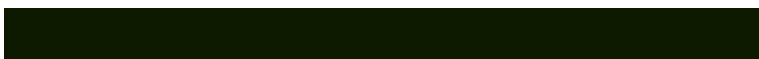
66, 58.735, 140.051



37, 5.816, 128.284



56, 74.068, 127.434



7, 14.461, 132.396



# Inverse Universe

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



46, 54.861, 311.257



53, 80.817, 311.781



52, 58.513, 326.528



35, 5.896, 309.088



23, 85.288, 311.815



1, 13.816, 304.875



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 50.854, 126.374 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, 50.854, 126.374 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, 50.854, 126.374

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 50.854, 126.374.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 50.854, 126.374.

# 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, 50.854, 126.374

**Protanopia**  
68, 43.943, 95.759

**Deuteranopia**  
68, 40.127, 78.086





**Tritanopia**  
68, 10.313, 247.663

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 50.854, 126.374

**Protanomaly**  
68, 44.579, 108.347

**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 40.013, 99.102

**Tritanomaly**  
68, 17.322, 148.477

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 50.854, 126.374

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
65, 19.284, 127.632

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 50.854, 126.374 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(135, 179, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 179, 89)  
}
```

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(135, 179, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 179, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 50.854, 126.374 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(135, 179, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 179, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(135, 179, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 179, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 179, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 179,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 50.854, 126.374 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 179, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
179, 89) }
```

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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