

Converting Colors

CIELCh(75, 40.493, 164.145)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(75, 40.493, 164.145)
contains.

CIELCh(75, 40.498, 164.259)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(75, 40.498, 164.259)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	66CBA3
RGB	102, 203, 163
RGB Percent	40%, 80%, 64%
CMY	0.5993, 0.2032, 0.3601
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.20, 0.20
HSL	156°, 49%, 60%
HSV	156°, 50%, 80%
XYZ	33.5212, 48.2781, 42.2789
YIQ	168.2410, -47.3560, -33.8520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

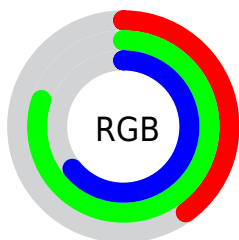
Format	Color
RYB	102, 165, 203
Decimal	6736803
CIELab	75.00, -38.98, 10.99
CIELCh	75, 40.498, 164.259
Yxy	48.2781, 0.2702, 0.3891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284926883 (0xFF66CBA3)
YUV	168.2410, -2.5838, -58.0934
Hunter-Lab	69.4824, -35.4785, 12.5607

Details

The CIELCh color **75, 40.498, 164.259** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **56, 44.586, 355.735**, and the grayscale version is **69, 0.009, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93, 37.439, 166.431**, and **55, 40.455, 164.106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 47.343, 162.775**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76, 33.034, 165.580**.

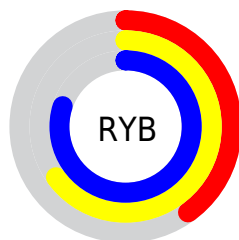
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (80%)

Blue (64%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (80%)

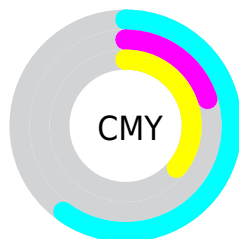


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (60%)


Magenta (20%)


Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 75, 40.498, 164.259 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 75, 40.498, 164.259 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 75, 40.498,
164.259


 75, 40.498,
164.259


 100, 40.498,
164.259


 65, 40.498,
164.259


 95, 40.498,
164.259

 55, 40.498,
164.259

 45, 40.498,
164.259


 35, 40.498,
164.259


 25, 40.498,
164.259


 15, 40.498,
164.259


 5, 40.498, 164.259


 0, 40.498, 164.259

 75, 40.498,
164.259


 75, 40.498,
164.259


 74, 47.343,
162.775


 76, 33.034,
165.580

 73, 53.450,
161.107


 77, 25.089,
166.765

 73, 58.743,
159.233

 79, 16.807,
167.840

 73, 63.214,
157.149

 80, 8.320, 168.838

 72, 67.013,
154.921

 82, 0.255, 347.916

 84, 8.825, 350.450

 72, 67.120,
154.858

 86, 17.316,
351.244

■ 87, 22.656,
347.128

■ 87, 25.084,
339.012

Harmonies

Complementary

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



75, 40.498, 164.259



56, 44.586, 355.735

Rectangle

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



75, 40.498, 164.259



75, 40.498, 214.259



75, 40.498, 344.259



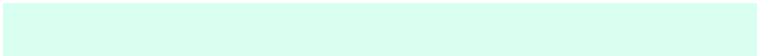
75, 40.498, 34.259

Sweetspot

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



75, 40.499, 164.258



97, 15.424, 168.297



76, 57.516, 130.166



51, 10.510, 168.082



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



75, 40.499, 164.258



91, 57.016, 162.603



73, 27.854, 208.890



42, 4.877, 168.869



60, 57.311, 155.222



12, 19.333, 160.926

Inverse Universe

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



56, 44.586, 355.735



64, 63.572, 357.988



57, 40.846, 31.784



40, 4.971, 350.451



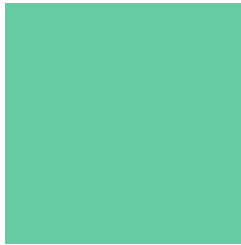
35, 61.421, 11.573



4, 19.064, 359.753

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 75, 40.498, 164.259 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

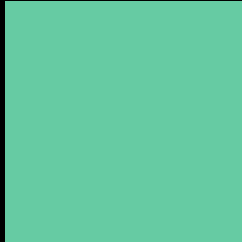
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 75, 40.498, 164.259 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

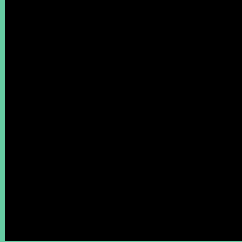
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 75, 40.498, 164.259

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 75, 40.498, 164.259.

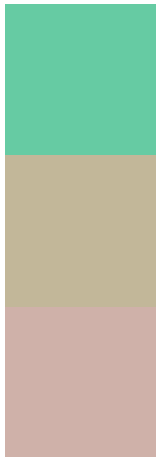


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 75, 40.498, 164.259.

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

75, 40.498, 164.259

Protanopia

75, 16.708, 93.416

Deuteranopia

75, 12.511, 40.300



Tritanopia
75, 25.678, 217.585

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 75, 40.498, 164.259 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(102, 203, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 203, 163)  
}
```

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(102, 203, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 203, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 75, 40.498, 164.259 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(102, 203, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 203, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 203, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 203, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 203, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 203,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 75, 40.498, 164.259 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 203, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
203, 163) }
```

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