

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 4.716, 250.920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 4.716, 250.920) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(64, 4.857, 252.923)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949CA3
RGB	148, 156, 163
RGB Percent	58%, 61%, 64%
CMY	0.4189, 0.3875, 0.3601
CMYK	0.09, 0.04, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	208°, 8%, 61%
HSV	208°, 9%, 64%
XYZ	30.7917, 32.8017, 39.4448
YIQ	154.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

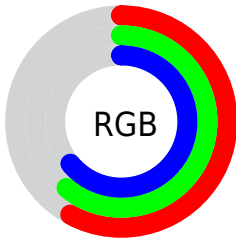
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 153, 163
Decimal	9739427
CIELab	64.00, -1.43, -4.64
CIElCh	64, 4.857, 252.923
Yxy	32.8017, 0.2988, 0.3183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287929507 (0xFF949CA3)
YUV	154.4060, 4.2368, -5.6181
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, -4.2598, -0.7432

# Details

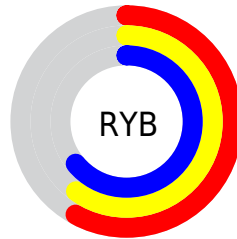
The CIELCh color  $64, 4.857, 252.923$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $65, 4.982, 70.586$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84, 5.036, 256.434$ , and  $44, 4.731, 248.816$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 10.055, 254.320$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $67, 0.422, 70.810$ .

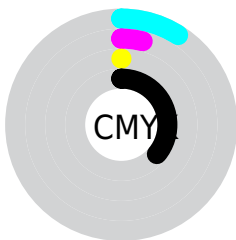
# Distribution



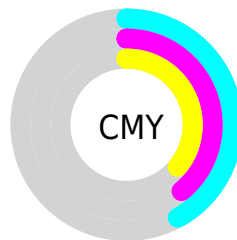
- Red (58%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 4.857, 252.923 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, 4.857, 252.923 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64, 4.857, 252.923

■ 64, 4.857, 252.923

■ 100, 4.857,  
252.923

■ 54, 4.857, 252.923

■ 84, 4.857, 252.923

■ 44, 4.857, 252.923

■ 94, 4.857, 252.923

■ 34, 4.857, 252.923

■ 24, 4.857, 252.923

■ 14, 4.857, 252.923

■ 4, 4.857, 252.923

■ 0, 4.857, 252.923

■ 64, 4.857, 252.923

■ 64, 4.857, 252.923

■ 61, 10.055,

■ 67, 0.422, 70.810

254.320

71, 5.756, 70.517

57, 15.147,  
256.038

74, 11.123, 69.661

54, 20.109,  
258.100

77, 16.505, 68.911

51, 24.921,  
260.565

81, 21.885, 68.257

48, 29.580,  
263.491

84, 27.251, 67.684

45, 34.103,  
266.920

87, 30.592, 71.314

42, 38.542,  
270.855

89, 32.009, 79.428

40, 42.975,  
275.230

37, 47.525,  
279.759



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 4.857, 252.923



65, 4.982, 70.586

# Rectangle

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



64, 4.857, 252.923



64, 4.857, 302.923



64, 4.857, 72.923



64, 4.857, 122.923

# Sweetspot

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



64, 4.856, 252.905



84, 1.971, 252.269



66, 7.350, 160.376



44, 1.504, 252.321



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, 4.856, 252.905



80, 7.169, 253.164



62, 8.003, 289.072



33, 2.988, 252.914



33, 43.609, 279.600



2, 4.853, 257.218



# Inverse Universe

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



63, 7.339, 342.573



79, 10.876, 342.749



66, 7.851, 107.195



32, 4.517, 342.580



31, 56.279, 358.047



1, 6.720, 344.559



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 4.857, 252.923 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 64, 4.857, 252.923 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

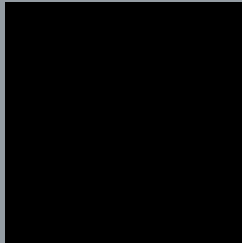
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

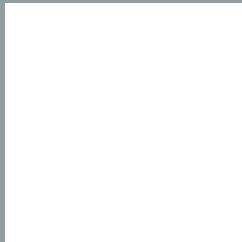
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 64, 4.857, 252.923

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 4.857, 252.923.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 4.857, 252.923.

# 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, 4.857, 252.923

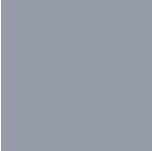
### Protanopia

64, 4.541, 300.208

### Deuteranopia

64, 9.938, 328.573





**Tritanopia**  
64, 7.535, 273.986

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 4.857, 252.923

**Protanomaly**  
64, 3.966, 279.714

**Deuteranomaly**  
64, 7.385, 314.946

**Tritanomaly**  
64, 6.482, 270.891

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 4.857, 252.923

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
64, 1.831, 265.944

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 4.857, 252.923 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(148, 156, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 156, 163)  
}
```

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(148, 156, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 156, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 4.857, 252.923 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(148, 156, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 156, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 156, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 156, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 156, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 156,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 4.857, 252.923 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 156, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
156, 163) }
```

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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