

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 67.759, 150.790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 67.759, 150.790)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(87, 68.128, 150.699)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62F598
RGB	98, 245, 152
RGB Percent	38%, 96%, 60%
CMY	0.6167, 0.0401, 0.4047
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.38, 0.04
HSL	142°, 88%, 67%
HSV	142°, 60%, 96%
XYZ	43.2414, 70.0064, 40.8477
YIQ	190.4450, -57.7590, -60.0870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

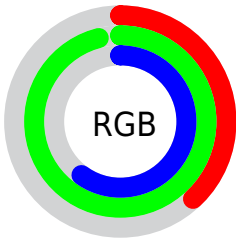
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 206, 245
Decimal	6485400
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	87.00, -59.41, 33.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 68.128, 150.699
Yxy	70.0064, 0.2806, 0.4543
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284675480 (0xFF62F598)
YUV	190.4450, -18.9534, -81.0743
Hunter-Lab	83.6698, -54.1716, 29.6234

# Details

The CIELCh color **87, 68.128, 150.699** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. A complement of this color would be **63, 68.851, 342.787**, and the grayscale version is **77, 0.009, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93, 40.854, 159.713**, and **67, 68.322, 150.644** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 77.416, 149.027**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88, 57.912, 152.170**.

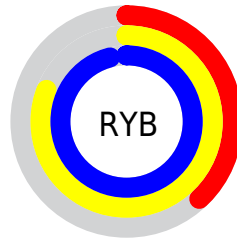
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (96%)

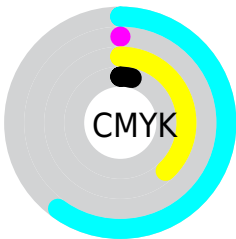
Blue (60%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (96%)

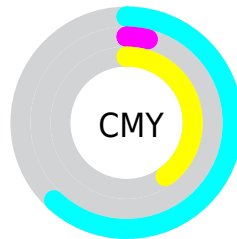


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 68.128, 150.699 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 87, 68.128, 150.699 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 68.128,  
150.699

 87, 68.128,  
150.699

 100, 68.128,  
150.699

 77, 68.128,  
150.699

 67, 68.128,  
150.699

 57, 68.128,  
150.699

 47, 68.128,  
150.699

 37, 68.128,  
150.699

 27, 68.128,  
150.699

 17, 68.128,


150.699


 7, 68.128, 150.699


 0, 68.128, 150.699

 87, 68.128,  
150.699


 87, 68.128,  
150.699


 86, 77.416,  
149.027


 88, 57.912,  
152.170


 86, 85.615,  
147.154

 89, 46.968,  
153.455

 85, 92.642,  
145.109

 91, 35.516,  
154.575

 85, 98.531,  
143.011

 92, 23.765,  
155.556

 94, 11.899,

156.428

 96, 0.070, 163.155

 97, 6.370, 324.615

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 68.128, 150.699



63, 68.851, 342.787

# Rectangle

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



87, 68.128, 150.699



87, 68.128, 200.699



87, 68.128, 330.699



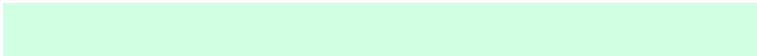
87, 68.128, 20.699

# Sweetspot

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



87, 68.129, 150.699



96, 22.036, 155.740



90, 74.457, 121.364



51, 15.313, 155.474



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



87, 68.129, 150.699



89, 81.719, 148.651



89, 43.818, 183.006



50, 6.717, 156.477



66, 79.528, 143.401



21, 32.819, 146.809



# Inverse Universe

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



63, 68.851, 342.787



61, 80.699, 344.556



61, 60.827, 18.008



48, 6.765, 337.816



41, 70.062, 350.179

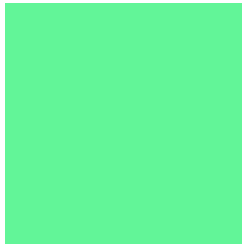


9, 32.014, 346.322



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 87, 68.128, 150.699 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 87, 68.128, 150.699 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

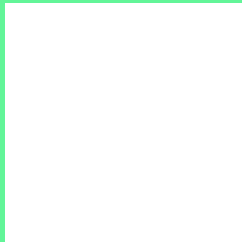
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 87, 68.128, 150.699**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 68.128, 150.699.

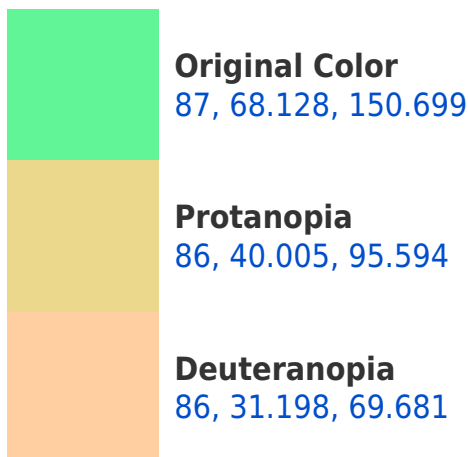


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 68.128, 150.699.

# 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**  
87, 31.810, 215.962

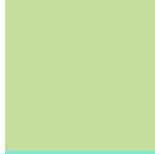
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 68.128, 150.699



**Protanomaly**  
85, 45.062, 127.363



**Deuteranomaly**  
85, 33.835, 122.714

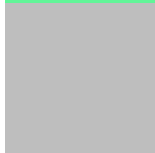


**Tritanomaly**  
87, 39.031, 180.357

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 68.128, 150.699



**Achromatopsia**  
77, 0.009, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
80, 26.813, 155.160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 68.128, 150.699 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(98, 245, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 245, 152)  
}
```

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(98, 245, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 245, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 68.128, 150.699 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(98, 245, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 245, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 245, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 245, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 245, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 245,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 68.128, 150.699 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 245, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 245,  
152) }
```

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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