

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 8.894, 198.545)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 8.894, 198.545) contains.

<b>CIELCh(63, 8.833, 198.658)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(63, 8.833, 198.658)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	859D9D
RGB	133, 157, 157
RGB Percent	52%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.4780, 0.3838, 0.3839
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	180°, 11%, 57%
HSV	180°, 15%, 62%
XYZ	27.8628, 31.5869, 36.5781
YIQ	149.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

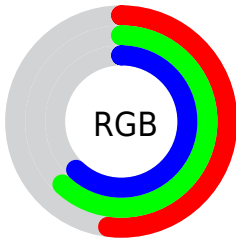
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">133, 145, 157</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8756637</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.00, -8.37, -2.83</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">63, 8.833, 198.658</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.5869, 0.2902, 0.3289</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286946717</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF859D9D</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">149.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.2022, -9.8608, 0.7539</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **63, 8.833, 198.658** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **58, 9.725, 20.371**, and the grayscale version is **62, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83, 9.119, 198.807**, and **43, 8.936, 198.375** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 14.165, 198.157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 3.130, 199.259**.

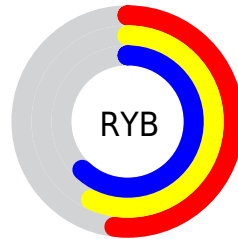
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (62%)

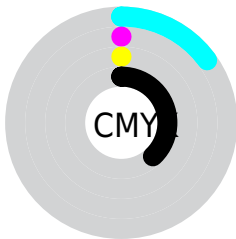
Blue (62%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (62%)

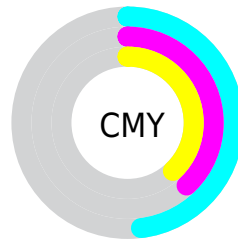


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 8.833, 198.658 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, 8.833, 198.658 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 8.833, 198.658

63, 8.833, 198.658

100, 8.833,  
198.658

53, 8.833, 198.658

83, 8.833, 198.658

43, 8.833, 198.658

93, 8.833, 198.658

33, 8.833, 198.658

23, 8.833, 198.658

13, 8.833, 198.658

3, 8.833, 198.658

0, 8.833, 198.658

63, 8.833, 198.658

63, 8.833, 198.658

62, 14.165,

64, 3.130, 199.259

198.157

65, 2.860, 19.498

61, 19.030,  
197.723

67, 9.056, 20.183

60, 23.338,  
197.348

68, 15.392, 20.797

60, 27.009,  
197.033

70, 21.811, 21.412

59, 29.980,  
196.782

73, 34.730, 22.647

59, 32.221,  
196.595

75, 39.610, 23.112

59, 33.739,  
196.468

75, 39.609, 23.110

59, 34.597,  
196.397

59, 34.902,  
196.371



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 8.833, 198.658



58, 9.725, 20.371

# Rectangle

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



63, 8.833, 198.658



63, 8.833, 248.658



63, 8.833, 18.658



63, 8.833, 68.658

# Sweetspot

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



63, 8.834, 198.650



81, 3.669, 199.274



62, 16.350, 143.111



43, 2.494, 199.222



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, 8.834, 198.650



79, 12.760, 198.491



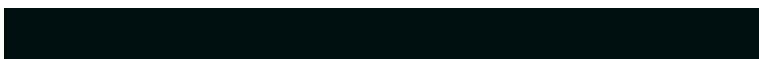
60, 7.888, 255.642



33, 3.339, 198.988



54, 32.546, 196.371



3, 4.473, 199.411



# Inverse Universe

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



58, 9.725, 20.371



72, 14.342, 20.634



61, 8.226, 71.760



31, 3.535, 19.891



29, 67.088, 39.157



1, 4.473, 19.397



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 8.833, 198.658 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, 8.833, 198.658 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

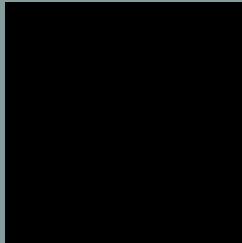
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

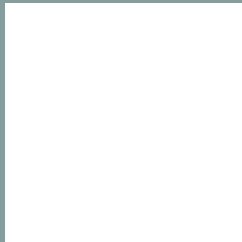
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 63, 8.833, 198.658**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 8.833, 198.658.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 8.833, 198.658.

# 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, 8.833, 198.658

### Protanopia

63, 2.053, 324.443

### Deuteranopia

63, 8.720, 335.424





**Tritanopia**  
63, 10.052, 245.541

# Trichromacy



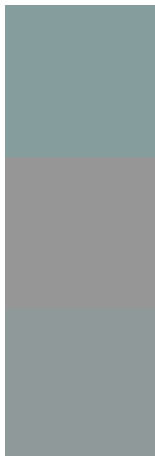
**Original Color**  
63, 8.833, 198.658

**Protanomaly**  
63, 2.855, 222.445

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 4.007, 301.509

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 9.012, 228.721

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 8.833, 198.658

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
63, 3.409, 199.222

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 8.833, 198.658 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(133, 157, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 157, 157)  
}
```

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(133, 157, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 157, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 8.833, 198.658 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(133, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 157, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 157, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 157, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 157, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 157,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 8.833, 198.658 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
157, 157) }
```

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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