

Converting Colors

CIELCh(89, 67.545, 161.227)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(89, 67.545, 161.227)
contains.

CIELCh(89, 67.507, 161.289)	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(89, 67.507, 161.289)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32FDB4
RGB	50, 253, 180
RGB Percent	20%, 99%, 71%
CMY	0.8045, 0.0082, 0.2944
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.29, 0.01
HSL	158°, 98%, 59%
HSV	158°, 80%, 99%
XYZ	44.6369, 74.1641, 55.1011
YIQ	183.9810, -97.5550, -65.7390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

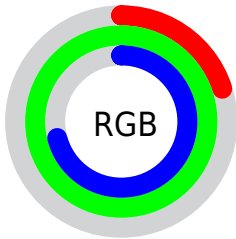
Format	Color
RYB	50, 174, 253
Decimal	3341748
CIELab	89.00, -63.94, 21.66
CIELCh	89, 67.507, 161.289
Yxy	74.1641, 0.2567, 0.4265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281531828 (0xFF32FDB4)
YUV	183.9810, -1.9626, -117.5013
Hunter-Lab	86.1186, -58.1875, 22.3476

Details

The CIELCh color **89, 67.507, 161.289** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **57, 77.678, 7.106**, and the grayscale version is **75, 0.009, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93, 39.688, 182.517**, and **70, 61.419, 158.108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 72.302, 159.174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 61.729, 163.190**.

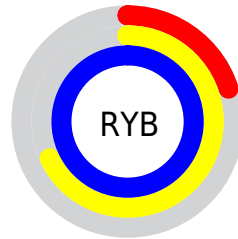
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (99%)

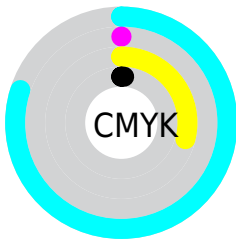
Blue (71%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (99%)

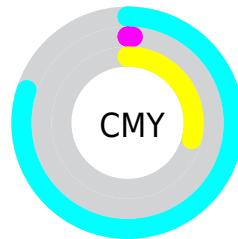


Cyan (80%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 89, 67.507, 161.289 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 89, 67.507, 161.289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 89, 67.507,
161.289

 89, 67.507,
161.289

 100, 67.507,
161.289

 79, 67.507,
161.289

 69, 67.507,
161.289

 59, 67.507,
161.289

 49, 67.507,
161.289

 39, 67.507,
161.289

 29, 67.507,
161.289

 19, 67.507,


161.289


 9, 67.507, 161.289


 0, 67.507, 161.289

 89, 67.507,
161.289


 89, 67.507,
161.289


 89, 72.302,
159.174

 90, 61.729,
163.190

 88, 76.193,
156.971


 90, 54.957,
164.884


 91, 47.264,
166.392

 92, 38.784,
167.738

 94, 29.679,

168.950

 95, 20.123,
170.052

 97, 10.277,
171.077

 99, 0.284, 173.869

 99, 1.300, 324.249

Harmonies

Complementary

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



89, 67.507, 161.289



57, 77.678, 7.106

Rectangle

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



89, 67.507, 161.289



89, 67.507, 211.289



89, 67.507, 341.289



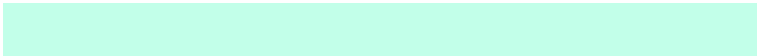
89, 67.507, 31.289

Sweetspot

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



89, 67.507, 161.288



96, 23.869, 169.653



89, 102.714, 130.621



50, 16.325, 169.259



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



89, 67.507, 161.288



89, 75.122, 157.869



83, 41.961, 217.168



52, 5.718, 171.156



69, 61.298, 157.389



23, 26.738, 160.531

Inverse Universe

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



57, 77.678, 7.106



54, 84.738, 14.605



58, 84.054, 39.155



50, 5.848, 352.813



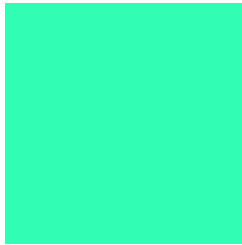
40, 69.016, 15.721



10, 31.295, 8.226

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 89, 67.507, 161.289 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

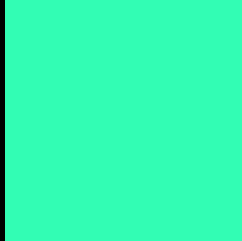
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89, 67.507, 161.289 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

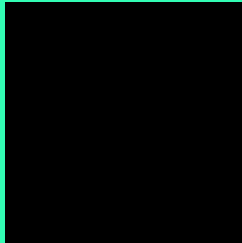
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 89, 67.507, 161.289

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 67.507, 161.289.

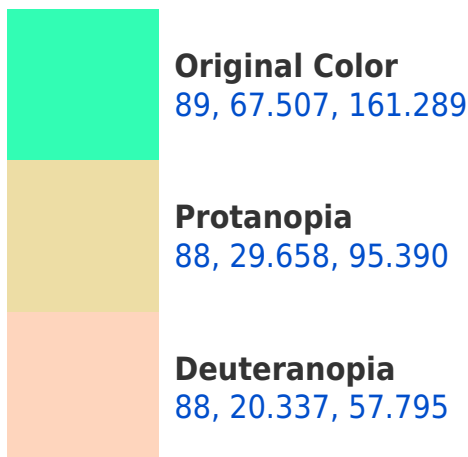


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 67.507, 161.289.

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
89, 32.123, 212.712

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 67.507, 161.289



Protanomaly
87, 40.370, 142.960



Deuteranomaly
86, 28.175, 146.613

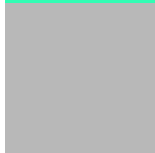


Tritanomaly
88, 42.318, 185.225

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 67.507, 161.289



Achromatopsia
75, 0.009, 296.813



Achromatomaly
79, 29.307, 168.917

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 89, 67.507, 161.289 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(50, 253, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 253, 180)  
}
```

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(50, 253, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 253, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 89, 67.507, 161.289 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(50, 253, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 253, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 253, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 253, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 253, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 253,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 89, 67.507, 161.289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 253, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 253,  
180) }
```

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