

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 9.533, 116.566)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(46, 9.533, 116.566) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(46, 9.533, 116.566)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C6F5F
RGB	108, 111, 95
RGB Percent	42%, 44%, 37%
CMY	0.5780, 0.5662, 0.6289
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.14, 0.57
HSL	71°, 8%, 40%
HSV	71°, 14%, 43%
XYZ	13.8289, 15.2687, 12.9556
YIQ	108.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

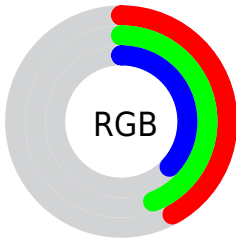
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	95, 111, 98
Decimal	7106399
CIELab	46.00, -4.26, 8.53
CIElCh	46, 9.533, 116.566
Yxy	15.2687, 0.3288, 0.3631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285296479 (0xFF6C6F5F)
YUV	108.2790, -6.5465, -0.2447
Hunter-Lab	39.0751, -5.2096, 7.6946

# Details

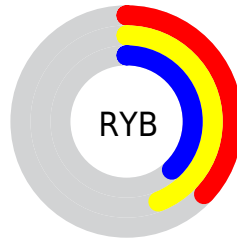
The CIELCh color  $46, 9.533, 116.566$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $41, 9.818, 298.549$ , and the grayscale version is  $46, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $66, 10.048, 118.145$ , and  $26, 9.135, 114.318$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $46, 16.079, 115.902$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $46, 2.940, 117.232$ .

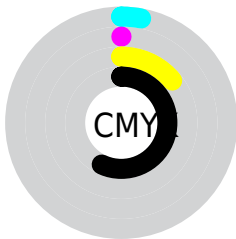
# Distribution



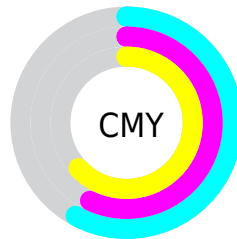
- Red (42%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 9.533, 116.566 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, 9.533, 116.566 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46, 9.533, 116.566

■ 46, 9.533, 116.566

■ 100, 9.533,  
116.566

■ 36, 9.533, 116.566

■ 66, 9.533, 116.566

■ 26, 9.533, 116.566

■ 76, 9.533, 116.566

■ 16, 9.533, 116.566

■ 86, 9.533, 116.566

■ 6, 9.533, 116.566

■ 96, 9.533, 116.566

■ 0, 9.533, 116.566

■ 46, 9.533, 116.566

■ 46, 9.533, 116.566

■ 46, 16.079,  
115.902

■ 46, 2.940, 117.232

■ 45, 22.522,

■ 47, 3.671, 297.870

115.240

■ 48, 10.272,  
298.486

■ 45, 28.792,  
114.606

■ 48, 16.845,  
299.072

■ 45, 34.777,  
114.034

■ 49, 23.379,  
299.625

■ 44, 40.318,  
113.567

■ 49, 29.861,  
300.145

■ 44, 45.194,  
113.266

■ 50, 36.285,  
300.632

■ 44, 49.135,  
113.206

■ 51, 42.644,  
301.086

■ 44, 51.982,  
113.431

■ 51, 48.933,  
301.509

■ 43, 53.489,  
113.553

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



46, 9.533, 116.566



41, 9.818, 298.549

# Rectangle

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



46, 9.533, 116.566



46, 9.533, 166.566



46, 9.533, 296.566



46, 9.533, 346.566

# Sweetspot

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



46, 9.534, 116.571



59, 3.252, 117.255



43, 5.884, 37.381



30, 2.296, 117.215



80, 0.010, 296.813



30, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



46, 9.534, 116.571



58, 13.814, 116.372



45, 10.567, 134.617



23, 3.755, 116.932



47, 56.655, 113.641



91, 96.983, 114.215





# Inverse Universe

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



41, 9.818, 298.549



51, 14.312, 298.788



42, 10.688, 315.767



21, 3.827, 298.136



13, 75.243, 307.413



33, 129.206, 307.045



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 46, 9.533, 116.566 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 CIE LCh color 46, 9.533, 116.566 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

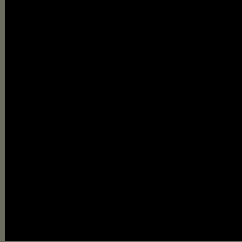
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

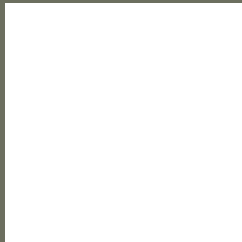
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 46, 9.533, 116.566**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 9.533, 116.566.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 9.533, 116.566.

# 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, 9.533, 116.566

### Protanopia

46, 9.120, 95.235

### Deuteranopia

46, 9.877, 52.645



**Tritanopia**  
46, 4.924, 304.916



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 9.533, 116.566

**Protanomaly**  
46, 9.479, 103.643

**Deuteranomaly**  
46, 8.072, 73.212

**Tritanomaly**  
46, 0.712, 74.880

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 9.533, 116.566

**Achromatopsia**  
46, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
46, 3.581, 116.335

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 9.533, 116.566 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(108, 111, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 111, 95)  
}
```

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(108, 111, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 111, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 9.533, 116.566 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(108, 111, 95) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 111, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 111, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 111, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 111, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 111,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 9.533, 116.566 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 111, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
111, 95) }
```

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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