

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 9.405, 351.198)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 9.405, 351.198) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(63, 9.314, 351.710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A8939B
RGB	168, 147, 155
RGB Percent	66%, 58%, 61%
CMY	0.3409, 0.4233, 0.3919
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	337°, 11%, 62%
HSV	337°, 12%, 66%
XYZ	32.5268, 31.5869, 35.4201
YIQ	154.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

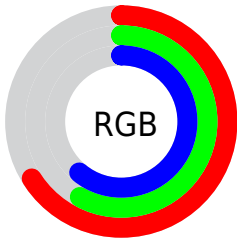
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 147, 155
Decimal	11047835
CIELab	63.00, 9.22, -1.34
CIElCh	63, 9.314, 351.710
Yxy	31.5869, 0.3268, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289237915 (0xFFA8939B)
YUV	154.1910, 0.3988, 12.1105
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, 4.9522, 1.9755

# Details

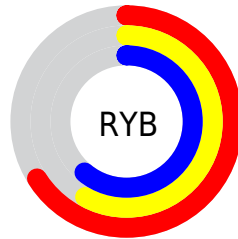
The CIELCh color  $63, 9.314, 351.710$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $67, 9.072, 169.529$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83, 9.128, 352.572$ , and  $43, 9.651, 350.937$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58, 17.006, 352.792$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68, 1.831, 350.610$ .

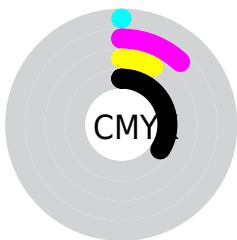
# Distribution



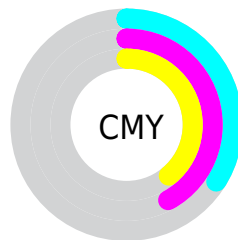
- Red (66%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 9.314, 351.710 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, 9.314, 351.710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 9.314, 351.710

63, 9.314, 351.710

100, 9.314,  
351.710

53, 9.314, 351.710

83, 9.314, 351.710

43, 9.314, 351.710

93, 9.314, 351.710

33, 9.314, 351.710

23, 9.314, 351.710

13, 9.314, 351.710

3, 9.314, 351.710

0, 9.314, 351.710

63, 9.314, 351.710

63, 9.314, 351.710

58, 17.006,

68, 1.831, 350.610

352.792

72, 5.386, 170.067

54, 24.814,  
354.020

77, 12.319,  
169.276

50, 32.573,  
355.459

82, 18.969,  
168.583

46, 40.037,  
357.187

87, 25.347,  
167.954

43, 46.880,  
359.309

92, 31.470,  
167.378

40, 52.731, 1.966

94, 32.237,  
171.682

38, 57.274, 5.328

94, 29.693,  
180.646

36, 60.401, 9.551

35, 62.248, 13.106

95, 27.911,  
190.973

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 9.314, 351.710



67, 9.072, 169.529

# Rectangle

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



63, 9.314, 351.710



63, 9.314, 41.710



63, 9.314, 171.710



63, 9.314, 221.710

# Sweetspot

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



63, 9.312, 351.715



85, 3.653, 350.834



63, 12.784, 313.543



45, 2.595, 350.920



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, 9.312, 351.715



79, 13.941, 352.003



63, 7.473, 30.501



33, 4.201, 351.389



31, 56.592, 12.488



2, 7.319, 354.059





# Inverse Universe

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



63, 9.312, 351.715



79, 13.941, 352.003



67, 6.894, 210.270



33, 4.201, 351.389



31, 56.592, 12.488



2, 7.319, 354.059



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 9.314, 351.710 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, 9.314, 351.710 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, 9.314, 351.710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 9.314, 351.710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 9.314, 351.710.

# 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, 9.314, 351.710

### Protanopia

63, 3.455, 303.234

### Deuteranopia

63, 8.017, 351.037



**Tritanopia**  
63, 10.188, 343.374



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 9.314, 351.710

**Protanomaly**  
63, 5.247, 331.615

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 8.361, 352.398

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 9.873, 345.983

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 9.314, 351.710

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
63, 3.529, 351.314

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 9.314, 351.710 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(168, 147, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 147, 155)  
}
```

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(168, 147, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 147, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 9.314, 351.710 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

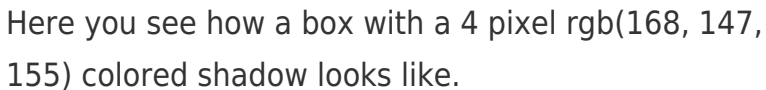
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 147, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 147, 155) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 147, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 147, 155); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 147, 155); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 147, 155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 9.314, 351.710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 147, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
147, 155) }
```

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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