

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 0.008, 296.813)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 0.008, 296.813) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(63, 0.008, 296.813)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	989898
RGB	152, 152, 152
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.4023, 0.4023, 0.4023
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	123°, 0%, 60%
HSV	123°, 0%, 60%
XYZ	30.0234, 31.5869, 34.3982
YIQ	152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

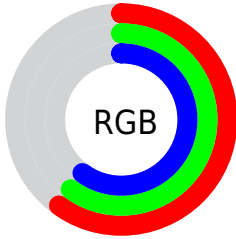
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	152, 152, 152
Decimal	10000536
CIE Lab	63.00, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	63, 0.008, 296.813
Yxy	31.5869, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288190616 (0xFF989898)
YUV	152.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, -2.9988, 3.0535

# Details

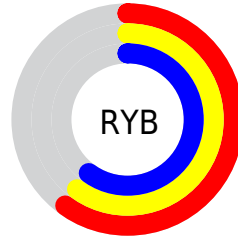
The CIELCh color  $63, 0.008, 296.813$  is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex  $999999$ , and the color name is [spanish gray](#). A complement of this color would be  $63, 0.010, 302.009$ , and the grayscale version is  $63, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83, 0.010, 296.813$ , and  $43, 0.006, 296.813$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 10.075, 145.413$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 9.908, 326.456$ .

# Distribution



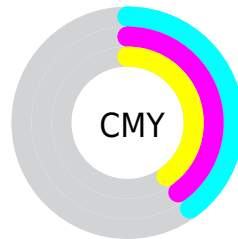
- Red (60%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 0.008, 296.813 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 63, 0.008, 296.813 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 0.008, 296.813  
73, 0.008, 296.813  
83, 0.008, 296.813  
93, 0.008, 296.813  
100, 0.008, 296.813

63, 0.008, 296.813  
53, 0.008, 296.813  
43, 0.008, 296.813  
33, 0.008, 296.813  
23, 0.008, 296.813  
13, 0.008, 296.813  
3, 0.008, 296.813  
0, 0.008, 296.813

63, 0.008, 296.813  
61, 10.075, 145.413  
60, 20.238, 144.715  
59, 30.353, 143.909  
58, 40.249, 142.982  
57, 49.708, 141.930  
56, 58.469, 140.769  
55, 66.228, 139.545

63, 0.008, 296.813  
65, 9.908, 326.456  
67, 19.572, 326.895  
68, 28.956, 327.265  
70, 38.040, 327.582  
73, 46.818, 327.855  
75, 55.292, 328.092  
77, 62.864, 327.123

■ 55, 72.655, 138.343

■ 77, 63.628, 326.605

■ 55, 77.429, 137.284

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 0.008, 296.813



63, 0.010, 302.009

# Rectangle

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



63, 0.008, 296.813



63, 0.008, 346.813



63, 0.008, 116.813



63, 0.008, 166.813

# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



63, 0.006, 289.130



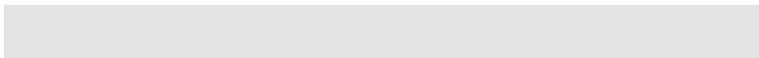
80, 0.010, 296.813



63, 0.006, 297.904



42, 0.006, 296.813



90, 0.011, 296.813

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 0.008, 296.813 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

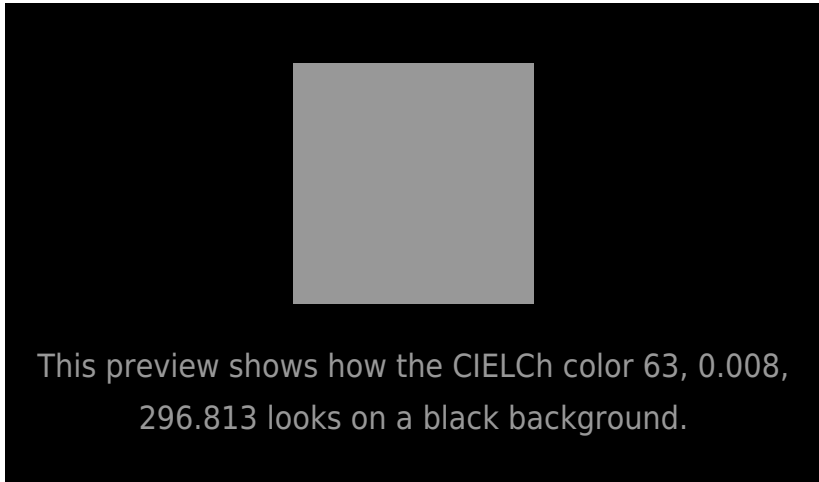
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

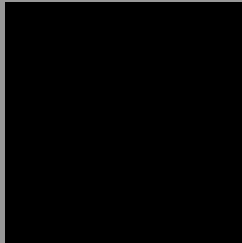
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

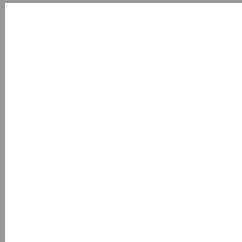


**CIELCh 63, 0.008, 296.813**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 0.008, 296.813.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 0.008, 296.813.

# 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


63, 0.008, 296.813

### Protanopia

63, 1.158, 19.125

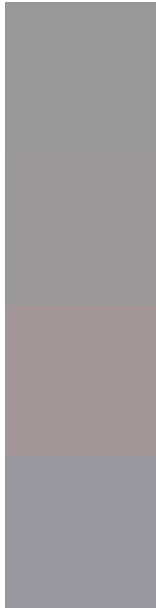
### Deuteranopia

63, 7.927, 359.591



**Tritanopia**  
63, 6.830, 300.368

# Trichromacy



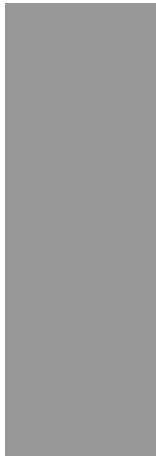
**Original Color**  
63, 0.008, 296.813

**Protanomaly**  
63, 0.771, 18.894

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 4.961, 0.115

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 3.944, 296.111

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatopsia**  
63, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
63, 0.008, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 0.008, 296.813 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(152, 152, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 152, 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(152, 152, 152) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 0.008, 296.813 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(152, 152, 152) }
```

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 0.008, 296.813 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
152, 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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