

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 10.154, 85.979)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 10.154, 85.979) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(63, 9.788, 84.761)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19787
RGB	161, 151, 135
RGB Percent	63%, 59%, 53%
CMY	0.3675, 0.4067, 0.4695
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.16, 0.37
HSL	37°, 12%, 58%
HSV	37°, 16%, 63%
XYZ	30.2594, 31.5869, 27.5250
YIQ	152.1660, 11.0960, -2.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

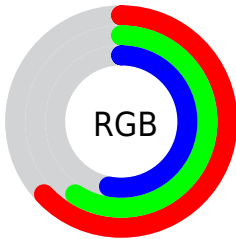
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	151, 161, 135
Decimal	10590087
CIELab	63.00, 0.89, 9.75
CIELCh	63, 9.788, 84.761
Yxy	31.5869, 0.3386, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288780167 (0xFFA19787)
YUV	152.1660, -8.4628, 7.7474
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, -2.2490, 10.3043

# Details

The CIELCh color  $63, 9.788, 84.761$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60, 9.662, 269.051$ , and the grayscale version is  $63, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83, 9.866, 84.389$ , and  $43, 9.844, 84.963$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 16.082, 83.479$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 3.664, 85.995$ .

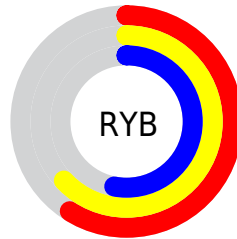
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (59%)

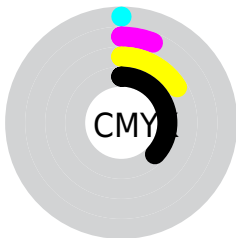
Blue (53%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (53%)

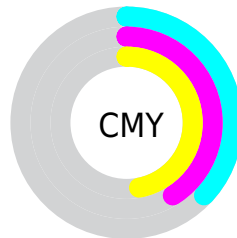


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 9.788, 84.761 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, 9.788, 84.761 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 63, 9.788, 84.761       63, 9.788, 84.761

 100, 9.788, 84.761       53, 9.788, 84.761

 83, 9.788, 84.761       43, 9.788, 84.761


 93, 9.788, 84.761       33, 9.788, 84.761

 23, 9.788, 84.761

 13, 9.788, 84.761

 3, 9.788, 84.761

 0, 9.788, 84.761

 63, 9.788, 84.761       63, 9.788, 84.761

 61, 16.082, 83.479       65, 3.664, 85.995

59, 22.535, 82.145

67, 2.297, 267.383

57, 29.114, 80.771

69, 8.103, 268.483

55, 35.744, 79.352

71, 13.766,  
269.596

53, 42.265, 77.861

74, 19.299,  
270.665

52, 48.382, 76.240

50, 53.589, 74.366

76, 24.713,  
271.686

48, 57.288, 72.066

78, 30.021,  
272.656

48, 58.646, 71.196

80, 30.746,  
269.603

82, 28.452,  
262.878

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 9.788, 84.761



60, 9.662, 269.051

# Rectangle

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



63, 9.788, 84.761



63, 9.788, 134.761



63, 9.788, 264.761



63, 9.788, 314.761

# Sweetspot

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



63, 9.789, 84.772



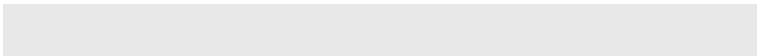
83, 3.687, 86.110



59, 11.813, 350.876



43, 2.513, 86.037



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



63, 9.789, 84.772



79, 14.313, 84.360



66, 14.370, 112.822



34, 3.432, 85.624



43, 54.325, 71.505



3, 5.023, 81.501





# Inverse Universe

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



60, 9.662, 269.051



75, 14.082, 269.560



57, 14.891, 295.539



32, 3.413, 268.061



26, 57.890, 292.691



2, 5.494, 269.912



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 9.788, 84.761 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 63, 9.788, 84.761 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

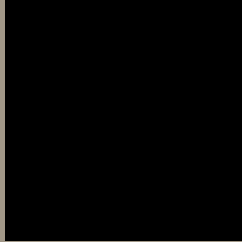
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

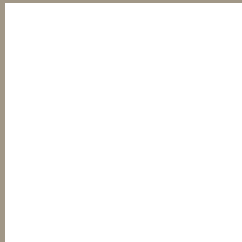
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 63, 9.788, 84.761**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 9.788, 84.761.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 9.788, 84.761.

# 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, 9.788, 84.761

### Protanopia

63, 9.337, 91.609

### Deuteranopia

63, 12.311, 49.910



**Tritanopia**  
63, 8.720, 335.424



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 9.788, 84.761

**Protanomaly**  
63, 9.467, 89.265

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 10.927, 61.221

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 5.509, 14.060

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 9.788, 84.761

**Achromatopsia**  
63, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
63, 3.532, 90.371

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 9.788, 84.761 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(161, 151, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 151, 135)  
}
```

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(161, 151, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 151, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 9.788, 84.761 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(161, 151, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 151, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 151, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 151, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 151, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 151,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 9.788, 84.761 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 151, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
151, 135) }
```

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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