

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(70, 34.877, 138.331)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(70, 34.877, 138.331)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(70, 34.796, 138.246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	89B780
RGB	137, 183, 128
RGB Percent	54%, 72%, 50%
CMY	0.4627, 0.2823, 0.4980
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.30, 0.28
HSL	110°, 28%, 61%
HSV	110°, 30%, 72%
XYZ	31.1509, 40.7494, 26.6492
YIQ	162.9760, -9.7610, -26.8570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

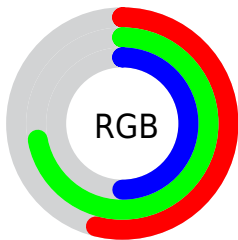
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 183, 174
Decimal	9025408
CIELab	70.00, -25.96, 23.17
CIELCh	70, 34.796, 138.246
Yxy	40.7494, 0.3161, 0.4135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287215488 (0xFF89B780)
YUV	162.9760, -17.2432, -22.7810
Hunter-Lab	63.8353, -24.6056, 19.9330

# Details

The CIELCh color **70, 34.796, 138.246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **60, 35.168, 321.238**, and the grayscale version is **67, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90, 34.823, 138.346**, and **50, 35.001, 137.897** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 46.163, 137.560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 23.217, 138.870**.

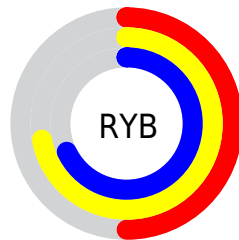
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (72%)

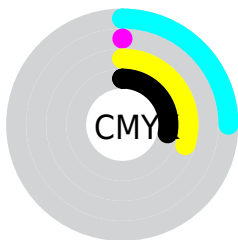
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (68%)

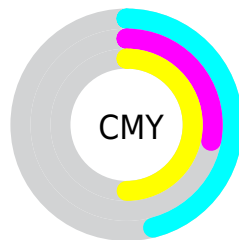


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (28%)


Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 70, 34.796, 138.246 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 70, 34.796, 138.246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 70, 34.796,  
138.246

 70, 34.796,  
138.246


 100, 34.796,  
138.246


 60, 34.796,  
138.246


 90, 34.796,  
138.246

 50, 34.796,  
138.246

 40, 34.796,  
138.246

 30, 34.796,  
138.246

 20, 34.796,  
138.246

 10, 34.796,  
138.246

 0, 34.796, 138.246

70, 34.796,  
138.246

70, 34.796,  
138.246

69, 46.163,  
137.560

71, 23.217,  
138.870

68, 57.082,  
136.830

73, 11.593,  
139.426

67, 67.244,  
136.104

74, 0.053, 143.719

66, 76.249,  
135.461

76, 11.315,  
320.278

66, 83.620,  
135.018

78, 22.449,  
320.638

65, 88.896,  
134.900

80, 33.312,  
320.941

65, 92.137,  
135.040

82, 43.380,  
321.577

83, 45.101,  
325.986



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



70, 34.796, 138.246



60, 35.168, 321.238

# Rectangle

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



70, 34.796, 138.246



70, 34.796, 188.246



70, 34.796, 318.246



70, 34.796, 8.246

# Sweetspot

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



70, 34.798, 138.247



92, 12.804, 139.474



71, 25.069, 98.964



49, 8.977, 139.397



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



70, 34.798, 138.247



87, 51.329, 137.804



70, 28.794, 153.205



38, 6.547, 139.464



56, 81.598, 134.935



8, 18.191, 141.160



# Inverse Universe

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



60, 35.168, 321.238



72, 51.961, 321.520



60, 29.188, 337.908



36, 6.578, 320.289



32, 80.983, 322.079



2, 17.466, 317.814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 70, 34.796, 138.246 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 70, 34.796, 138.246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

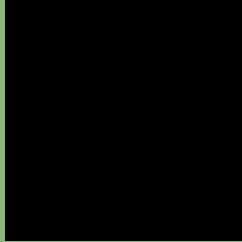
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 70, 34.796, 138.246

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 34.796, 138.246.

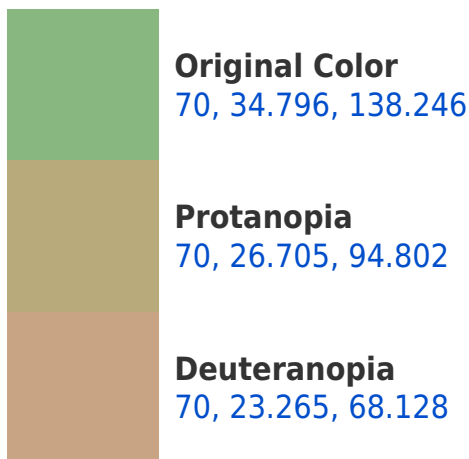


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 34.796, 138.246.

# 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**  
70, 12.184, 238.007

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 34.796, 138.246

**Protanomaly**  
70, 27.711, 114.201

**Deuteranomaly**  
70, 21.858, 101.482

**Tritanomaly**  
70, 14.232, 173.155

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 34.796, 138.246

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
68, 12.644, 138.283

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 70, 34.796, 138.246 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(137, 183, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 183, 128)  
}
```

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(137, 183, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 183, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 70, 34.796, 138.246 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(137, 183, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 183, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 183, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 183, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 183, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 183,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 70, 34.796, 138.246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 183, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
183, 128) }
```

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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