

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 4.806, 175.386)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 4.806, 175.386) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(63, 4.526, 177.333)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909B98
RGB	144, 155, 152
RGB Percent	56%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.4357, 0.3926, 0.4044
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.02, 0.39
HSL	164°, 5%, 59%
HSV	164°, 7%, 61%
XYZ	28.8424, 31.5869, 34.2335
YIQ	151.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

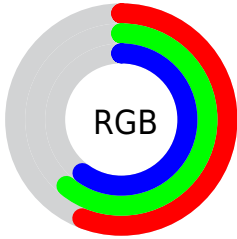
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 150, 155
Decimal	9477016
CIELab	63.00, -4.52, 0.21
CIELCh	63, 4.526, 177.333
Yxy	31.5869, 0.3047, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287667096 (0xFF909B98)
YUV	151.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, -6.7496, 3.2273

# Details

The CIELCh color  $63, 4.526, 177.333$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $61, 4.630, 358.431$ , and the grayscale version is  $63, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83, 4.287, 177.517$ , and  $43, 4.484, 175.195$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62, 10.801, 176.331$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 1.864, 357.899$ .

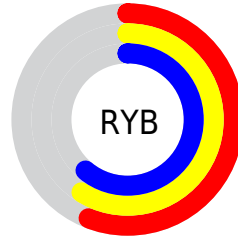
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (61%)

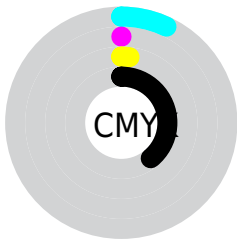
Blue (60%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (61%)

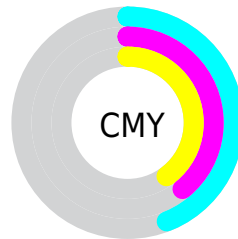


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 4.526, 177.333 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, 4.526, 177.333 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63, 4.526, 177.333

■ 63, 4.526, 177.333

■ 100, 4.526,  
177.333

■ 53, 4.526, 177.333

■ 83, 4.526, 177.333

■ 43, 4.526, 177.333

■ 93, 4.526, 177.333

■ 33, 4.526, 177.333

■ 23, 4.526, 177.333

■ 13, 4.526, 177.333

■ 3, 4.526, 177.333

■ 0, 4.526, 177.333

■ 63, 4.526, 177.333

■ 63, 4.526, 177.333

■ 62, 10.801,

■ 64, 1.864, 357.899

176.331

66, 8.302, 358.903

61, 16.872,  
175.313

67, 14.729,  
359.721

60, 22.643,  
174.222

69, 21.103, 0.492

59, 28.013,  
173.036

71, 27.391, 1.227

58, 32.881,  
171.733

73, 33.570, 1.932

58, 37.160,  
170.290

75, 41.080, 0.201

57, 40.792,  
168.683

75, 41.696,  
357.230

57, 43.763,  
166.895

57, 46.151,  
164.945



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 4.526, 177.333



61, 4.630, 358.431

# Rectangle

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



63, 4.526, 177.333



63, 4.526, 227.333



63, 4.526, 357.333



63, 4.526, 47.333

# Sweetspot

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



63, 4.527, 177.321



81, 1.582, 177.995



63, 6.884, 135.985



43, 0.906, 178.025



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



63, 4.527, 177.321



80, 7.097, 177.111



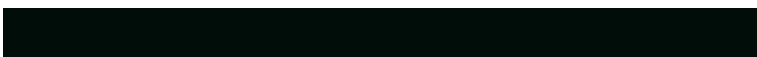
62, 3.488, 221.794



32, 3.562, 177.107



52, 43.411, 164.592



3, 3.910, 177.012



# Inverse Universe

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



61, 4.630, 358.431



76, 7.302, 358.653



61, 3.636, 41.115



30, 3.665, 358.657



29, 56.511, 22.115



1, 3.877, 358.190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 63, 4.526, 177.333 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

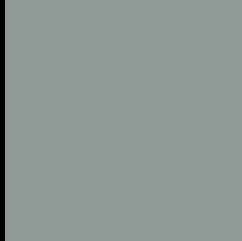
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 63, 4.526, 177.333 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

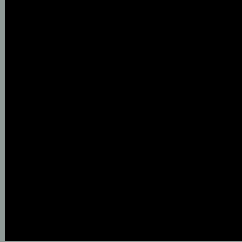
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

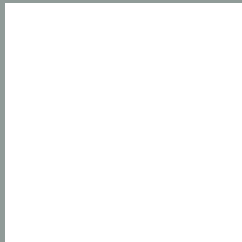
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 63, 4.526, 177.333**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 4.526, 177.333.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 4.526, 177.333.

# 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, 4.526, 177.333

### Protanopia

63, 1.599, 63.347

### Deuteranopia

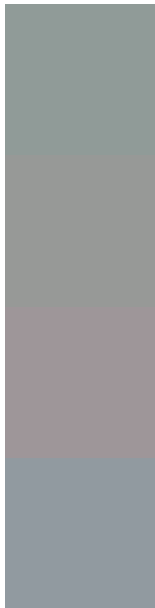
63, 8.137, 355.904





**Tritanopia**  
63, 7.137, 269.769

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 4.526, 177.333

**Protanomaly**  
63, 1.358, 144.527

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 3.533, 351.317

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 4.693, 244.993

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 4.526, 177.333

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 1.636, 179.533

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 4.526, 177.333 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(144, 155, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 155, 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(144, 155, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 155, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 4.526, 177.333 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(144, 155, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 155, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 155, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 155, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 155, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 155, 152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 4.526, 177.333 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 155, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
155, 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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