

Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 15.536, 160.346)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(63, 15.536, 160.346)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(63, 15.520, 160.340)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A08F
RGB	128, 160, 143
RGB Percent	50%, 63%, 56%
CMY	0.4991, 0.3736, 0.4403
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.11, 0.37
HSL	148°, 14%, 56%
HSV	148°, 20%, 63%
XYZ	26.3202, 31.5869, 30.5871
YIQ	148.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

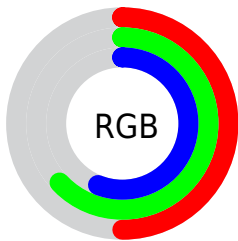
Format	Color
RYB	128, 150, 160
Decimal	8429711
CIELab	63.00, -14.62, 5.22
CIELCh	63, 15.520, 160.340
Yxy	31.5869, 0.2974, 0.3569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286619791 (0xFF80A08F)
YUV	148.4940, -2.7085, -17.9732
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, -14.7602, 7.0740

Details

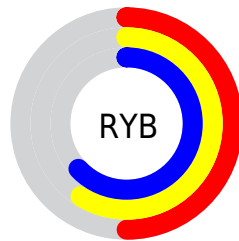
The CIELCh color $63, 15.520, 160.340$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $57, 15.852, 343.657$, and the grayscale version is $61, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $83, 15.596, 160.791$, and $43, 15.207, 161.274$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $62, 23.165, 159.338$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64, 7.774, 161.247$.

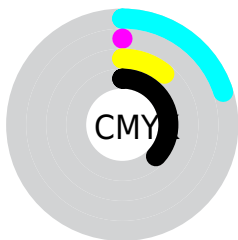
Distribution



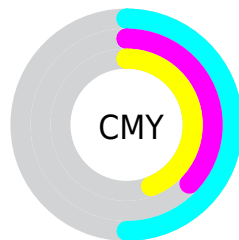
- Red (50%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 15.520, 160.340 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, 15.520, 160.340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 63, 15.520,
160.340


 63, 15.520,
160.340


 100, 15.520,
160.340


 53, 15.520,
160.340


 83, 15.520,
160.340

 43, 15.520,
160.340

 93, 15.520,
160.340

 33, 15.520,
160.340

 23, 15.520,
160.340

 13, 15.520,
160.340

 3, 15.520, 160.340

 0, 15.520, 160.340

■ 63, 15.520,
160.340

■ 63, 15.520,
160.340

■ 62, 23.165,
159.338

■ 64, 7.774, 161.247

■ 61, 30.592,
158.214

■ 66, 0.019, 180.068

■ 67, 7.672, 342.684

■ 60, 37.677,
156.944

■ 69, 15.240,
343.368

■ 59, 44.293,
155.504

■ 71, 22.645,
343.985

■ 59, 50.323,
153.872

■ 73, 29.861,
344.553

■ 58, 55.682,
152.038


■ 75, 36.873,
345.081

■ 58, 60.332,
150.006

■ 77, 43.534,
345.401

■ 58, 64.402,

147.904

 77, 46.016,
340.700

Harmonies

Complementary

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



63, 15.520, 160.340



57, 15.852, 343.657

Rectangle

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



63, 15.520, 160.340



63, 15.520, 210.340



63, 15.520, 340.340



63, 15.520, 30.340

Sweetspot

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



63, 15.521, 160.338



82, 5.726, 161.598



64, 18.707, 126.983



44, 3.830, 161.543



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, 15.521, 160.338



79, 22.896, 159.910



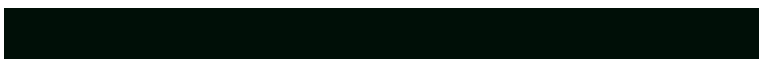
63, 11.639, 195.454



33, 4.345, 161.317



52, 59.040, 148.141



3, 5.787, 160.789

Inverse Universe

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



57, 15.852, 343.657



70, 23.487, 344.076



56, 13.133, 18.177



31, 4.392, 342.693



30, 55.534, 358.185



1, 5.581, 343.441

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 15.520, 160.340 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, 15.520, 160.340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

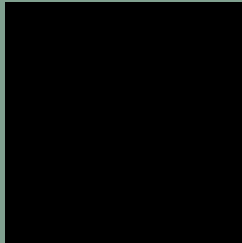
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

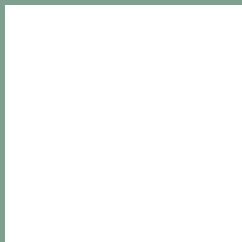
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 63, 15.520, 160.340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 15.520, 160.340.

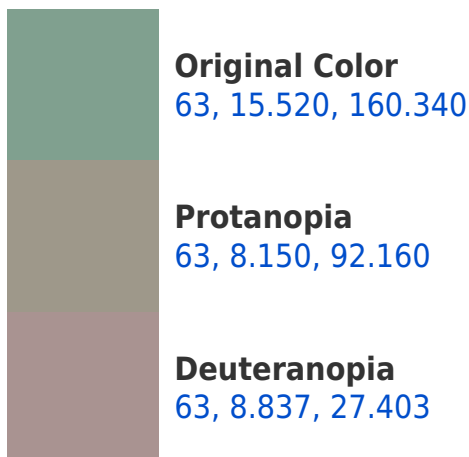


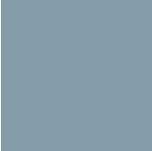
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 15.520, 160.340.

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





Tritanopia
63, 10.698, 237.883

Trichromacy



Original Color
63, 15.520, 160.340

Protanomaly
63, 8.951, 129.828

Deuteranomaly
63, 4.520, 99.661

Tritanomaly
63, 9.860, 205.130

Monochromacy



Original Color
63, 15.520, 160.340

Achromatopsia
61, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
62, 5.438, 160.778

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 15.520, 160.340 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(128, 160, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 160, 143)  
}
```

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(128, 160, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 160, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 15.520, 160.340 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(128, 160, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 160, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 160, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 160, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 160, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 160,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 15.520, 160.340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 160, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
160, 143) }
```

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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