

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 15.665, 212.378)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 15.665, 212.378)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(63, 15.552, 212.848)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74A0A7
RGB	116, 160, 167
RGB Percent	45%, 63%, 65%
CMY	0.5456, 0.3730, 0.3456
CMYK	0.31, 0.04, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	188°, 22%, 55%
HSV	188°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	26.6975, 31.5869, 41.1868
YIQ	147.6420, -28.4710, -7.1510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

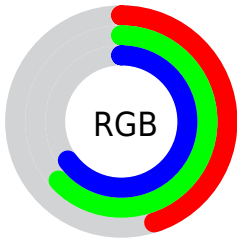
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	116, 140, 167
Decimal	7643303
CIELab	63.00, -13.07, -8.44
CIElCh	63, 15.552, 212.848
Yxy	31.5869, 0.2684, 0.3175
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285833383 (0xFF74A0A7)
YUV	147.6420, 9.5435, -27.7500
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, -13.5619, -4.1080

# Details

The CIELCh color  $63, 15.552, 212.848$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $56, 19.259, 33.176$ , and the grayscale version is  $61, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83, 15.736, 212.074$ , and  $43, 15.504, 213.690$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 19.786, 213.250$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 10.839, 212.615$ .

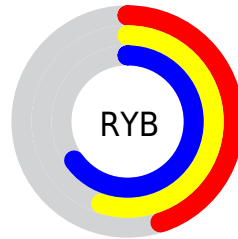
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (63%)

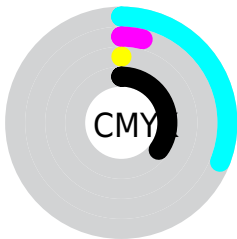
Blue (65%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

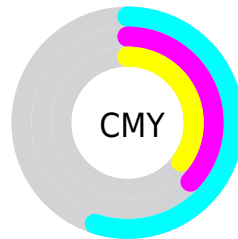


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 15.552, 212.848 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, 15.552, 212.848 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63, 15.552,  
212.848


 63, 15.552,  
212.848


 100, 15.552,  
212.848


 53, 15.552,  
212.848


 83, 15.552,  
212.848

 43, 15.552,  
212.848

 93, 15.552,  
212.848

 33, 15.552,  
212.848

 23, 15.552,  
212.848

 13, 15.552,  
212.848

 3, 15.552, 212.848

 0, 15.552, 212.848

63, 15.552,  
212.848

63, 15.552,  
212.848

61, 19.786,  
213.250

65, 10.839,  
212.615

60, 23.455,  
213.871

66, 5.732, 212.548

59, 26.484,  
214.752

68, 0.312, 214.014

70, 5.348, 32.457

58, 28.820,  
215.946

72, 11.186, 32.651

56, 30.444,  
217.511

75, 17.152, 32.860

77, 23.202, 33.097

56, 31.388,  
219.498

79, 29.304, 33.356

55, 31.843,  
221.698

80, 30.980, 35.002

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 15.552, 212.848



56, 19.259, 33.176

# Rectangle

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



63, 15.552, 212.848



63, 15.552, 262.848



63, 15.552, 32.848



63, 15.552, 82.848

# Sweetspot

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



63, 15.552, 212.844



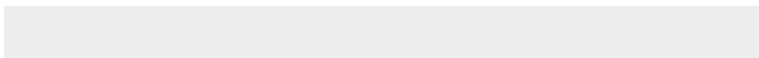
84, 6.065, 212.555



64, 31.524, 146.100



45, 4.233, 212.548



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, 15.552, 212.844



79, 22.622, 213.112



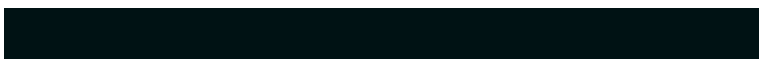
56, 19.348, 273.090



35, 3.103, 212.554



49, 29.156, 221.412



4, 5.621, 217.671





# Inverse Universe

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



55, 31.496, 330.238



67, 46.959, 330.673



62, 19.734, 84.450



33, 5.849, 328.943



34, 69.279, 334.445



2, 10.266, 329.978



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 15.552, 212.848 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, 15.552, 212.848 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

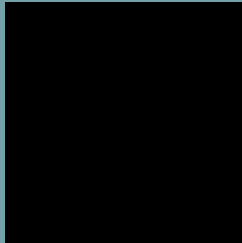
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 63, 15.552, 212.848**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 15.552, 212.848.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 15.552, 212.848.

# 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

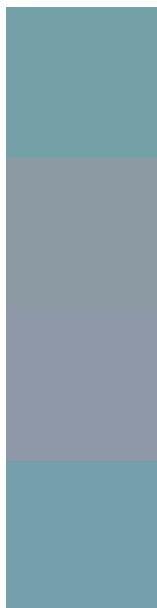




**Tritanopia**  
63, 15.801, 225.914



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 15.552, 212.848

**Protanomaly**  
63, 7.352, 242.481

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 9.463, 270.972

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 15.445, 221.928

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 15.552, 212.848

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 6.147, 214.907

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 15.552, 212.848 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(116, 160, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 160, 167)  
}
```

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(116, 160, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 160, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 15.552, 212.848 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(116, 160, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 160, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 160, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 160, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 160, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 160,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 15.552, 212.848 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 160, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
160, 167) }
```

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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