

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 3.885, 19.653)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 3.885, 19.653) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(64, 3.885, 19.653)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A39999
RGB	163, 153, 153
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.3614, 0.4005, 0.4006
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.06, 0.36
HSL	0°, 5%, 62%
HSV	0°, 6%, 64%
XYZ	32.1800, 32.8017, 34.7100
YIQ	155.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

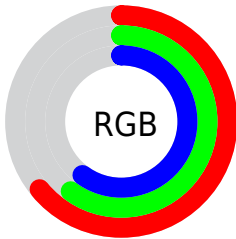
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 153, 153
Decimal	10721689
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.00, 3.66, 1.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 3.885, 19.653
Yxy	32.8017, 0.3228, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288911769 (0xFFA39999)
YUV	155.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, 0.0669, 4.1583

# Details

The CIELCh color  $64, 3.885, 19.653$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $66, 3.740, 199.225$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84, 4.033, 19.567$ , and  $44, 3.773, 19.790$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59, 10.613, 20.477$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69, 2.348, 199.434$ .

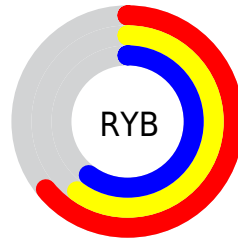
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (60%)

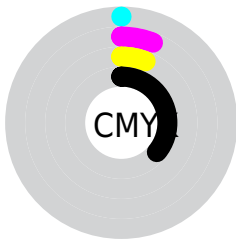
Blue (60%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (60%)

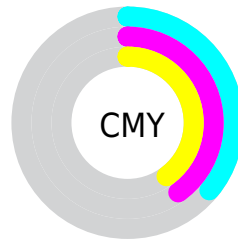


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 3.885, 19.653 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 64, 3.885, 19.653 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 64, 3.885, 19.653       64, 3.885, 19.653

 100, 3.885, 19.653       54, 3.885, 19.653

 84, 3.885, 19.653       44, 3.885, 19.653

 94, 3.885, 19.653       34, 3.885, 19.653


 24, 3.885, 19.653

 14, 3.885, 19.653

 4, 3.885, 19.653

 0, 3.885, 19.653

 64, 3.885, 19.653       64, 3.885, 19.653

 59, 10.613, 20.477       69, 2.348, 199.434

55, 17.857, 21.428

74, 8.120, 198.843

50, 25.598, 22.649

79, 13.475,  
198.462

46, 33.765, 24.234

83, 18.461,  
198.164

42, 42.214, 26.289

39, 50.724, 28.907

88, 23.121,  
197.924

37, 58.987, 32.096

93, 27.497,  
197.727

35, 66.522, 35.609

34, 72.432, 38.711

95, 28.651,  
197.652

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 3.885, 19.653



66, 3.740, 199.225

# Rectangle

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



64, 3.885, 19.653



64, 3.885, 69.653



64, 3.885, 199.653



64, 3.885, 249.653

# Sweetspot

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



64, 3.884, 19.676



84, 1.542, 19.176



64, 6.778, 324.739



45, 0.884, 19.147



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



64, 3.884, 19.676



81, 5.503, 19.758



65, 3.364, 74.597



33, 2.882, 19.780



30, 68.059, 39.269



1, 5.462, 19.426





# Inverse Universe

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



66, 3.740, 199.225



84, 5.267, 199.155



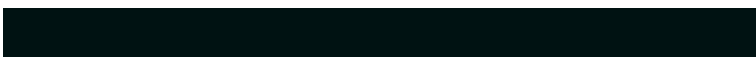
65, 3.325, 256.273



34, 2.754, 199.136



54, 32.953, 196.429

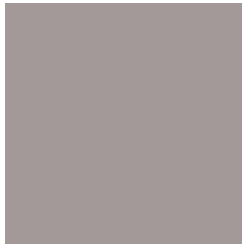


4, 5.461, 199.454



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 3.885, 19.653 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 64, 3.885, 19.653 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

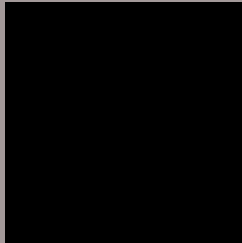
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

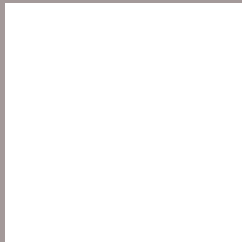
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 64, 3.885, 19.653

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 3.885, 19.653.

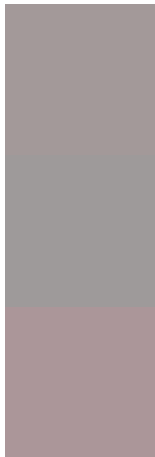


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 3.885, 19.653.

# 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


64, 3.885, 19.653

### Protanopia

64, 1.542, 19.254

### Deuteranopia

64, 8.394, 8.751



**Tritanopia**  
64, 8.360, 326.997



# Trichromacy



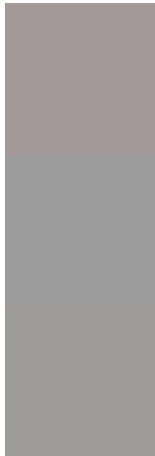
**Original Color**  
64, 3.885, 19.653

**Protanomaly**  
64, 2.318, 19.425

**Deuteranomaly**  
64, 6.735, 10.513

**Tritanomaly**  
64, 6.060, 339.914

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 3.885, 19.653

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
64, 1.154, 19.116

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 3.885, 19.653 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(163, 153, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 153, 153)  
}
```

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(163, 153, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 153, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 3.885, 19.653 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(163, 153, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 153, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 153, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 153, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 153, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 153,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 3.885, 19.653 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 153, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
153, 153) }
```

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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