

Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 11.204, 334.675)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(63, 11.204, 334.675)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(63, 10.979, 335.068)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A793A1
RGB	167, 147, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 63%
CMY	0.3457, 0.4241, 0.3692
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	318°, 10%, 62%
HSV	318°, 12%, 65%
XYZ	32.7335, 31.5869, 38.0191
YIQ	154.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

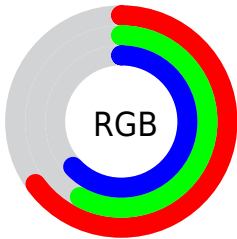
Format	Color
RYB	167, 147, 161
Decimal	10982305
CIELab	63.00, 9.96, -4.63
CIELCh	63, 10.979, 335.068
Yxy	31.5869, 0.3199, 0.3086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289172385 (0xFFA793A1)
YUV	154.5760, 3.1670, 10.8958
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, 5.6086, -0.7663

Details

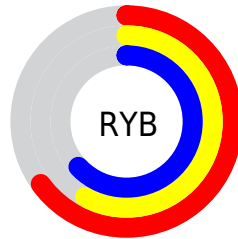
The CIELCh color $63, 10.979, 335.068$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $67, 10.915, 153.473$, and the grayscale version is $64, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $83, 11.025, 334.321$, and $43, 11.484, 333.868$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $59, 20.242, 335.802$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $68, 1.806, 334.255$.

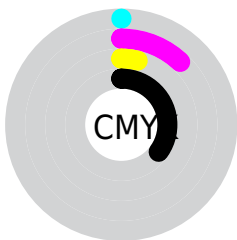
Distribution



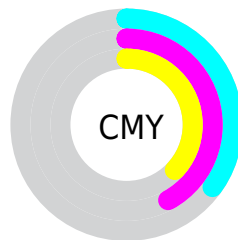
- Red (65%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 10.979, 335.068 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, 10.979, 335.068 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 63, 10.979,
335.068


 63, 10.979,
335.068


 100, 10.979,
335.068


 53, 10.979,
335.068


 83, 10.979,
335.068

 43, 10.979,
335.068

 93, 10.979,
335.068

 33, 10.979,
335.068

 23, 10.979,
335.068

 13, 10.979,
335.068

 3, 10.979, 335.068

 0, 10.979, 335.068

63, 10.979,
335.068

63, 10.979,
335.068

59, 20.242,
335.802

68, 1.806, 334.255

54, 29.455,
336.574

72, 7.181, 153.822

50, 38.396,
337.400

77, 15.932,
153.198

47, 46.762,
338.297

82, 24.425,
152.624

44, 54.164,
339.290

86, 32.654,
152.087

41, 60.170,
340.414

91, 40.622,
151.582


39, 64.384,
341.726


93, 43.371,
152.506

38, 66.580,

93, 41.477,
154.885

343.295

 94, 39.641,
157.474

 37, 67.286,
344.721

Harmonies

Complementary

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



63, 10.979, 335.068



67, 10.915, 153.473

Rectangle

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



63, 10.979, 335.068



63, 10.979, 25.068



63, 10.979, 155.068



63, 10.979, 205.068

Sweetspot

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



63, 10.977, 335.070



84, 4.507, 334.478



62, 11.492, 302.509



45, 3.230, 334.539



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



63, 10.977, 335.070



79, 15.892, 335.234



63, 8.153, 4.320



33, 5.210, 334.876



32, 61.702, 344.506



2, 8.942, 337.478

Inverse Universe

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



63, 10.977, 335.070



79, 15.892, 335.234



67, 7.782, 182.254



33, 5.210, 334.876



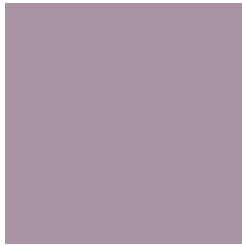
32, 61.702, 344.506



2, 8.942, 337.478

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 10.979, 335.068 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

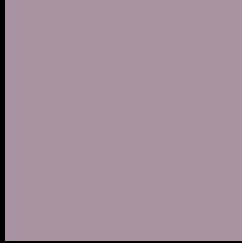
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 10.979, 335.068 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

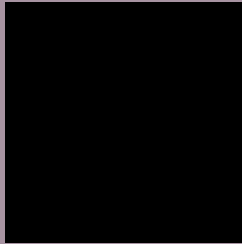
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 63, 10.979, 335.068

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 10.979, 335.068.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 10.979, 335.068.

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, 10.979, 335.068

Protanopia

63, 6.715, 290.911

Deuteranopia

63, 9.532, 330.657



Tritanopia
63, 10.230, 339.499

Trichromacy



Original Color
63, 10.979, 335.068

Protanomaly
63, 7.776, 310.723

Deuteranomaly
63, 9.782, 332.414

Tritanomaly
63, 10.596, 337.203

Monochromacy



Original Color
63, 10.979, 335.068

Achromatopsia
64, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
63, 4.177, 337.770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 10.979, 335.068 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(167, 147, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 147, 161)  
}
```

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(167, 147, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 147, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 10.979, 335.068 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

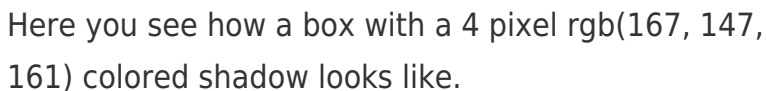
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 147, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 147, 161) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 147, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 147, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 147, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 147, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 10.979, 335.068 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 147, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
147, 161) }
```

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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