

Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 16.593, 279.929)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(46, 16.593, 279.929)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(46, 16.327, 279.638)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	636D88
RGB	99, 109, 136
RGB Percent	39%, 43%, 53%
CMY	0.6131, 0.5738, 0.4680
CMYK	0.27, 0.20, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	224°, 16%, 46%
HSV	224°, 27%, 53%
XYZ	14.9623, 15.2687, 25.3228
YIQ	109.0880, -14.6270, 6.2770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

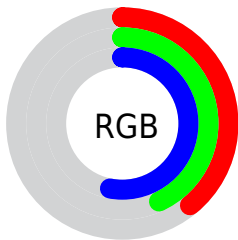
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 107, 136
Decimal	6516104
CIE _{Lab}	46.00, 2.73, -16.10
CIE _{LCh}	46, 16.327, 279.638
Yxy	15.2687, 0.2693, 0.2748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284706184 (0xFF636D88)
YUV	109.0880, 13.2676, -8.8472
Hunter-Lab	39.0751, -0.0319, -11.0706

Details

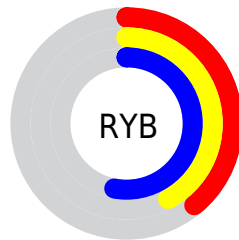
The CIELCh color `46, 16.327, 279.638` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `53, 16.119, 92.588`, and the grayscale version is `46, 0.006, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `66, 16.354, 279.594`, and `26, 16.047, 278.681` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `42, 22.576, 281.463`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `50, 10.224, 278.069`.

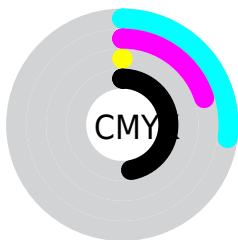
Distribution



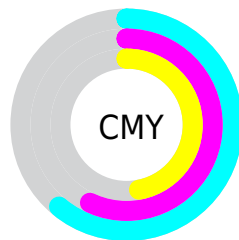
- Red (39%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)




- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 16.327, 279.638 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 46, 16.327, 279.638 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 46, 16.327,
279.638


 46, 16.327,
279.638


 100, 16.327,
279.638


 36, 16.327,
279.638

 66, 16.327,
279.638


 26, 16.327,
279.638

 76, 16.327,
279.638

 16, 16.327,
279.638


 86, 16.327,
279.638

 6, 16.327, 279.638

 96, 16.327,
279.638

 0, 16.327, 279.638

 46, 16.327,

 46, 16.327,

279.638

279.638

■ 42, 22.576,
281.463

■ 50, 10.224,
278.069

■ 38, 28.990,
283.583

■ 54, 4.259, 276.734

■ 35, 35.587,
286.022

■ 58, 1.577, 95.434

■ 61, 7.288, 94.491

■ 31, 42.388,
288.782

■ 65, 12.879, 93.613

■ 27, 49.386,
291.821

■ 69, 18.352, 92.836

■ 73, 23.709, 92.148

■ 24, 56.513,
295.027

■ 77, 28.955, 91.536

■ 21, 63.579,
298.153

■ 80, 34.091, 90.989

■ 20, 65.475,
298.906

Harmonies

Complementary

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



46, 16.327, 279.638



53, 16.119, 92.588

Rectangle

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



46, 16.327, 279.638



46, 16.327, 329.638



46, 16.327, 99.638



46, 16.327, 149.638

Sweetspot

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



46, 16.326, 279.636



68, 5.805, 276.846



54, 15.339, 174.580



35, 4.163, 277.016



87, 0.010, 296.813



38, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



46, 16.326, 279.636



56, 24.620, 280.784



44, 22.478, 300.695



27, 3.355, 276.969



20, 64.262, 298.833



0, 1.544, 275.836

Inverse Universe

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



46, 16.575, 0.885



56, 25.056, 1.769



55, 21.231, 116.882



27, 3.352, 358.817



27, 54.222, 21.998



0, 1.526, 358.039

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 46, 16.327, 279.638 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 46, 16.327, 279.638 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

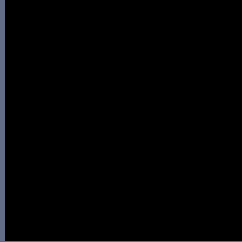
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

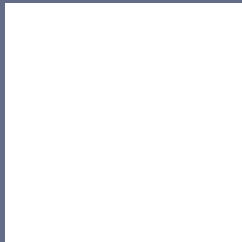
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 46, 16.327, 279.638

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 16.327, 279.638.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 16.327, 279.638.

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

46, 16.327, 279.638

Protanopia

46, 16.140, 284.599

Deuteranopia

46, 17.251, 290.103



Tritanopia
46, 7.975, 241.242

Trichromacy



Original Color
46, 16.327, 279.638

Protanomaly
46, 16.183, 283.345

Deuteranomaly
46, 16.692, 286.198

Tritanomaly
46, 10.696, 262.360

Monochromacy



Original Color
46, 16.327, 279.638

Achromatopsia
46, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
46, 6.114, 276.214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 16.327, 279.638 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(99, 109, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 109, 136)  
}
```

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(99, 109, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 109, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 16.327, 279.638 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(99, 109, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 109, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 109, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 109, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 109, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 109,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 16.327, 279.638 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 109, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 109,  
136) }
```

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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